



Deciphering the Relevance of United Nations and International Law in Peace Efforts: A Case Study of Palestine-Israel Conflict

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ABSTRACT

The Israel-Palestine conflict stands as a long-standing and complex dispute over the territory in the history with continuous waves of atrocities, international complexities and humanitarian crisis. The conflict has drawn worldwide attention and led to the intervention from various international organizations including the United Nations (UN), United Nations Security Council (UNSC), International Court of Justice (ICJ) and International Criminal Court (ICC) with the aim of finding a permanent solution. At its center, the conflict raises basic issues connected with international law, human rights, and humanitarian law and allegations of genocide. The present study aims to analyze the efficacy and highlights the challenges of these organizations in resolving the conflict thus far. The study takes a qualitative look and extensive literature review to identify the inadequacies for areas of improvement of international organizations and international law in resolving Palestine-Israel conflict.

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Introduction

The Israel-Palestine conflict has been a long-standing dispute in modern history for decades, with complex dynamics and widespread effects. It is a dispute over the territory which is held sacred among Muslims, Jews and Christians. The dispute holds significant importance with respect to international law and community, as it remains unsolved despite numerous attempts to settle it over the years and it also highlights the need for renewed efforts by international organizations to achieve a just and lasting solution of the conflict.

This research investigates the numerous attempts made by the international community to address this complex issue through various legal frameworks, with the aim of achieving a just and lasting resolution. The role of international law is crucial to these efforts, which provides the normative foundation for resolving conflicts, upholding human rights, and promoting peace and security but

despite the existence of international laws and resolutions aimed at resolving the conflict, the effectiveness of these legal frameworks remains a subject of debate.

This research aims to analyze the effectiveness of United Nations in promoting global peace and security. It has undertaken efforts to bring stability and peace in the region, and has been effectively involved in conciliatory initiatives, conflict resolution efforts, humanitarian help, and partition plans which were rejected by both Israel and Palestine.

This study employs a qualitative approach to explore the role and failure of the United Nations Security Council, which has authority to pass swift resolutions in humanitarian crisis, yet has failed to do so in the case of Gaza, despite having taken such action in Somalia, Bosnia and Herzegovina. Moreover, there has been severe violation of Human rights in Gaza for ages, but no Human rights organization has been able to solve the issue on an international level. Despite several resolutions passed by the UNSC for the resolution of the conflict, it has been failing since to come with a permanent solution to resolve the issue.

This research also explores the inefficiency of the International Court of Justice, which was primarily established to resolve the conflicts submitted by states in accordance with international law highlighting its limited jurisdiction, failure to prosecute perpetrators and non-binding nature of its decisions. And also explores the role of International Criminal Court in Israel-Palestine conflict, the world's only permanent criminal court, which has the jurisdiction to prosecute the perpetrators for crimes against humanity, war crimes and crimes of genocide.

This study analyzes the breaches of Geneva Conventions in the region which provide protection to the civilians during wartime. The breaches include targeting of innocent civilians and bombardments of various schools, clinics and other civilian residencies. Moreover, the military blockade by Israel restricts access to basic necessities, including food, medicine, and clean water, increasing poverty, unemployment, and hunger among Gaza's populace. Despite being universally recognized and protected by national and international law, basic human rights have been consistently violated in the region for centuries. Unfortunately, human rights organizations and advocates have not been able to prevent the persistent violation in the region and hold perpetrators accountable.

This research project aims to critically analyze the ineffectiveness of international law in addressing the Israel-Palestine conflict, while also exploring potential avenues for enhancing its role in achieving a just and sustainable resolution.

The research methodology in the paper will be a qualitative and descriptive research design, specifically a historical analysis approach, to explore the development and ineffectiveness of international law on Israel-Palestine conflict. The secondary data sources will be the past writings, including academic articles, books, and journals etc. Data collection will involve a comprehensive literature review of existing research on the topic and data from different websites about UN and other international organizations, UN charter and other related resolutions. By following this methodology this study aims to provide a complete insight on the failure of international law on dispute resolution through the lens of the Israel-Palestine conflict.

Historical Background

The Israel-Palestine conflict is a long-standing conflict with its roots tracing back to World War II. It started after the breakdown of the Ottoman Empire in First World War. The English Government established the framework for Palestine, paving the way for a Jewish homeland in the territory. This development picked up speed with the issuance of the Balfour Declaration in 1917,

which communicated English help for the foundation of a "public home for the Jewish public" in Palestine (Stein, 1961).

The conflict heightened with the mass movement of Jewish outcasts to Palestine during the interwar period, prompting pressures and conflicts among Jewish and Middle Easterner people group. The United Nations' 1947 segment plan, which proposed the division of Palestine into isolated Jewish and Bedouin states, was dismissed by Middle Easterner pioneers, prompting the Middle Easterner Israeli Conflict of 1948-1949, referred to Palestinians as the Nakba, or "fiasco." The conflict brought about the foundation of the Territory of Israel and the removal of countless Palestinians, establishing the groundwork for progressing threats and regional questions (Danfulani et al., 2021).

From that point forward, the Israel-Palestine conflict has seen various conflicts, uprisings, harmony exchanges, and political drives, yet a complete goal stays slippery. The conflict has significant ramifications for Israelis and Palestinians as well as for territorial strength and worldwide security, making it a persevering test for the worldwide local area to address (Enodien, 2024). International law assumes an essential part in conflict resolution by providing a uniform system for managing states and guiding negotiation participants. With regards to conflicts like the Israel-Palestine issue, international law gives guidelines to addressing center issues like regional questions, violation of fundamental rights, and the utilization of power, helping to lay out a reason for talks and strategy.

The principles of modern international law and the decades-old Israel–Palestine conflict have had a long, tangled, and unsettled relationship. They both originated at the same time, following the World War II and were influenced by similar factors that come out of the war, the two phenomena have matured in the shadow of each other. Yet, while one has developed into a respected and substantial body of universal legal principles, the other has transformed into a destructive struggle that has contaminated the entire Middle East and beyond. The tragic irony is that the Israel–Palestine conflict has played a significant role in shaping international law, particularly in areas such as – giving enhanced meaning to the concepts such as hostile occupation, the rights of refugees, the prohibition on the acquisition of territory by conquest– ironically, despite these advancements, the many of the victims of the conflict have not received the justice and protection they were promised by International laws (Akram et al., 2020).

In current scenario, according to Israel, on 7th October 2023, Hamas (a Palestinian Islamic fundamentalist organization which has been governing Gaza since 2007), started the war by attacking them and by taking its several citizens as hostages. In return, Israel has unfolded the largest Genocide in the Gaza by bombardment at almost every place including hospitals, schools and residences. Hundreds of children have also been killed in this genocide. Moreover, the necessities such as food, water and shelter has been cut off from the Palestinians. And again, International Law, Organizations and Community have failed miserably to stop the war even though there have been several meetings and mediations to settle the dispute between both countries over the past year. The Palestinian-Israeli conflict itself seems to be eternal as states are reluctant to engage in peaceful negotiations. The suspected cause is the lack of international law enforcement in providing sanctions for countries that violate the provisions of international law because international law is nothing if it is not applied.

Role of United Nations in Palestine-Israel conflict

United Nations charter provides that a main purpose of the United Nations is to maintain international peace and security, and this is to be done "by peaceful means, and in conformity with

the principles of justice and international law. In efforts to resolve the Israel-Palestine conflict, the United Nations plays a central and intricate role. The UN's conflict resolution efforts in the Israel-Palestine conflict have been ongoing for decades. As an international association focused on maintaining harmony and security, the UN has been effectively involved in conciliatory initiatives, conflict resolution efforts, and humanitarian help pointed toward addressing the main drivers of the conflict and promoting a fair and lasting resolution (Nwefuru, 2017).

Moreover, the UN General Assembly serves as a vital platform for member states to discuss and address issues related to the Israel-Palestine conflict. This forum enables countries to engage in dialogue, negotiation, and diplomacy, facilitating a collective effort to resolve the conflict. Through resolutions and proclamations, the overall Gathering has reaffirmed the privileges of the Palestinian public, censured infringement of international law, and called for recharged efforts to accomplish a complete and only answer for the conflict (Uwem, 2024). The question of Palestine and related issues have been the subject of numerous resolutions and decisions adopted by the Assembly's regular, special and emergency sessions. In 2024 the Assembly demanded that Israel end its occupation in 12 months. Furthermore, UN offices and particular bodies like UNRWA (United Nations Help and Works Organization for Palestine Exiles in the Close to East) give imperative humanitarian help and backing to Palestinian outcasts, contributing to steadiness and versatility in conflict-impacted regions (UNRWA, 2022).

Moreover, the UN plays had a pivotal impact in facilitating harmony dealings and mediating between the gatherings to the conflict. Endeavours, for example, the Oslo Accords and the Group of four's Guide for Harmony have been upheld by the UN and pointed toward achieving a two-state arrangement in view of the principles of land for harmony and the acknowledgement of Palestinian privileges. In spite of the difficulties and misfortunes encountered in harmony endeavours, the UN remains focused on promoting exchange, compromise, and regard for international law as fundamental components of a sustainable resolution to the Israel-Palestine conflict (Imseis, 2020). Several special UN organizations, that may exceed a dozen, have been created to deal with the situation: the United Nations Special Commission on Palestine (UNSCOP), the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East (UNRWA), the UN Emergency Force (UNEF), the United Nations Observers Group in Lebanon (UNOGIL), and several others.

Despite having the world's most powerful states as its members, the UN has failed to resolve the issue, which has been ongoing until now, and has contaminated the entire middle east. The failure of the UN in resolving the dispute can be attributed to various reasons, which includes veto power held by its five permanent member states, notably the US, which has historically been a supporter of Israel. The US has always sided with Israel, thereby depriving Palestinians of their basic necessities and has always pressurized the Palestinians to give up their fundamental right to self-determination.

Failure in Implementation of United Nations Security Council Resolution

The UN Security Council, has authority to pass swift resolutions in humanitarian crisis and it specifically, holds an essential obligation regarding addressing dangers to international harmony and security, and it has embraced various resolutions on the Israel-Palestine conflict throughout the long term, urging the cessation of violence, the withdrawal of Israeli powers from involved domains, and the foundation of a Palestinian state close by Israel (Graubart & Jimenez-Bacardi, 2016).

The main articles of United Nation's Charter, which empower the Security Council to carry out its functions concerning international peace and security are appear in chapter VI relating to pacific settlement of disputes (articles 33-38) and in chapter VII relating to action with respect to threats to the peace, reaches of the peace, and acts of aggression (articles 39-51).

Though the conflict has been debated before the UNSC since it's foundation but it remains unsolved to this day. In 1947, the very first Resolution 181 discussed a two-state solution emphasizing the creation of separate states for Jews and Arabs. It is yet to be implemented after a decades as it was rejected by both Israel and Palestine. After 1948 war, the Assembly by resolution 194 (III) of 1949 established the Conciliation Commission for Palestine (UNCCP) to help the parties reach a final settlement, while reaffirming the rights of Palestine refugees to return and restitution. In similar manner Resolution 242 calls for the resettlement of the populations which were displaced due to this conflict is failed to be implemented. Resolution 478 deems the eastern territory as illegal and Resolution 2334 which was passed in 2017, declares Israeli settlements as illegal but these territories are continuously occupied by Israelis which shows the continuous failure of United Nations Security Council. These are the some resolutions of many which are yet to be implemented (Hauenstein & Joshi, 2020).

United Nations (UN) resolutions have continued to be integral to addressing the Israel-Palestine conflict in the period from 2000 to 2022. Resolution 242, embraced by the UN Security Council in 1967, has remained a foundation of international endeavours to determine the conflict. Notwithstanding, the execution of Resolution 242 has confronted ongoing difficulties, including conflicts over interpretations and the inability to accomplish a complete non-aggression treaty.

In 2002, the Bedouin Harmony Initiative was embraced by the Middle Easterner Association and consequently upheld by the UN Security Council. The initiative called for full standardization of relations among Israel and Middle Easterner states in return for Israel's withdrawal from regions involved since 1967 and an only answer for the Palestinian exile issue. While the Middle Easterner Harmony Initiative addressed a huge strategic work to advance harmony in the district, its execution has been hindered by political snags and ongoing savagery.

Resolution 2334, embraced by the UN Security Council in 2016, reaffirmed the wrongdoing of Israeli settlements in the West Bank and East Jerusalem under international law and required their discontinuance (United Nations, 2016). The resolution ignited contention and judgement from Israel, which dismissed its legitimacy and blamed the UN for predisposition. Regardless of international judgement of Israeli settlements, their development has continued, further complicating endeavours to accomplish a two-state arrangement (Council, 2020).

The aftermath of UN resolutions connected with the Israel-Palestine conflict has been portrayed by continued political polarization, discretionary pressures, and restricted progress towards an arranged settlement. Endeavours to restart harmony dealings, for example, the Oslo Accords and the Group of four's Guide for Harmony, have confronted critical difficulties, including persevering viciousness, settlement development, and political instability on the two sides. The inability to make an interpretation of UN resolutions into substantial activities on the ground underscores the intricacies and settled in snags to resolving the conflict through conciliatory means (Kucukcan & Zweiri, 2022). United Nation Security Council has been failing since to come with a permanent solution to resolve the issue and implementation of its resolutions. Neither there has been any strict adherence to the resolutions which clearly has been made to solve the issue between the two states nor there any implementation mechanism to cop up with the situation.

Inefficiency of International Court of Justice

The ICJ is an international judicial organ of the United Nations. Which has been established to solve the disputes in accordance with the international law, submitted to it by the sovereign states and can give advisory opinions on legal questions referred to it. Similarly, it is concerned with the resolution of the Israel-Palestine conflict. The ICJ failure is the failure of United Nations. In January 2024, South Africa brought a case against Israel in the International Court of Justice that Israel was breaching its obligations under the Genocide Convention after which the International Court of Justice (ICJ) issued preliminary (emergency) measures. The case will likely last several years (BADIL, 2024).

South Africa demanded the ceasefire, but the ICJ did not order a ceasefire, instead it set out certain steps for Israel to take, including increasing humanitarian aid to Gaza and taking all measures” to prevent the commission of genocidal acts. Israel argues the case is a distortion of the convention. Both South Africa and the Palestinian Authority have said Israeli military operations must end. The ICJ was supposed to order an immediate ceasefire, using its authority, but it failed to do so. This again proved to be a failure of an international organization to resolve the long-standing issue.

On 28 March, the ICJ issued additional provisional measures reaffirming those issued in January and stating Israel should take all necessary and effective steps to ensure the uninterrupted delivery of humanitarian aid to Gaza. The Israeli Government said it was working on new initiatives and the expansion of existing ones to further the flow of aid into Gaza. As an international judicial organ, ICJ was duty-bound to take measures that would have taken control of the situation and prevented the genocide but it failed to effectively call for a permanent ceasefire and its efforts were limited to ordering humanitarian aid to Gaza.

On July 19, 2024 the ICJ issued an advisory opinion that Israel’s occupation of territory is illegal and it must end occupation of the Gaza strip and East Jerusalem. It also ruled that states and international organizations must not aid the Israel.

Role of International Criminal Court

The International Criminal Court (ICC) is the world’s only permanent international criminal court and plays a crucial part in addressing accountability for serious violation of international law, including those serious with regards to the Israel-Palestine conflict. Laid out by the Rome Resolution in 1998 and coming into force in 2002, the ICC has jurisdiction over human rights violations, crimes against mankind, destruction, and hostile actions (Rome Rule of the International Criminal Court, 1998). While Palestine isn't involved with the Rome Rule, it has acknowledged the jurisdiction of the ICC, enabling the Court to investigate and prosecute asserted violations carried out on Palestinian region since 2014 (van Steenberghe, 2024).

The ICC's inquiry into the Palestine circumstances is a crucial advancement in accountability endeavours for violation of international humanitarian law. The investigations focus on violations carried out by both Israeli and Palestinian entertainers, including the targeting of civilians, unlawful settlements, and claims of lopsided or indiscriminate utilization of power. By conducting an intensive investigation, the ICC intends to consider individuals accountable for their actions and help to prevent future atrocities.

Nonetheless, the ICC's involvement in the Israel-Palestine conflict has been under debate and opposition from some internal and external sources. Israel, which isn't involved with the Rome Rule, has dismissed the ICC's ward and argued that the Court has no jurisdiction to investigate

claimed violations in Palestinian domains. Essentially, the United States has taken a hard look at the ICC's activities and forced sanctions on ICC officials involved in the investigation. The politicization of the ICC's work highlights the challenges of ensuring accountability for serious wrongdoings in situation of extended conflict (Benoliel & Perry, 2010).

Regardless of these difficulties, the ICC remains a crucial institution for promoting justice, accountability, and law and order in the Israel-Palestine conflict. The Court's commitment to the Israel-Palestine conflict features the importance of international components for addressing lack of accountability and advancing the possibilities for an equitable and sustainable resolution to the conflict.

Limited Jurisdiction of International Courts

The limited jurisdiction of international courts, such as the advisory jurisdiction of ICJ and non-binding nature of its decisions, makes it hard to address legal questions and enforce international law in the Israel-Palestine conflict which has been a major obstacle to resolving the conflict to date.

International courts, like the International Court of Justice (ICJ) and the International Criminal Court (ICC), are established to settle questions among states and individuals blamed for serious international wrongdoings, including annihilation, atrocities, and violations against mankind. However, their jurisdiction is often constrained by political contemplations, state sway, and impediments in their mandate, hindering their capacity to address confusing and extended conflicts, for example, the Israel-Palestine issue.

One of the main constraints of international courts in the Israel-Palestine conflict is the issue of jurisdiction and state assent. Both Israel and Palestine have not endorsed the Rome Resolution, which laid out the ICC, and in this way don't fall under the court's jurisdiction unless referred by the UN Security Council. This lack of assent restricts the ICC's capacity to investigate and arraign claimed wrongdoings perpetrated in the involved Palestinian territories, regardless of far-reaching charges of denials of basic liberties and violations of international humanitarian law (Benziman, 2020).

Moreover, political contemplations and power elements within the international community can influence the choices and activities of international courts, impacting their capacity to unbiasedly settle debates and maintain law and order. States might apply tension on international courts to keep away from hostile issues or to focus on their essential interests over legal principles, undermining the believability and viability of international legal instruments.

The limited jurisdiction of international courts underscores the requirement for reciprocal systems for conflict resolution and accountability in the Israel-Palestine conflict. Endeavours to address legal questions and violations of international law require a multi-layered approach that includes discretionary negotiations, international intercession, and commitment with territorial actors (Byers, 2021). The Court's decisions should be made binding on states, and its jurisdiction must be extended to establish strong rule of law and protect the fundamental rights of individuals in conflict-affected areas, in order to achieve lasting peace; otherwise this issue may remain unresolved indefinitely.

Violation of Geneva Conventions

The violation of the Geneva Conventions in the Israel-Palestine conflict highlights the challenges and shortcomings of international law in protecting regular citizens and upholding humanitarian principles in the state of conflict.

The Fourth Geneva Convention of 1949, related to the security of citizens in the time of war, disallows acts like violence against citizens, disproportionate use of force, and mass punishment. Be that as it may, with regards to the Israel-Palestine conflict, various violations of the Geneva Conventions have happened, including the targeting of regular citizens, the annihilation of non-military personnel infrastructure, and the inconvenience of limitations on the development of individuals and products.

One of the most incredibly devastating breach of the Geneva Conventions in the Israel-Palestine conflict is the targeting of innocent citizens, including through brutal attacks, bombardment, and expert rifleman discharge. Both Israeli security powers and Palestinian militant groups have been involved in assaults that have brought about non-military personnel losses, including ladies, children, and the older. Moreover, the utilization of lopsided power, including the destruction of civilian residences, schools, and clinics, is a violation of the principle of proportionality under the Geneva Conventions.

Besides, restrictions on socio-economic growth in Gaza imposed by military blockade by Israel since 2007, has brought about humanitarian emergencies and violations of the right to life, well-being, and nobility of the civilians. The blockade restricts access to basic necessities, including food, medicine, and cleans water, increasing poverty, unemployment, and hunger among Gaza's populace. Such measures repudiate the commitments of occupying powers under the Geneva Conventions to guarantee the prosperity and security of general public under their control (Imseis, 2003).

The violation of the Geneva Conventions in the Israel-Palestine conflict highlights the urgent need for accountability, justice, and regard for international humanitarian law. Endeavours to address violations of the Conventions require fair-minded investigations, accountability components, and international strain to guarantee consistence with humanitarian principles and regard for the privileges and nobility of all individuals impacted by the conflict (INDRIANTI ALGHINA HABIBA & ARDITYO DEVA RAFIANTO, 2023).

Lack of Consensus among states and Political Interests

The lack of consensus among states and the influence of political agendas gets in the way of resolving the Israel-Palestine conflict and enforcing international law in the region. Both states are unwilling to resolve this issue through mutual decision and consensus, as each claims ownership of the land. The Palestinian people assert that the land has always been theirs and never belonged to Jews, who were merely refugees. In contrast, Israeli Jews states that the land originally belonged to them historically and they are the rightful owners and they consistently deny the Palestinian people's right to self-determination, including their sovereignty over East Jerusalem and the right of return of refugees.

This conflict, well established in verifiable, strict, and international elements, has prompted dissimilar viewpoints and interests among states, impeding endeavors to arrive at a consensus on expected arrangements. Strong entertainers, including states and international organizations, often seek after their essential interests, which might focus on steadiness, security, or partnerships over

adherence to international legal standards and common freedoms principles (Herbert C. Kelman, 2007).

The Israel-Palestine conflict has become exceptionally politicized, with competing accounts and interests shaping states' positions and strategies. A few states support Israel's more right than wrong to self-preservation and contend for its security worries, while others advocate for Palestinian privileges and statehood, leading to conciliatory stop and inertia in international endeavours to address the conflict. Additionally, international competitions in the Middle East especially United States further convolute the circumstance, as states try to influence the conflict for their own benefits (Khalidi, 2013).

The efforts to uphold international law and hold parties accountable for violating it are influenced by political interest and power elements. The lack of consensus among states on central points of contention like settlements, borders, and the situation with Jerusalem undermines the validity and adequacy of international legal instruments. Thus, international law authorization remains feeble, and infringement of common freedoms and international humanitarian law persevere without risk of punishment, perpetuating patterns of viciousness and suffering in the area.

Impediments to Peaceful negotiations

The states' unwillingness to engage in peaceful negotiations, despite UN efforts to facilitate mediation, is also a significant obstacle to resolving the conflict. The UN proposed a partition plan to resolve the issue which could have been implemented through negotiations or talks, but it remains implemented because it was rejected by both states. One critical hindrance is the lack of trust and common acknowledgement between the states, which undermines the possibilities for meaningful discourse and split the difference. Many years of conflict, brutality, and doubt have developed divisions and settled in antagonistic mentalities, making it challenging for pioneers on the two sides to participate in productive negotiations.

The question of settlements and land control is also seemed to be a major obstacle to peaceful negotiations. The extension of Israeli settlements in the involved Palestinian territories, including the West Bank and East Jerusalem, disregards international law and undermines the suitability of a two-state arrangement. Settlement development changes the segment and geographic real factors on the ground, complicating endeavours to delineate lines, address territorial cases, and arrive at a commonly satisfactory settlement on land privileges and sway.

In 2022, Israeli Prime Minister Naftali Bennett shattered all chances of negotiations by stating that "Israel had no interest in reviving the peace process, and opposes a Palestinian state and will never allow talks on the line of a Palestinian state". It makes clear that they are not interested in negotiations and no two-state solution.

Besides, the lack of a helpful world of politics and the shortfall of compelling initiative posture huge difficulties to peaceful negotiations is Political fracture among Palestinian groups, including Fatah and Hamas, as well as divisions within Israeli society, hinder endeavours to accomplish internal unity and present a unified front in negotiation. Besides, the influence of outside actors and local elements, including international competitions and security concerns, can intensify strains and undermine endeavours to arrive at an arranged settlement.

Endeavours to conquer these impediments to peaceful negotiations require sustained political commitment, certainty building measures, and a promise to discourse and think twice about all gatherings involved. International help, including from key partners like the United States, the

European Union, and local actors, is fundamental for creating an enabling climate for negotiations and addressing the main drivers of the conflict. Moreover, a restored centre around addressing the underlying complaints and yearnings of the two Israelis and Palestinians, including issues of security, sway, and self-determination, is important to prepare for an equitable and sustainable non-aggression treaty (Ben-Josef Hirsch, 2021).

Lack of Mechanism for Ensuring Compliance

The lack of a powerful mechanism for ensuring compliance with international law, opinion of International Court of Justice and UNSC resolutions in the Israel-Palestine conflict sustains a pattern of violations, impunity, and insecurity, undermining efforts to accomplish a fair and lasting harmony. There is an urgent need for states to comply with their obligations under international law and for the UN to strengthen its role in enforcing treaty obligations, resolutions by UNSC and upholding international norms by providing proper legal frameworks and enforcement mechanisms. Unlike home-grown legal frameworks, which have enforcement mechanisms like courts, police, and endorses to guarantee compliance with laws and guidelines, international law lacks a unified enforcement mechanism with the position to urge states to maintain their legal commitments.

A major obstacle in resolving the conflict is the lack of an unbiased and powerful monitoring and enforcement mechanism to direct compliance with international legal standards. While international organizations, for example, the United Nations and the International Board of the Red Cross assume a part in monitoring and reporting on violations of international law, their capacity to enforce compliance is limited by political contemplations, power elements, and the voluntary idea of state cooperation. Thus, lack of accountability to a competent authority enables them to violate the law without fear of consequences. Without meaningful enforcement mechanisms and ramifications for resistance, international law gambles being seen as toothless and unimportant, eroding trust in the international legal framework and impeding efforts to determine conflicts and advance harmony. Furthermore, the shortfall of mechanisms for ensuring compliance encourages a culture of impunity, where perpetrators of denials of basic freedoms and violations of international humanitarian law are encouraged to continue their activities unchecked.

Addressing the lack of mechanisms for ensuring compliance with international law in the Israel-Palestine conflict requires deliberate efforts by the international community to reinforce accountability mechanisms, advance regard for basic liberties, and maintain law and order. This includes supporting fair investigations into supposed violations, holding perpetrators accountable for their activities, and providing help to survivors of denials of basic liberties.

Failure to Prosecute Perpetrators

The failure to prosecute violators of international humanitarian law in the Israel-Palestine conflict sustains a culture of impunity and undermines endeavors to accomplish justice and accountability. Notwithstanding various claims of serious wrongdoings carried out by both Israeli security powers and Palestinian organizations, hardly any perpetrators have been considered accountable for their activities. This failure to prosecute perpetrators is because of a combination of factors, including political deterrents, legal difficulties, and the shortfall of successful accountability systems.

A critical challenge in prosecuting perpetrators is the lack of political will among applicable specialists to investigate and prosecute asserted violations. For the situation of Israel, the tactical equity framework has been censured for its failure to direct fair-minded investigations into supposed violations of international law, leading to far reaching impunity for Israeli warriors and

officials. Likewise, divisions and political infighting among Palestinian specialists have hindered endeavours to lay out trustworthy and compelling accountability instruments within the Palestinian territories.

Legal difficulties also add to the failure to prosecute perpetrators in the Israel-Palestine conflict. The lack of admittance to equity for casualties, limited assets and limit within public legal frameworks, and the shortfall of viable international legal components all posture huge obstructions to holding perpetrators accountable. Also, the politicization of legal proceedings and the control of legal cycles for political closures further convolute endeavours to accomplish equity and review for survivors of denials of basic freedoms (Jahan, 2022).

Endeavours to accomplish equity and accountability require unprejudiced investigations, fair and straightforward legal proceedings, and cooperation among applicable specialists and international actors (Byers, 2021). Besides, ensuring admittance to equity for casualties and strengthening law and order are fundamental for promoting compromise, fostering trust, and preventing future violations of common freedoms and international humanitarian law.

Conclusion

In conclusion, the Israel-Palestine Conflict is a complex issue of the modern history with significant consequences for regional stability and international harmony, requiring a comprehensive and multifaceted solution. The resolution of conflict needs new approach, efforts and compromise from both parties and International organizations such as United Nations because even after decades of multiple efforts to bring peace, the dispute remains unresolved with continuous cycle of violence, political influence and humanitarian crisis in the region. It needs to be tackled from all angles, addressing the real grievances of both Israeli and Palestinians from the international legal framework.

There should be a proper mechanism for compliance with the decisions and resolutions of international organizations to ensure consensus upon peace by both states. A proper framework to prosecute and punish the perpetrators of International law, humanitarian law, and Geneva conventions should be adopted and followed strictly so that the violators can be punished to avoid future breaches and war crimes. The United Nations should ensure its purpose of maintaining the peace worldwide and bring out an unbiased and permanent solution to resolve the conflict. United Nations must also make arrangements for implementation of its resolutions.

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