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## **Unveiling the power dynamics: Analyzing Israel-Hamas asymmetry in the Palestinian conflict**

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### **Abstract**

The conflict between Palestine and Israel has deep historical origins, tracing back to the late 19th and early 20th centuries. It revolves around conflicting national aspirations, with both Israelis and Palestinians laying claim to historical and religious connections to the same territory. The establishment of the State of Israel in 1948 and subsequent territorial disputes has sparked decades of tension, characterized by wars, peace initiatives, and ongoing endeavors to address the intricate geopolitical and cultural facets of the conflict. This study critically analyzes the multifaceted dynamics of the Palestine-Israel conflict, focusing on asymmetrical power dynamics, the preservation of ethnic identity in a globalized context and the impact of major powers. The study dissects the enduring power struggle between Hamas, a non-state actor, and Israel, a state actor, highlighting historical perspectives and differing viewpoints.

**Key Words:** Palestine, Israel, Hamas, Ethnic Identity, Major Powers, Zionism.

### **Introduction**

The Israeli-Palestinian conflict dates back to the late 1800s, giving it a rich historical background. The Partition Plan, or Resolution 181, was adopted by the UN in 1947 with the intention of dividing the British Mandate of Palestine into Arab and Jewish states. Following the establishment of the State of Israel in 1948, the region was divided into Israel, the West Bank, and the Gaza Strip, and 750,000 Palestinians were forced to flee their homes as a result of the first Arab-Israeli War. As hostilities persisted, wars like the Suez Crisis in 1956 and the Six-Day War in 1967 broke out, giving Israel control over the West Bank, East Jerusalem, the Golan Heights, the Sinai Peninsula, and the Gaza Strip. Despite the 1979 Camp David Accords between Egypt and Israel, which brought peace between the two nations, the Palestinian question remained unresolved. The 1987 intifada and subsequent Oslo Accords in the 1990s aimed to establish Palestinian self-governance but did not fully resolve the conflict.

Since then, the conflict has seen periods of violence, including the second intifada, the construction of the West Bank barrier, factionalism among Palestinians, and military confrontations like the 2014 Gaza conflict. Recent developments, such as the Trump administration's policy changes and the 2021 and 2023 violence in Jerusalem and Gaza, have added further complexity changing the dynamics of the

conflict from war to genocide<sup>1</sup>. The current Israeli government, led by Benjamin Netanyahu's Likud party, has prioritized settlement expansion in the West Bank and faced criticism for policies limiting judicial oversight and LGBTQ+ rights. The conflict remains deeply entrenched, with both Israelis and Palestinians claiming historical and religious ties to the land, and ongoing efforts for peace and a two-state solution facing significant challenges.

### **Research Objectives**

1. To anatomize the power relation between Israel and Hamas.
2. To elucidate the identity issue for Palestinian Muslims.

### **Research Questions**

This research substantiates the following questions:

1. Why has asymmetrical power dimension between Hamas and Israel been more significant for Palestinian conflict?
2. Why is statehood mandatory to preserve Palestinian identity in a globalized world?

### **Methodology and Significance**

This qualitative research unfolds several ontological realities with respect to Palestine-Israel conflict and its implications for local communities. Research questions are developed on the basis of extensive analysis of already available literature on Middle Eastern politics. The basic research assumption addresses the issues of subverted Palestinian identity, Hamas retaliatory capacity against Israel and assurance of statehood for Palestinian people to contain their existential threat. The scope of study pertains the ramifications of denial of Palestinian identity and Israeli occupation on their land. The underling argument explores the identity construct on the part of indigenous Palestinian population, the role of non-state actor (Hamas) in this entire struggle and the prospects of statehood to acknowledge right of self-determination for Palestinians.

### **Literature review**

(Ibish & Ferhad, 2023) In their work "An Asymmetrical Conundrum: Israel and Palestine," offer a thoughtful analysis of the ongoing and intricate dispute between Israel and the Palestinian factions led by Hamas. The essay highlights the cyclical nature of violence, stressing how unbalanced power relations and old grudges feed animosity. Israel portrays Hamas as a terrorist group, while Hamas defends its violent actions as a form of resistance to systematic oppression, while Israel defends its military actions as self-defense. The writers draw attention to recent escalates and the dire humanitarian situations brought on by Israel's retaliatory actions, which

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<sup>1</sup> "According to the current Convention, any of the following acts carried out with the intention of completely or partially eradicating a national, ethnic, racial, or religious group are considered acts of genocide: murdering group members; seriously hurting group members physically or mentally; intentionally causing the collective to endure circumstances of existence intended to result in its whole or partial physical demise; putting in place policies meant to stop group members from getting married; forcibly moving group members' kids to other groups." See UN Office on Genocide Prevention and the Responsibility to Protects Page: <https://www.un.org/en/genocideprevention/genocide.shtml>

include cutting off Gaza's vital services. They point out the absurdity and terrible human cost of continued conflict by criticizing both sides for activities that result in civilian casualties. Ibish and Ferhad also talk about the larger geopolitical background, pointing out that the international community hasn't been able to carry out long-term peace initiatives like the two-state solution. They suggest possible future directions, such as humanitarian intervention or regional participation within the framework of the UN, and they contend that Turkey may be crucial in promoting peace and assisting the right of Palestinians to self-determination. This paper offers a thorough study of the long-running dispute, highlighting the pressing need for fair and practical solutions.

(Fahmy, 2019) Author of "Asymmetry, the Spoiler," contends that since the Oslo Accords, the peace process has been severely hampered by the persistent power asymmetry between Israel and Palestine. Fahmy shows that the underlying problem is the asymmetrical power relations, which have always benefited Israel and resulted in fruitless negotiations. In order to ensure that peace negotiations proceed smoothly, he highlights the need for four essential components: a timetable, an impartial third party, accountability procedures, and a well-defined strategic objective. Fahmy critiques the incremental techniques that dominated previous attempts, like those under the Clinton, Bush, and Obama administrations, and which frequently gave the negotiation process precedence over significant results. He draws attention to the ways in which these strategies failed to solve fundamental problems like refugee resettlement and increased conflict by creating discontent. Fahmy believes that a balanced strategy with strong international monitoring, a dedication to fair solutions, and an acceptance of the justifiable ambitions of both parties are necessary for future discussions to be successful.

(Hijazi, 2010) In "Palestinian Representation and the Struggle for Statehood," examined the history of Palestinian national identity under colonial authority which highlights the critical importance of creating a cohesive representative body. According to Hijazi, the creation of such a group was necessary to advance national goals and include regional and international players. However, internal and external obstacles have continuously weakened this attempt. The fragmentation resulting from conflicting regional and international pressures has impeded the quest for independence and respect. According to Hijazi, achieving political independence in representation was a noteworthy accomplishment that made recognition on a regional and global level possible. However, attempts to achieve statehood have frequently been thwarted by the manipulation of Palestinian representation by foreign forces, especially in periods of internal strife. According to Hijazi, it is imperative that the Palestinian delegation remain unified since internal division gives adversaries the chance to undermine Palestinian ambitions. In order to prevent obstacles on their path toward statehood, Palestinians must strategically maintain cohesive representation.

(Jeong, Mahmood, Goodman, Kennedy, & Noor Haq, 2024) According to Sophie Jeong and colleagues, in their 2024 article "Ireland, Spain and Norway Say They Will Recognize a Palestinian State," there was a major diplomatic breakthrough when these three European countries said that they will formally recognize Palestine as a state. Although Israel swiftly condemned the decision, which is set to take effect on May 28, 2024, it is presented as a step toward establishing enduring peace in the

Middle East. Israel sees such recognition as a danger to its security and sovereignty. The article features quotes from influential figures, including Irish Prime Minister Simon Harris, who emphasized that in order to support a workable two-state solution, both Israeli and Palestinian governments must be recognized. Similar remarks were made by Spanish Prime Minister Pedro Sánchez and Norwegian Prime Minister Jonas Gahr Støre, who emphasized that the action was necessary for Middle East peace rather than as support for any one group inside Palestine. The decision, which reflected continued tensions and the complex dynamics underlying the Israeli-Palestinian issue, was applauded by Palestinian leaders and elicited varied reactions from the international community. The essay offers a balanced analysis of the ramifications of this recognition, pointing out both the possible negative diplomatic effects and the symbolic support it gives to Palestinian aspirations for independence.

### **Asymmetrical power dimension between Hamas and Israel are significant for Palestinian conflict**

In order to understand the power relation between Hamas<sup>2</sup> a non- state actor and Israel<sup>3</sup> a state actor in the Middle Eastern region, it is imperative to analyze the perceptions of both about each other. Hamas was not against Jews or their religion rather they always assumed Israel as an illegal and occupant state on the land of Palestinian Muslims. Being an Islamic organization they also showed their reservations against those Muslim states that recognized Israel, as it was repugnant to Islamic principles. Though their repulsion was not manageable for Israel but Hamas mostly claimed that they did not make transgression from Islamic Sharia. The existence of Israel on the holy land of Palestinians and their atrocities against the innocent people for the last seventy years was aggressively condemnable. They believed to be the part of Fatah<sup>4</sup> in Palestine which would make peace treaty with Israel with the assent of indigenous population.

They proclaimed that Palestinians must recover those areas occupied by Israel in 1967 with the capital city of Eastern Jerusalem (Scham & Abu-Irshaid, 2009). They always demanded for the full recognition of Palestine by United Nations. Currently it has a “non-member observer status” in UN as 140 out of 193 member states gave recognition to Palestine (UNSC, 2024). Moreover, the victory of Hamas in 2006 Palestinian elections strengthened their position in politics and led their rule in Gaza area. There was a general disposition that Israeli leadership<sup>5</sup> used to create war hysteria against Palestinian Muslims to gain their political objectives. Recently in May 2021 Israeli forces attacked on innocent Palestinians. This warfare continued for ten days in Gaza area. Notwithstanding, the military might of Israel, Hamas countered with their traditional weapons. Eventually with the pressure from international community the armistice came into effect.

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<sup>2</sup> Hamas was established in 1987 by Sheikh Yassin, and has its origin in Egypt's Muslim Brotherhood Movement, which had been active in the Gaza Strip since the 1950s and gained influence through a network of mosques and various charitable and social organizations.

<sup>3</sup> Israel, established in 1948, a Middle Eastern country on the Mediterranean Sea, is regarded by Jews and Christians as the biblical Holy Land.

<sup>4</sup> It was formerly the *Palestinian* National Liberation Movement 1964. Now it is a *Palestinian* Nationalist Social Democratic Political Party

<sup>5</sup> Former leader of Israel Netanyahu lost his popularity due to various corruption cases.

Conversely, Israeli authorities did not consider Hamas as representative of Palestinians therefore they remained engaged in arms conflict with them since 2006 onwards. They only recognized Palestinian Liberation Organization for any negotiations or reconciliation process. Similarly, Israel denied the existence of “Two States” and condemned all propositions given by Hamas during previous decades for the Israeli withdrawal of West Bank, Eastern Jerusalem and Gaza Strip. Israel emphasized that Hamas must accept “Oslo Accords”<sup>6</sup> and give recognition to the state of Israel like other UN members. These accords were the continuation of Camp David Accord 1978 and gave Palestine a limited right of self-government. Moreover, Israel did not accept the “Phased Solution” recommended by Hamas. It referred to the collaboration among all concerned parties along with Gulf Council<sup>7</sup> to resolve this issue through negotiations. Israeli leadership<sup>8</sup> perceived Hamas as terrorist organization which penetrated rigid ideologies in Palestinian politics (Beres, 2017). Consequently, the ceasefire between Israel and Fatah was dismantled with the victory of Hamas in 2006 Palestinian elections. Although, it led Hamas to form their government in Gaza but their electoral success caused for aggression between these rivals. Israel’s approach of non-recognition of Hamas in Gaza accelerated skirmishes in the region.

Israel labeled the struggle by Hamas as terrorist attacks while Hamas always demonstrated their assault as legitimate resistance. In addition to it, Hamas believed that any peace process without the consent of Palestinian general public was not acceptable. Palestinians must have right to participate in referendum to express their will. The Hamas leaders reiterated many times that Israel has been violating Fourth Geneva Convention 1949<sup>9</sup> and displaced the native people. They blamed the major powers largely US in bolstering Israel to establish Jewish colonies in Palestinian areas to curtail their majority. In due course of time, the international media highlighted that the leadership of both states US and Israel met in General Assembly session 2016 where former President Obama gave his remarks that US and Israel had an unbreakable bond. Israeli leader also expressed his gratitude for making 10 years’ agreement of \$38 billion military assistance. Ex-President Barak Obama emphasized multiple times that US and Israel were natural allies. Subsequently, in 2017 Trump administration recognized Jerusalem as capital of Israel. During the last fifty years, US had been blocking approximately 187 Security Council resolutions on Palestine. As a matter of fact, Hamas leaders were apprehensive that Palestine was not only an issue of territorial integrity rather it was an issue of national sovereignty and ethnic identity.

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<sup>6</sup> The Oslo Accords are a pair of agreements between the Government of Israel and the Palestine Liberation Organization: The Oslo I Accord signed in Washington, D.C., in 1993; and the Oslo II Accord, signed in Taba, Egypt, in 1995 for peace process based on UN Resolution #242 and 338.

<sup>7</sup> The Gulf Cooperation Council (1981) is a regional, intergovernmental political and economic union that consists of Bahrain, Kuwait, Oman, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, and the United Arab.

<sup>8</sup> Most prominently, leaders like Ariel Sharon (2001-2006) and Benjamin Netanyahu (2009-2021).

<sup>9</sup> Article 49 of Fourth Geneva Convention 1949 states that “The Occupying Power shall not deport or transfer parts of its own civilian population into the territory it occupies.” It also prohibits the “individual or mass forcible transfers, as well as deportations of protected persons from occupied territory”.

The Israeli army's conflict with the armed wing of Hamas in Gaza is a prime illustration of contemporary asymmetric warfare. Although the concept of "asymmetric warfare" is far older, the name has only been in use for fewer than 60 years. Originally, it meant a battle between two very different opponents; this was frequently oversimplified to mean "David vs. Goliath." The lessons from independence movements in the 20th century reveal that when colonizers refuse to engage in negotiations with moderate leaders, it tends to radicalize them or pave the path for more extremist elements. These struggles demonstrate that when the dominated feel hopeless due to the occupiers' unwavering stance on occupation, they may eventually resort to violence as they see no other viable means of liberation, thus turning to tactics considered as terrorism. The language used in colonial contexts often follows a repetitive pattern: When violence arises as a response to violence, with all peaceful avenues blocked, the oppressor's violent actions are often disregarded, while the violence of the oppressed is singled out as a symbol of the inherent evil and brutality attributed to their essence and culture. The Israel-Palestine conflict, which is characterized by a significant power differential between the State of Israel and several Palestinian organizations, most notably Hamas, is a prime example of modern asymmetric warfare. Israel has the powerful military force of an independent state, but Palestinian groups are non-state actors in this long-running conflict. The dynamics and strategies used in the fight are essentially shaped by this glaring imbalance. In an effort to weaken Israeli military and civilian objectives, Palestinian factions use unusual methods like suicide bombers, rocket assaults, and guerilla warfare. These tactics, which Israel and the international community frequently view as acts of terrorism, are the result of dissatisfaction and a sense that there aren't enough effective forms of resistance. As a result, the conflict takes on a pattern of intermittent violent outbursts and counteroffensives, which feed cycles of hostility and misery. With its well-trained army and cutting-edge military hardware, Israel repels Palestinian attacks with overwhelming power. Airstrikes and ground incursions are two examples of military operations that are commonly carried out in densely populated regions, resulting in civilian casualties and widespread condemnation. Although the Israeli government claims that these actions are required for self-defense and to protect its citizens from terrorist threats, they frequently draw criticism from other countries and accusations of using excessive force. The humanitarian catastrophe in the region is made worse by Israel's siege and limitations on the Gaza Strip. Palestinians in Gaza live under appalling socioeconomic conditions and have restricted access to basic necessities, which causes them great pain. Human rights organizations have denounced this obstruction, which aggravates complaints and breeds animosity, promoting extremism and extending the cycle. Propaganda and information warfare are important factors in influencing how the conflict is seen both internally and abroad. Both sides use social media campaigns and media manipulation to delegitimize and gain support for their opponents. An already deeply ingrained and intricate conflict becomes even more difficult due to the worldwide struggle for hearts and minds.

### **Statehood is mandatory to preserve Palestinian identity in a globalized world**

The forces of globalization including market-economy, democratization, transnationalization and liberalism transformed the nature of international system after the end of the Second World War. The globalists perceived this world as a melting pot to merge all nationalities, religions, linguistic identities and cultural indicators.

In this context US emerged as a hegemon to maintain world order. This global configuration of mutual values propounded by west was contradicted by the regionalists. They assumed that regional cultures, ethnic identities and religions were going to be subverted by the penetration of western values. Regionalists also held US responsible to promote neo-imperialism in the name of globalization. Although in the present age of globalization the phenomenon of state nations became more visible but the suppression of ethnic and religious identities anywhere in the world caused destabilization as it exists in Palestine.

Palestinian Muslims raised voice for the restoration of their territories at all times. The commemoration of Nakba Day<sup>10</sup> not only in Palestine but also in other parts of the world demonstrates their identity issues. Representative political parties of Palestine always vilified the dispossession of their territories by Israel. They claimed Jerusalem as a global appeal for Palestinian Cause. Even though in neighboring states various political groups like Muslim Brotherhood<sup>11</sup> emerged to support the struggle for Palestinians. Correspondingly, Muslim community in Non-Muslim states was convinced to safeguard the territorial integrity of Palestine and to give them national recognition with sovereign authority. In this perspective the AMP<sup>12</sup> (American Muslims for Palestine) used to organize several platforms to create awareness about Palestine issue and inter-faith harmony. It was also propagated by this organization that Israeli occupations violated Geneva Conventions<sup>13</sup> and Universal Declaration of Human Rights.<sup>14</sup> The persistent aggression caused for the displacement of a large number of Palestinian Muslims who were forced to take refuge in other states in the past (Lybarger, 2020).

Palestinians became more marginalized due to the increasing penetration of Israeli settlers. This wave of Neo-Zionism since 1967 made them more orientalist. During various intifada (first started in 1987 and lasted till 1993 and second in 2000) Israeli forces used to demolish their houses, schools, universities, commercial centers etc. The political groups in Palestine primarily Hamas emphasized upon the politics of recognition. Their agenda was based on identity standpoint. Therefore, they mobilized the indigenous people to continue their struggle, not only against Israeli brutalities but also to make the international community to realize the religious and ethnic identity of Palestinians. In the recent war May 2021 between Hamas and Israel; local population used social media for the projection of Palestinian Cause to the entire world. They perceived that print media or electronic media could be biased but social media could play a significant role to convey their message around the world.

Nevertheless, Israel being the fifth largest nuclear power and one of the biggest naval forces in the world had always been countered with the conventional artillery

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<sup>10</sup> Palestinian Catastrophe, which comprised the destruction of Palestinian homeland in 1948

<sup>11</sup> The Muslim Brotherhood is an Islamic organization that was founded in Egypt by Hassan al-Banna in March 1928 as an Islamist religious, political, and social movement.

<sup>12</sup> The American Muslims for Palestine is an American non-profit organization founded in 2006.

<sup>13</sup> The Geneva Conventions 1949 are four treaties, and three additional protocols, that establish international legal standards for humanitarian treatment in war.

<sup>14</sup> The Universal Declaration of Human Rights 1948 is an international document adopted by the United Nations General Assembly that enshrines the rights and freedoms of all human beings.

of Hamas and other groups. The Israeli transgression in Palestinian areas was the violation of International Law. Palestinian identity was subjugated with the “Judaization” of West Bank, Gaza and Jerusalem. Despite this fact there was another aspect of Palestinian issue where Hamas had disagreement with global jihad movement led by Al-Qaida. The leaders of Al-Qaida perceived to revive the Islamic Caliphate in the world system but Hamas mainly focused on geographical core with infrastructure for Palestinians. Moreover, Al-Qaida had also divergence over the alliance between Hamas and Shia organization Hezbollah led by Iran. However, both of these Islamic groups had strong alliance in South Lebanon. They were apprehensive about the role of major powers to deal with Palestine issue.

The debate over whether statehood is the ultimate goal of decolonization struggles or merely a stepping stone towards national liberation has been central to many movements since the twentieth century. While international law, as exemplified by the 1960 UN General Assembly Resolution 1514, recognizes the right of colonized peoples to political independence and self-determination through the establishment of sovereign nation-states, some anti-colonial theorists like Frantz Fanon and Aimé Césaire argue that true self-determination does not necessarily require a nation-state. They emphasize the importance of creating inclusive and accountable political systems instead. In the case of the Palestinian national movement, the pursuit of a Palestinian state has been a longstanding goal to end colonization by the Zionist movement. However, debates within the movement have evolved over time, with some Palestinians questioning the effectiveness of the two-state solution and exploring alternative models such as a one-state solution or a bi-national state as means to achieve liberation. The failure to achieve Palestinian national sovereignty through the two-state solution is not surprising, as historical partition plans have often exacerbated conflicts and undermined the rights of populations rather than addressing colonial structures or resolving national disputes. To truly exercise their right to self-determination, Palestinians must move away from the partition paradigm and challenge the colonial nature of Zionism instead of accommodating it. The Oslo peace process, based on recognizing Israel as a Jewish state, has trapped Palestinians by denying their collective history, national identity and claim to all the land under Israeli control. Palestinians are now engaged in a debate on the best political strategy to decolonize their reality, considering alternatives to the two-state solution that focus on moving beyond existing frameworks. Many Palestinians, especially those in the West Bank, Gaza Strip, and the diaspora, advocate for statehood as the most effective means to protect citizens' rights and assert national sovereignty. They argue that decolonizing Palestine necessitates the establishment of a single state encompassing all of historic Palestine, as the Zionist movement has prioritized Jewish self-determination over Indigenous Palestinian rights. Advocates of a one-state solution aim to redefine Palestinian nationality on a civic basis rather than an ethnic one, in line with international law principles. This envisioned state would grant equal rights to Jewish individuals while emphasizing that only Palestinians, as Indigenous people, have the right to self-determination. Proponents of the democratic state concept believe that a unified Palestinian state offers the most ethical resolution to the Israeli-Palestinian conflict by transcending native/settler distinctions and promoting inclusive political identities within the country.

Many Palestinians who oppose the idea of a single democratic Palestinian state view it as ethically problematic and impractical due to its failure to recognize the



collective political rights and self-government of individuals who do not identify as Palestinians or Arabs. Instead, they advocate for a bi-national state in Israel-Palestine, similar to models seen in Belgium or Switzerland. This proposed bi-national state acknowledges the right to self-determination for both Israeli Jews and Palestinians, emphasizing that this right cannot be achieved through partition or within a single nation-state. The bi-national state concept envisions a democratically inclusive process of constitutional self-creation, where Palestinians and Israelis collaborate to establish a state that is not defined by ethnicity. The focus is on creating a robust constitution that ensures democratic and accountable political structures to safeguard the equality of all citizens, protecting both individual and collective rights. Decolonization, according to bi-nationalists, requires prioritizing Arab-Jewish relations and allowing for the coexistence of Palestinian and Jewish narratives in the Middle East without one overshadowing the other. They emphasize the need for structural changes and a process-oriented approach to decolonization, highlighting the importance of addressing shared histories of national trauma, engaging in transitional justice, and reparations through mutual collaboration and understanding. A small group of intellectuals and activists, particularly in the diaspora and within Israel, argue against the pursuit of a state as a means of political liberation, viewing the state as inherently violent and potentially oppressive. They advocate for sovereignty to reside with the people or the nation rather than the state itself, rejecting the notion that the state is the sole political entity capable of safeguarding rights, especially in the context of globalization diminishing the significance of territorial sovereignty. These advocates challenge the Palestinian Authority's efforts to dictate the boundaries of the Palestinian collective identity and aim to promote a more inclusive concept of the Palestinian nation. Groups like Ibna' al Balad, Musawa, and Al-Manar prioritize the Indigeneity of the Palestinian people and focus on decolonizing Israel from within its borders by asserting Palestinian presence and narratives. They argue that true liberation for all Palestinians necessitates shifting the national movement's focus away from the pursuit of a nation-state towards a more inclusive vision of liberation and equality (Farsakh, 2022).

### **Conclusion**

While concluding it is reiterated that Palestinian identity necessitates to ensure the existence of native community in Ghaza. In the present age of globalization where the constructivist paradigm prevails under the umbrella of post-modernism. Nationalities, statehood and human security are globally contextualized. Although, Palestine-Israel conflict is categorized as intractable conflict by international media, academia, military experts and analysts due to its complexity. This issue has a long history since the Balfour Declaration 1917, the involvement of Rothschild (the head of British Jewish community) to create State of Israel on the land of Palestine to promote Zionist agenda, protected by British Mandate under League of Nations which lasted till 1948. In a due course of time British authorities facilitated Jewish community to settle in Palestine. European Jews were also the victims of German Nazism. Escalating tensions instigated Arab Revolt that eventually triggered series of high-intensity conflicts. By 1947 UN passed a resolution to divide Palestine into two states for natives and settlers. Later 55 percent of the land was given to Jews to establish their state of Israel. The Palestinian cultural heritage, historical landmarks and entire infrastructure was gradually demolished and their identity was

intimidated. This historical and strategic onslaught on Palestinian community sparked a wave of violence across the region. Multiple jihadi organizations emerged to combat Israeli atrocities. Hamas remained at the forefront to counter Israeli forces within their capacity either by traditional tactics or guerrilla warfare. Despite the power asymmetries between Hamas and Israel they kept on hitting 'iron dome' of Israel (Israeli defense system). They determined to make the global community and major powers to realize that Palestinian people were not supposed to be eliminated from the surface.

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