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WAR LED CRISIS IN GAZA AND FAILURE OF THE WORLD COMMUNITY FOR THE CEASEFIRE: HUMANITARIAN CRISIS

Dr.B.Mahammad Rafee

Assistant Professor, Department of Business Economics [Shift-II], The New College, Chennai-14, Tamilnadu.

*Corresponding Author:
mdrafee@thenewcollege.edu.in

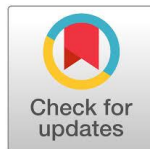
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Abstract: Islam promotes fraternity and solidarity, fostering love, respect, and unity among not only members of the ummah but with all communities irrespective of cast, creed, colour and religion. Despite the challenges of racism, fascism, apartheid, sectarianism, and intolerance, Muslims must strive to improve for themselves and others. Five hadith and verses from the Quran highlight the importance of comradeship in the spirit of solidarity and kinship.

1. Believers are brothers in faith, and it is their responsibility to maintain bonds of kinship.
2. Allah united believers as brothers, and severing these bonds would sever one's faith in Allah.
3. There is only one religion, and worshiping Allah is essential for unity.
4. Unity is for Allah's service, and the three best acts of a devout Muslim are treating people with equity and justice, assisting fellow religious brethren financially, and remembering God under all conditions.
5. Adhering to Islam and supporting other Muslims is a holy act of worship, and self-centered efforts should not be overlooked in striving to become better Muslims.

Palestinians have been subjected to Israeli oppression for nearly a century, with the latest genocide escalating since October 7, 2023. The world Countries and the Arab world too remains mostly silent, with South Africa bringing the genocide to the U.N.'s top court in The Hague. Since October 7, nearly 36,000 Palestinians have been killed, including 14,944 children. The West is showing more serious reactions, with university students and European citizens protesting Israel's actions. The US of being the biggest supporter of the Gaza massacre, claiming that the Islamic world remains silent. The US provides comprehensive support to Israel because it wants to destroy Gaza and establish a new Palestine under Israeli control. Israel aims to start a regional war to create Greater Israel, occupying not just Gaza but the entire world, supported by the West. It is underlined historical relations between Iran and Israel, claiming that the Messianic Coalition targets children and that history will now be divided into before and after Gaza. It is warned against the widespread use of artificial intelligence (AI) and discouraged the use of cell phones, stating that AI knows all our weaknesses and exploits them. It is recommended that digital fasting to protect ourselves from AI manipulation and urged people to reintroduce children to nature and engage with the natural world. War-Poverty-Hunger-Crime, it is simple to lose trust in people in the modern world because of all the injustices that occur. Why should we care if no one else does, we can ask ourselves? We might as well accept the state of the world as it is since nothing ever appears to improve or change. While it's critical to recognize the inequalities that currently exist and treat them as pressing problems that require attention, it's just as critical that we recognize our own responsibility for ensuring that those remedies become a reality. The study is to assess the economic loss, humanitarian crisis at the Gaza Strip.

Keywords: Israel-Gaza Conflict, Humanitarian crisis, War-led Famine, hunger diseases, International Aid, Failure of UNO

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I. INTRODUCTION

You must not lose faith in humanity. Humanity is an ocean; if a few drops of the ocean are dirty, the ocean does not become dirty.” – Mahatma Gandhi

Islam has always upheld and promoted the holy acts of fraternity and solidarity, which means that we should work to foster love and respect for everyone in our immediate vicinity in addition to fostering unity and kinship among members of the ummah. In the face of the terrible realities of racism, fascism, apartheid, sectarianism, and intolerance, we must always work to improve as Muslims—not just for Allah, but also for ourselves and others. We must never forget that, despite our best efforts to improve life for everyone on Earth, our ultimate goal is to serve and glorify Allah. Here are five hadith and verses from the Quran to serve as a reminder of the value of comradeship in the spirit of solidarity and kinship:

1. In faith, believers are brothers.

"Because we are all brethren, let us make peace among ourselves and exercise caution in fulfilling our obligations to Allah so that He may grant us mercy." [Quran 49:10]

In order to better serve Allah as a whole, the Quran reminds us that all believers in the Oneness of God are brothers and sisters in religion and that it is still our responsibility to make sure we maintain the bonds of kinship.

2. We were joined as brothers by Allah Himself.

"And remember the favour of Allah on you when you were enemies, then He united your hearts so by His favour you became brethren; and you were on the brink of a pit of fire. And hold fast by the covenant of Allah all together and be not disunited." [Quran 3:103]

Here, the Quran clarifies that we can maintain our community's unity by adhering to our religion and beliefs. Our hearts were bound together by Allah, and to sever these bonds would be to sever one's faith in Allah.

3. There is just one religion, ours.

"It is true that there is only one religion (ummah), and since I am your Lord, you must worship Me." [Quran 21:92]

Allah tells us in this verse that the one religion that unites us all is tawheed, or the knowledge of Allah's Oneness. This means that in order to genuinely embrace worship and faith that reflects this knowledge, we as a community must continue to work together.

4. Unity is for Allah's service.

"The three best acts are, first, to treat people with equity and justice; second, to assist your fellow religious brethren as fellows and aid them financially; and third, to remember God under all conditions," according to reports attributed to the Prophet Muhammad. [Vol.74, p.392 in Bihar-al-Anwar]

Here, the Prophet elucidates three crucial characteristics of a devout Muslim and highlights the fundamental link between strengthening bonds of fraternity and serving Allah. Without making sure that we are maintaining a faithful ummah, we are unable to serve Allah.

5. Adhering to Islam and supporting other Muslims

"He who begins his day without endeavouring to improve Muslims' affairs, is no Muslim," the Holy Prophet is reputed to have declared. [P. 146, Kafi, vol. 2,]

Here, the Prophet reminds us that improving the lives of our Muslim brothers and sisters is a holy act of worship in and of itself, and that we should not overlook it in our quest to serve Allah. We cannot be self-centered in our efforts to become better Muslims. Hence, the Israel-Hamas conflict has resulted in a humanitarian crisis in the Gaza Strip. The catastrophe encompasses both a collapse in healthcare and a hunger. Israel intensified its siege on the Gaza Strip at the beginning of the war, which has led to severe shortages of food, gasoline, medicine, water, and necessary medical supplies. 90% less electricity was available as a result of the siege, which had an effect on sewage treatment facilities, hospital power supply, and the desalination plants that produce drinking water. Epidemics of various diseases have swept over Gaza.

According to a recent analysis by the World Bank and the UN, the damage done to vital infrastructure during the first four months of Israel's ongoing war on Gaza is estimated to have cost over \$18.5 billion. According to the research, the damage in 2022 would have been equal to 97% of the GDP of Gaza and the occupied West Bank combined.

The infrastructure of Gaza was severely damaged by Israeli airstrikes, exacerbating the situation. Over 4,000 children were reported dead in the first month of the war by the Gaza Health Ministry Gaza, according to UN Secretary-General António Guterres, "became a graveyard for children." A catastrophic humanitarian collapse has been predicted by groups including Doctors Without Borders, the Red Cross, and a joint declaration from UNICEF, the World Health Organization, the UN Development Program, the United Nations Population Fund, and the World Food Programme. Volker Turk, the UN High Commissioner for Human Rights, called the Rafah Crossing "gates to a living nightmare" on November 8.

Following Hamas's October 7 strikes, Israel started bombing Gaza, and at least 20,000 Palestinian deaths have been claimed. BBC Verify looks at what the death toll in Gaza says about the fighting. Data from the health ministry administered by Hamas in Gaza shows that from the beginning of the battle, discounting the seven-day ceasefire, around 300 people have died every day on average. Richard Brennan, regional emergency director for the World Health Organization, said he believes these death toll statistics are reliable. It is difficult to count the dead in any conflict area, and Gaza's physicians estimate that the death toll is probably much higher because it does not include people who were not carried to hospitals or buried beneath the debris of demolished structures.

The 20,000 amount is approximately one percent of the 2.2 million people living in Gaza. According to military analysts contacted by the BBC, Israel's deployment of a wide range of bombs, some weighing roughly 100 pounds and others up to 2000 pounds, has directly contributed to the number of deaths in this fight. Marc Garlasco, a former UN war crimes investigator and senior intelligence analyst at the Pentagon, compares being close to the impact of the heaviest bombs to "surfing on Earth as the shockwave momentarily liquefies the ground" after speaking with bomb victims and witnesses.

II. VOLUME OF LOSS OF GAZA-ISAREL WAR

Love and compassion are necessities, not luxuries. Without them, humanity cannot survive.” – Dalai Lama

It is likely that the initial assessment, which calls the extent of destruction in Gaza "unprecedented," underestimates the true losses, damages, and needs in the Palestinian enclave. According to a recent analysis by the World Bank and the UN, the damage done to vital infrastructure during the first four months of Israel's ongoing war on Gaza is estimated to have cost over \$18.5 billion. According to the research, the damage in 2022 would have been equal to 97% of the GDP of Gaza and the occupied West Bank combined. Approximately 290,820 housing units, or 62% of all dwellings in Gaza, have been damaged or destroyed by the ongoing fighting, leaving more than a million people without a place to live. Nine percent is made up of commercial and industrial buildings, and the remaining 19 percent is made up of public service infrastructure, such as water, health, and education systems. The water and sanitation system has been drastically scaled back, producing less than 5 percent of its previous output, and the energy, water, and municipal sectors have sustained damages of close to \$800 million. The populace has limited access to healthcare, according to the report, with 84% of health facilities damaged or destroyed and the remaining ones without enough electricity or water to run. With the collapse of the educational system, all 625,000 pupils in Gaza are not attending classes. \$341 million worth of infrastructure damage has been done to schools, with an estimated 56 completely destroyed and 219 partially damaged. It will also likely take years to remove the 26 million tonnes of debris and rubble that have been left behind after the devastation. The study stated that while major damage was also documented in the governorates of Beit Lahiya and Rafah, "to date, 80 percent of total damages were concentrated in the governorates of Gaza, North Gaza, and Khan Younis." The damage total was US\$7.29 billion for the municipality of Gaza alone, followed by US\$2.01 billion for Jabalya, US\$1.82 billion for Khan Younis, and US\$1.08 billion for Beit Lahiya, the report stated.

As the fight rages on, these expenses "are expected to increase substantially along with the magnitude of damages." This is especially true in the southern Gaza Strip, where there has been more devastation in recent weeks, the statement continued. With assistance from the European Union, the evaluation produced a preliminary estimate of the conflict's damage to Gaza's physical structures using analytics and remote data gathering sources. These preliminary results most certainly understate the actual losses, damages, and needs that the organizations have experienced and stated that a second analysis would be necessary "as the situation allows." The report demanded that food aid and production be increased, that displaced individuals be given access to shelter and housing options, and that vital services be resumed.

The Gaza Strip faced severe starvation and food insecurity by late 2023 and early 2024, with food stocks nearly exhausted, bakeries destroyed by Israeli airstrikes, and access to basic supplies becoming scarce. By November, queues for bread became common, and the famine worsened, with begging for food becoming commonplace. By December, international aid organizations and relief workers warned of mass starvation, with most households facing inadequate food consumption and a significant portion resorting to extreme measures. Human Rights Watch accused Israel of using starvation as a method of warfare in the occupied territory. By early 2024, the Gaza Strip faced one of the worst instances of man-made starvation in a century. Food prices rose, and the international

community expressed grave concerns, underscoring the urgent need for immediate humanitarian intervention. 2.2 million people in Gaza are considered to be experiencing food insecurity at the emergency level.

Water Supply: Before the war, Gaza had a small share of its water from Israel, but Israel's blockade of water pipelines worsened water supply issues in the Strip. The UN reported water shortages affecting 650,000 people, and two million people were at risk of death. On 15 October, Israel agreed to resume water supply in southern Gaza, but this did not ensure renewed access. Residents were drinking seawater and brackish water from farm wells, raising fears of waterborne diseases. By 17 October, Gaza's last seawater desalination plant had shut down, and many still relied on "brackish or saline ground water." Due to the lack of fuel, 70% of Gaza would no longer have access to clean water. As of December 6, residents in northern Gaza received their first aid delivery of clean water since the war began.

On 13 December, Israel began pumping seawater into tunnels reportedly used by Hamas, which would irreversibly damage Gaza's water aquifers and clearwater supply. In January 2024, the Israeli army destroyed Gaza City's main reservoirs, Al-Balad and Al-Rimal. The struggle for water is a daily torment, and only one out of 24 hospitals in northern Gaza is operational. In February 2024, Palestinians in Gaza City were killed by an Israeli airstrike while collecting water. The municipality of Gaza reported 700 million liters of wastewater leaked into the streets of Gaza City, threatening underground water reserves. Up to one-fourth of Gaza's water wells had been destroyed, and water levels were at 7 percent of pre-October levels. The Gaza Health Ministry stated that all citizens of the Gaza Strip are drinking unsafe water that puts their lives at risk.

Public Health: Disease and Suffering: Public health experts have warned of the outbreak and spread of diseases in Gaza due to the lack of clean water and sanitation facilities. The sewage pumping stations and wastewater treatment facilities have ceased operations, leading to the buildup of solid waste and unburied bodies as vectors of disease. Overcrowded conditions at schools and hospitals have also been reported, with rashes, lung infections, and stomach issues rising. The lack of medical supplies has also been reported, with some hospitals struggling to sanitize surgical equipment. UNRWA schools have reported outbreaks of scabies and chicken pox, as well as a lack of basic hygiene for women menstruating. Action Against Hunger has warned people are developing kidney failure due to the consumption of salt water and dehydration. Individuals with disabilities are suffering disproportionately due to the lack of accommodations in most shelters. Since the start of the conflict, infectious diseases, including diarrhea and chickenpox, have been soaring across the Gaza Strip. Accumulated waste in the streets risks the spread of airborne diseases and infestations of insects and rats. Doctors report that patients' wounds are often infested with maggots due to a lack of fresh water and iodine. Raw sewage overflowed in the streets, creating a health and environmental disaster. Since the start of the conflict, 33,551 cases of diarrhea had been reported, 8,944 cases of scabies and lice, 1,005 cases of chickenpox, 12,635 cases of skin rash, and 54,866 cases of upper respiratory infections. The UN has reported an impending humanitarian "tsunami" as more Palestinians risked dying from disease than bombings. The situation in Gaza is worsening, leading to the spread of diseases due to the lack of clean water and insufficient sewage facilities.

Psychological Health: Children in Gaza have been severely traumatized by weeks of continuous air strikes and explosions, resulting in symptoms such as convulsion, aggression, bed-wetting, and nervousness. 90% of children in pediatric hospitals in Gaza have reported anxiety, post-traumatic stress symptoms, and fears of imminent death. UNICEF spokesman Toby Fricker warned of the psychological impacts and "massive stress" experienced by children in Gaza. WHO chief Tedros Adhanom Ghebreyesus stated 20,000 people needed specialized mental health services, and OCHA reported 485,000 people with mental health issues experiencing care disruption.

Deteriorating Health Care at GAZA: The healthcare system in Gaza has been severely impacted by the ongoing conflict, with hospitals facing a lack of fuel and relying on backup generators. By October, hospitals shut down, leading to premature infant deaths and the deaths of numerous medical staff. The healthcare system has collapsed, with 304 attacks on facilities and 606 deaths reported by January 2024. Seven out of 24 hospitals remain partially operational in Northern Gaza and seven out of 12 in Southern Gaza. The continued attacks on protected facilities are causing concern for civilians, and the UN Development Programme predicts that the conflict could reduce health levels back to 1980 levels. The situation has left many in Gaza struggling to survive. The Gaza Strip has been facing a severe humanitarian crisis since the shutdown of the power station on 11 October. Hospitals in Gaza have been facing a dialysis crisis, with hundreds sharing only 24 dialysis machines. The WHO has announced that it cannot resupply al-Shifa and al-Quds hospitals due to high levels of risk. The Turkish-Palestinian Friendship Hospital has declared its cancer hospital "completely out of service" due to fuel shortages. Indonesia Hospital's main generator is no longer operational, and 12 cancer patients have died. Kamal Adwan Hospital's generators also shut down. As of 5 November, nearly half of all hospitals were out of service, and amputations and C-sections were performed without anesthetic. Since 11 October 2023, the Gaza Strip has experienced a complete lack of electricity due to Israeli authorities discontinuing the power supply and depleting fuel reserves for Gaza's only power plant.

Attacks and Destruction of Health Infrastructure: The Israeli military has been targeting hospitals in Gaza, causing significant damage and casualties. On 14 October, the Al-Ahli Arab Hospital's Diagnostic Cancer Treatment Centre was partially destroyed, and four hospitals were no longer functioning. The World Health Organization reported four hospitals were no longer functioning after being targeted by Israeli airstrikes. On 30 October, the Turkish-Palestinian Friendship Hospital was severely damaged by an Israeli airstrike. On 9 November, the Gaza government media office stated that Israel had bombed eight hospitals in the past three days. Israeli tanks surrounded four hospitals, al-Rantisi Hospital, al-Nasr Hospital, and the eye and mental health hospitals. On 22 November, Israel launched an offensive on Indonesia Hospital, reportedly killing 12 people. On 25 November, the director general of the Ministry of Health stated that the Israeli military shot at medical teams during the temporary ceasefire in effect. By 18 January 2024, none of Gaza's hospitals remained fully operational. The World Health Organization recorded a total of 660 Israeli attacks on healthcare facilities. The hostilities in Gaza and Israel have created appalling human suffering, physical destruction, and collective trauma across Israel and the Occupied Palestinian Territory. In early November, Al-Shifa Hospital in Gaza faced a surge in Israeli attacks, with the facility being bombed five times in 24 hours. The attacks intensified, leading to power loss, sniper killings, and the hospital being shelled and catching fire. Doctors Without Borders documented the deaths of two premature babies due

to electricity shortages. The Gaza Health Ministry claimed a lack of provided mechanisms for evacuation. Al-Shifa faced dire conditions, including a lack of essentials like food, water, and electricity. An evacuation began on November 18, with concerns raised about the adequacy of aid. The World Health Organization and the Palestinian Red Crescent participated in evacuation plans, aiming to transfer patients to alternative medical facilities. The hospital stated six doctors would remain behind, with 120 patients too sick to be transferred. A humanitarian team from the World Health Organization found a lack of food, water, or medicine, with signs of gunfire and a mass grave. On November 19, premature babies were evacuated to southern Gaza, where they were planned to be moved to Egypt the following day. On November 26, the conditions for remaining patients at Al-Shifa were reportedly dire. The Ministry of Health reported a volunteer effort to restart the dialysis department, which was reopened and receiving patients. On December 7, the Gaza Health Ministry stated only basic first aid was being delivered at Al-Shifa Hospital.

In December, the Israeli military bombed Kamal Adwan hospital, killing at least four people. The hospital was targeted by Israel, resulting in the deaths of two mothers and their newborn babies. On 6 January, Shuhada al-Aqsa Hospital reported Israeli fire nearing it, forcing doctors to evacuate. The World Health Organization found 70% of staff and many patients had fled, with many physically unable to move and conditions rapidly deteriorating. Al-Aqsa, the last remaining hospital in central Gaza, faced threats of closure due to the conflict. On 13 January, the hospital ran out of fuel, leading to a blackout that threatened patients.

Evacuation Challenges: On 14 October, Israel ordered the evacuation of 22 hospitals in northern Gaza, a move described by the World Health Organization as a "death sentence" for the sick and wounded. Doctors across northern Gaza were unable to follow the order, fearing their patients would die. On 29 October, the Palestinian Red Crescent reported warnings from Israeli authorities to evacuate al-Quds Hospital, which was bombarded. An Israeli airstrike struck 20 meters from the hospital, forcing the wounded and patients onto the streets. Fighting near Al-Quds Hospital halted evacuation efforts. On 21 November, the World Health Organization announced three hospitals in northern Gaza would be evacuated, leaving no functioning hospitals left. Four patients died in the transfer from northern Gaza to the Turkish-Palestinian Friendship Hospital. The Gaza Health Ministry announced it would cease coordination with the WHO on patient evacuations following the Israeli arrest of Palestinian doctors. The Palestinian Red Crescent stated that 60% of the wounded in Gaza required urgent medical treatment abroad.

International Aid to Gaza: Gaza's health system is facing significant challenges, with the Red Cross stating that the entire health system is "on its knees." Medical Aid for Palestinians and UNICEF have issued an urgent warning that 130 premature babies would die if fuel did not reach Gaza hospitals soon. A UN statement signed by five major branches stated deaths could soon "skyrocket" from disease and "lack of healthcare".

On 8 November, Italy announced it was sending a hospital ship to the coast of Gaza to guarantee Palestinian civilians access to health services, essential goods, and medical drugs. The ship, named Vulcano ("Volcano"), initially had 170 staff members on board, 30 of whom trained for medical emergencies; 28 more physicians, nurses, and biologists were set to join the expedition in a later phase. By early-December, the medical staff started performing emergency surgical operations for injured Palestinian patients who were either at risk of amputation or waiting to be moved to the Children Hospital in Doha.

On 5 February 2024, the Vulcano had returned to Italy and arrived at the seaport of La Spezia, carrying 60 Palestinian people, 14 of which were children in need of specialized healthcare. All of the children were set to be transferred to various hospitals in Genoa, Rome, Florence, Bologna, and Milan. The International Red Cross stated Gaza's healthcare system had "reached a point of no return," while the Government of Jordan reported Israel had ordered their field hospital to be evacuated and stated they would not comply. Italy and the United Arab Emirates considered establishing a field hospital in Gaza, while a French warship was dispatched as a temporary hospital. WHO chief Tedros Adhanom Ghebreyesus stated that fighting in southern Gaza was making it increasingly difficult to run health operations. On 10 December, WHO adopted a resolution to protect healthcare in Gaza, which director-general Tedros Adhanom Ghebreyesus described as "almost impossible in the current circumstances." In just one week, Israel dropped more than 6,000 bombs on Gaza, killing 2,750 people, including more than 700 children, and wounding nearly 10,000. An additional 1,000 people were missing beneath rubble. Israeli airstrikes continued to bombard south Gaza, with IDF spokesman Nir Dinar saying, "There are no safe zones." In November, Israel bombed various schools, hospitals, and mosques in Gaza, killing at least 15 people. The Israeli Defense Force (IDF) claimed that the ambulance was being used by Hamas, leading Queen's University professor Ardi Imseis to state Israel needed to prove its claim. The IDF also bombed Al-Azhar University, destroyed the Khalid bin al-Walid Mosque, and used earthquake bombs on an apartment complex in Khan Younis. In December, 109 people were killed by Israeli airstrikes, with the IDF striking at least 400 locations in Gaza since the temporary ceasefire ended. The Palestinian Civil Defence stated the situation was "beyond dire" as they were unable to rescue many people buried under rubble. A US intelligence report found half of the bombs dropped on Gaza had been unguided bombs. Experts have described the bombing campaign against Gaza as the deadliest and most destructive in modern history, with the Wall Street Journal describing it as the "most devastating urban warfare in the modern record." As of January 2024, Israel's offensive has damaged or destroyed 70-80% of all buildings in northern Gaza. By February 2024, UNOSAT, the UN's satellite center, found that 69,147 structures, or approximately 30% of Gaza's total buildings, had been damaged or destroyed by Israeli airstrikes, shelling, and demolitions. Israeli bombing campaigns intensified in central Gaza, as displaced people in Rafah grew fearful of an impending Israeli attack on the city. The ongoing conflict in Gaza has displaced over 423,000 Palestinians, with Israeli airstrikes destroying 1,000 homes and rendering 560 housing units uninhabitable. By 15 October, an estimated 1 million people in Gaza had been displaced, many fleeing northern Gaza following Israel's mandated evacuation. By 22 October, 42% of homes in Gaza had been destroyed, leaving an estimated 1.4 million people homeless. The Red Cross stated it would take years to rebuild destroyed homes and infrastructure. In November, the IDF announced a daily four-hour window for residents to move south, leading to thousands fleeing the city. By 20 November, satellite imagery showed half of northern Gaza had been destroyed by Israeli airstrikes. By 28 November, the UN estimated 60% of all housing in Gaza had been destroyed, and it would cost billions to rebuild Gaza. In December, Israel labeled Khan Younis a "dangerous combat zone" and issued an evacuation order in southern Gaza for residents to move to Rafah. By 13 December, half of Gaza's population was in Rafah, and by 6 January 2024, UN humanitarian chief Martin Griffiths stated that Gaza had "simply become uninhabitable."

Communication System Collapse at Gaza: Since the start of the war on 7 October, Gaza has experienced numerous communications blackouts due to direct attacks on telecommunications infrastructure by Israel, electricity blockades, and fuel shortages. This has led to the near-total collapse of Gaza's largest cell network providers, obstructing citizens from communicating with loved ones, learning about IDF operations, and identifying areas most exposed to bombing and possible escape routes. The blackouts have also impeded emergency services, making it more difficult to locate and access the time-critical injured. On 27 October, Gaza underwent a near-total communications blackout after Paltel's communication towers were destroyed in an Israeli attack, cutting off Gaza from any phone or internet service. This has obstructed communication with loved ones, learning about IDF operations, and identifying areas most exposed to bombing and possible escape routes. The UN Assistant Secretary-General and Humanitarian Coordinator in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, Lynn Hastings, stated that hospitals and aid operations could not operate without phone lines or internet. The UN Assistant Secretary-General and Humanitarian Coordinator in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, Lynn Hastings, warned the world was "losing a window into the reality" of the situation in Gaza. The UN Assistant Secretary-General and Humanitarian Coordinator in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, Lynn Hastings, stated that hospitals and aid operations could not operate without phone lines or internet.

Humanitarian Aid: On 9 October, Israel implemented a complete blockade on Gaza, preventing the entry of any humanitarian aid. Egypt closed its border to prevent civilians fleeing but said it would allow aid to be delivered through the Rafah crossing. A week later, hundreds of tons of aid were stuck on Egypt's side of the border, as Israel bombarded the crossing amid fears of weapons deliveries. In Israel, aid to Gaza was reportedly prevented by far-right politicians allied with Netanyahu. On 18 October, Israel announced it would allow food, water, and medicine to be delivered to a "safe zone" in west Khan Younis in southern Gaza, distributed by the United Nations. Later, US president Joe Biden announced Egypt agreed to allow 20 trucks with aid to enter Gaza by 20 October. More than 100 trucks of aid were waiting at the Rafah crossing to enter into Gaza. On 27 October, Lynn Hastings, the UN's humanitarian coordinator for Palestine, stated Israel opposed the delivery of humanitarian aid to northern Gaza. The UN announced the communications blackout had brought aid delivery to a "complete halt." On 29 October, a humanitarian zone was announced in the Khan Younis area, along with a claim that aid trucks would increase "significantly." On 30 October, OCHA director Lisa Doughten pressured the UN Security Council for the use of extra entry points to Gaza, suggesting the Kerem Shalom border crossing as the only entry equipped for rapidly processing a sufficiently large number of trucks. Delivery during the temporary ceasefire increased during November, with the largest shipment of humanitarian aid reaching northern Gaza since the start of the conflict nearly two months before. However, the UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA) stated that approximately 100 humanitarian aid trucks and 69,000 litres of fuel entered Gaza on 3 December and 4 December.

Impact on Children' at Gaza: The Israeli attack on Gaza has significantly impacted children, with over 40% of the population being 14 or under. Over 700,000 children have been displaced, suffering from power outages, lack of basic essentials, and "scenes of pain and fear." Many children are buried under rubble and lacking medical care, leading to serious mental health issues. UNICEF reports that unaccompanied children have been identified evacuating from northern to southern Gaza by themselves. The conflict in Gaza

has resulted in more children being killed in two and a half months than the total of children killed in all conflicts around the world in the previous three years combined. Doctors warn that children who survived Israeli airstrikes are left with permanent disabilities and trauma. The UN has declared Gaza the "by far the most dangerous place in the world to be a child" and that more children were killed in Gaza in two and a half months than the total of children killed in all conflicts around the world in the previous three years combined. Thousands of children have undergone limb amputations, with 50% of all children in the Gaza Strip experiencing dehydration, malnutrition, respiratory, and skin diseases. UNICEF reports that 90% of children under the age of two are eating two or fewer food groups a day. An estimated 150 babies were born in Gaza per day since the start of the conflict, with premature babies dying from preventable diseases such as infection, hypothermia, diarrhea, and dehydration. The UN Women's agency reported that since the start of the conflict, two mothers in Gaza had been killed every hour, every day, and WHO reported an increase in stress-induced stillbirths. Premature babies in Gaza have gained global attention, with 130 infants at risk of death due to a hospital fuel shortage caused by Israel's siege.

Reaction on attack of Gaza from various international stakeholders:

The Israeli actions against Gaza have been labelled as genocidal by various experts, organizations, and countries. NATO chief Jens Stoltenberg declared the situation a humanitarian catastrophe, while Amnesty International head Agnès Callamard criticized the brutal annihilation of the population's health system. The situation has been described as apocalyptic, with humanitarian organizations like CARE USA, Mercy Corps, the Norwegian Refugee Council, Oxfam America, Refugees International, and Save the Children praising the situation. Israeli human rights and civil society organizations have also urged Joe Biden to use his influence to help stop the humanitarian crisis. Freedom House warned of the growing dire situation and called on the Israeli government to follow international humanitarian law. The situation has been described as one of the worst humanitarian crises in recent global history, with Palestinians in desperate need of food, water, shelter, and medical care. The United Nations General Assembly passed Resolution ES-10/21 in October 2021, calling for an immediate and sustained humanitarian truce and cessation of hostilities in Gaza. The humanitarian crisis in Gaza has reached catastrophic proportions, with the people of Gaza having nowhere to flee. The Rafah Crossing has been described as "gates to a living nightmare." UN chief António Guterres stated that the humanitarian catastrophe in Gaza is getting worse by the day, with WHO secretary-general Tedros Adhanom Ghebreyesus visiting Nasser Medical Complex. UNICEF spokesperson Thomas White stated that civil order is breaking down in Gaza, and society is on the brink of full-blown collapse. The crisis is causing widespread food insecurity, with UNRWA deputy director reporting severe hunger and an almost collapsed healthcare system. UN chief Antonio Guterres stated that widespread famine looms in Gaza, with nine out of ten people in northern Gaza eating less than a meal a day. The people of Gaza have been enduring unthinkable horrors and deprivation for close to four months.

In January 2024, Jordanian foreign minister Ayman Safadi condemned Israel's actions in Gaza, stating that the aggression has exceeded all humanitarian, legal, and moral limits. British Foreign Secretary David Cameron admitted to being worried about Israel's actions and called for Israel to restore water supplies to Gaza. The scale of suffering in Gaza is unimaginable, and international conventions are not being respected, particularly when it comes to medical facilities. Chinese foreign minister Wang Yi described the situation as "a tragedy for humankind and a disgrace for civilization."

German government spokesperson William Prince of Wales stated that there is a desperate need for increased humanitarian support to Gaza. France's Foreign Minister Stéphane Séjourné stated that the humanitarian situation in Gaza has been catastrophic for several weeks, if not several months, and this is creating indefensible and unjustifiable situations for which the Israelis are accountable.

Resolution efforts include discussions between Chinese President Xi Jinping and French President Emmanuel Macron, an emergency meeting held by the Organisation of Islamic Cooperation and the Arab League, Cyprus President Nikos Christodoulides visiting Egypt and Jordan, and the appointment of Sigrid Kaag as senior humanitarian and reconstruction coordinator for Gaza. United Nations secretary-general António Guterres invoked Article 99 of the UN Charter to push the Security Council to call for a ceasefire.

Israeli leadership sought to convince Egypt to accept Gazan refugees, while Jordan expressed reluctance to receive Palestinian refugees. European First Minister Humza Yousaf urged the international community to establish a refugee program for Gaza, while left-wing politicians in the US emphasized the US's historical role in accepting refugees.

India has criticized the UN Security Council resolution demanding an immediate ceasefire in Gaza for Ramadan, stating that the humanitarian crisis resulting from the Israel-Hamas conflict is "simply unacceptable." India's Permanent Representative to the UN, Ambassador Ruchira Kamboj, emphasized the need to avoid civilian deaths in any conflict situation. The resolution also demanded the unconditional release of hostages and humanitarian access to address their needs. The resolution came as a breakthrough in the ongoing conflict.

IV. THE ARAB COUNTRIES' EMBARRASSING SILENCE ON THE GAZA CONFLICT IS CAUSING CONCERN

The Palestinian conflict has resurfaced due to the Hamas attack on October 7 and Israel's retaliation, putting the Palestinian question back on the agenda. The West's support for Israel's radical administration has diminished its credibility, as it turned a blind eye to the indiscriminate bombing of Palestinian civilians. Egypt, once a dominant regional force, is now weakened and unable to exert influence on neighboring countries like Libya and Sudan. Syria, like other once stable nations, has been unable to recover after a decade of civil war. The Abraham Accords in 2020 normalized diplomatic ties between Israel and the United Arab Emirates, Bahrain, and Morocco. However, the establishment of diplomatic relations between Israel and Saudi Arabia has been put on hold due to the war between Israel and Hamas. The design flaw in these normalizations was revealed in the violence of the last few months, revealing the neglect of the Palestinian question. The peace initiative launched by Saudi regent Abdullah bin Abdel Aziz Al Saud in 2002 offered Israel comprehensive normalization with the region in exchange for the creation of a Palestinian state.

Why Is Saudi Arabia Not Saying Anything About Gaza? A Transformation of Imagery

Saudi Arabia, a major power in the region along with Iran and Israel, has maintained a stance of mitigated diplomatic engagement for the ongoing Gaza conflict. The Saudi Arabian ambassador to Iran attended the first conference on nuclear science and technology in Isfahan, demonstrating readiness to prevent regional conflicts but not unilaterally participating in a wider Israel-Iran conflagration unless its sovereignty was threatened. The

Saudis have embarked on an ambitious plan to overhaul the Kingdom's economy, aiming to divest from their economy's dependency on petrodollars and future-proof the country from drastic changes in energy consumption as the world moves from hydrocarbons to renewables.

MbS has directed hundreds of billions of dollars towards building infrastructure that would attract foreign investments, diversifying the economy, and building alternative industries in areas like manufacturing, services, tourism, and entertainment. The Emiratis, like Saudi Arabia, have maintained an even-headed response to the Gaza crisis and have not rescinded their diplomatic relations with Israel, which were formalized in 2020 as part of the Abraham Accords. However, attaining the same position will be more complicated due to the Muslim population's centrality to Saudi Arabia, which comes with expectations that the House of Saud cannot disregard. The fact that Iran, being a Shia power, is a much louder voice today in favor of the Palestinian people and cause may make it difficult for MbS to ignore. The success of MbS's economic vision in the Vision 2030 statement is critical for him to prove that he is aiming for the long race. The popularity and reach of social media also make it difficult to promote official positions that are contrary to public sentiments and emotions, especially on issues like Gaza. From economic reordering to shedding the image of being an 'ultra-conservative' Islamic monarchy, Saudi Arabia has a lot on its own plate currently, but these pursuits are high-risk by themselves.

V.CONCLUSION

The importance of humanity and fairness in the ongoing Israel-Palestine conflict it is made to believe that the Palestinians and Israelis have been trying to destroy each other for over 75 years, and efforts to establish peace have not been successful due to interference from other countries. Hence, the entire land belongs to Palestinians. It is emphasised both sides to adhere to international laws and respect, as well as the laws of war and international customs.

Islamic countries criticized the destruction of Gaza, stating that both sides made mistakes in the issues of women and children. The need for a fair and just solution, focusing on the needs of the Palestinian people and the international community. Reforming society cannot be achieved through force and that the Holy Qur'an states that there is no compulsion in religion. The importance of implementing justice, fairness, and addressing problems rather than imposing strict laws. Believed that the World Court will condemn Israeli crimes in Gaza and issue an immediate cease-fire if it acts independently. Hence, the need for an independent Palestinian state and returning occupied territories to the Palestinians as the only solution to end the Israeli-Palestinian conflict. International Community condemned Israel's bombing of the Palestinian refugee camp in Rafah and urged the world to pressure Israel to agree to a ceasefire, a just settlement, and the recognition of an independent Palestinian state. Hence, the land belongs to Palestine, who came as a refugee to Palestine claiming it as their own land. Justice should prevail and the Palestinians should get their land back. The Mighty International Organisations like UNO [United Nations Organisation], International Human right commissions, international court of Justice become a mute spectator on Gaza Crisis. Muslim world at least should come forward to support of Palestine by banning Israeli products which can some extent may affect Israeli economy. It is ironic to see that the peace-loving country like India too supplying arms to Israel to attack Gaza. The author opined that; Humanity is no more existing in this world in any form.

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