



## Review Article

# Displacement Beyond Orders: A Critical Analysis of Palestinian Refugees in the Postcolonial World Politics

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## Abstract

Most practicable Palestinian refugee problem represents one of the most significant and protracted displacement issues in present history, deeply intertwined with the ongoing Israel-Palestine conflict for more than 70 years. This study examines the patterns of forced migration from Palestine and the socio-political dimensions of Palestinian displacement with a specific focus on the output of Israeli Strategy Strategies on migration. The paper investigates the intersection of geopolitical conflict, diverse national identity, political dominion over weak countries and transnational diaspora communities. This paper goals to provide a comprehensive understanding of Palestinian migration through both historical and contemporary issues which had happened recently. This analysis is based on the concept of statelessness and the role of Palestinian humanitarian habitat as both sites of resistance and focal points for migration patterns across the Middle East and gulf countries beyond. The study explores the implications of Israeli settlement expansion, restrictions on movement and military occupation which exacerbate drastic displacement and contribute to the formation of a transnational Palestinian identity. Furthermore, this research delves into the challenges faced by Palestinian people in host countries, for instance Lebanon, Jordan, Turkey and Europe highlighting issues of integration, political mobilization, humanitarian aid and cultural preservation within the diaspora. Drawing upon a combination of qualitative method and quantitative data including expert interviews, policy analysis to archival research the study examines how the Palestinian diaspora has mobilized for political advocacy influencing international discourse on the conflict. The findings depict the pivotal impact of Palestinian migration in shaping global perceptions of the Israel-Palestine issue offering a new segment into the diaspora or conflict resolution.

## Keywords

Palestinian Refugees, Forced Migration, Statelessness, Israel-Palestine Conflict, Diaspora, Transnationalism.

## 1. Introduction

In practice Palestinian displacement dilemma remains one of the vital prolonged and politicized forced displacement in the present world. Emerging in 1948 during the Arab-Israeli conflict—referred to by Palestinian people as the *Al Nakba*,

or “catastrophe”—this crisis has persisted for over seventy-five successful years but till now not get any kind of single initiative to stop the massacre. More than approximately 5.9 million Palestinians are currently registered with the UN most prominent Relief fund and Works various Agency for Palestine dying people in the Near East (UNRWA), many of whom live in encampment leading a miserable life across the Middle East or reside in legally precarious conditions in foreign host countries inhumanly (UNRWA, 2023). This dire crisis, however, transcends humanitarian dimensions with a message that the world is not fair in the point of Palestinian independent. It is a matter of concern that deeply rooted in unresolved colonial legacies protracted occupation, and contested nation-state frameworks that continue to legalese the world politics and migration patterns within the margin of their interest. The early history of Palestinian displacement is intimately connected to the modern geopolitical crisis of Middle East from 1948.

With the withdrawal of British colonial authority and the early establishment of the State named Israel in 1948 by Belfour Declaration, approx. mutely 750,000 peoples of Palestine were forcefully fled from their own homes Where they passed from their birth (Morris, 2004). Behind the story marked the beginning of an enduring condition of statelessness for the Palestinian people in the modern civilization. The 1967 Six-Day Arab Israel War further intensified this crisis of statelessness displacing hundreds of thousands more and leading to the Israeli forceful occupation of the burning West Bank, Gaza Strip, and even East Jerusalem. Over time, principles such as settlement of expansion, movement restrictions, ethnic cleansing and land expropriation have created a structural framework of forced displacement that operates both internally and transnationally in history (Pappé, 2006).

This paper is guided by four central research questions:

1. How has the Palestinian refugee crisis evolved within the assumption of postcolonial global politics?
2. In what ways have Israeli state policies institutionalized forced displacement and prolonged Palestinian statelessness?
3. How do Palestinian refugees maintain national identity across generations and geographies?
4. What role does the Palestinian diaspora play in political optimization, cultural preservation, and international advocacy?

To explore these questions, the paper utilizes a mixed-methods approach combining qualitative interviews, archival analysis, historical view and review of UN and NGO data. Theoretically, the paper is grounded in three main frameworks: statelessness, drawing from Arendt's (1951) notion of the “right to have rights”; postcolonial theory, emphasizing power, representation, representation and dispossession (Said, 1978); and transnationalism, which helps prove how forced displaced populations sustain geo political and cultural ties across borders (Basch, Glick Schiller, & Szanton Blanc, 1994). By exhibiting Palestinian displacement through these lenses the paper highlights the need to view refugee hood not simply as a mere humanitarian issue in this edge but as a deeply political and legal condition which shaped by historical insights , ongoing colonial practices, geopolitics and global complicity.

## 2. Historical Genesis of Palestinian Displacement

The Palestinian refugee crisis is one of the most enduring war and symbolically charged humanitarian issues in modern world politics vehemently, is the product of multiple historical layers of colonial rule that is the direct cause for war and statelessness. The origins of this crisis are directly rooted in the early 20th century under the British Mandate and were exacerbated by key turning points in 1948, 1967 even after the 80's and the post-Oslo era. These historical milestones triggered a huge forced displacement and transformed the Palestinian condition into one of chronic statelessness and turpitude political marginalization then.

### 2.1. The 1948 Al Nakba: Main Causes and Immediate Refugee Crisis

The first major wave of Palestinian displacement occurred in 1948 with the starting of the new State named Israel for the Zionists and the resulting Arab-Israel conflict in the first time. Known as the *Al Nakba*—in Arabic for “catastrophe”—this heinous event resulted in flight of over 750,000 Palestinians from their own home to another country where they have no ultimate goals of life, no shelter above their head (Morris, 2004). While early Zionist narratives framed this forced migration as voluntary later archival research has confirmed that many expulsions were orchestrated by Israeli military

forces which involving the destruction of villages particularly the root level areas and widespread human rights violence (Pappé, 2006).

The forced displaced population quickly overwhelmed neighbouring Arab countries. Aftermath temporary refugee encampments in Jordan, Egypt, Lebanon, Yamen and Syria became permanent camps for the refugee of Palestinians. In response, the United Nations initiated to establish the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for articulating Palestine Refugees in the Near East but ultimately these non-state actors are totally failed to establish peace and tranquillity in the unrest areas (UNRWA) in 1949, they framed with providing essential services including education, health care, work and food assistance (UNRWA, 2023). Although the UN General Assembly Resolution named 194 (1948) affirmed the right to voluntary return to home country for Palestinian refugees that it has never been enforced due to political dilemma particularly by Israel and their friendly allies.

## *2.2. Six-Day War in 1967: Second Wave of Forced Displacement*

A second significant forced displacement wave occurred after the 1967 Six-Day Israel Arab War during Israel unlawfully occupied the Gaza Strip West Bank, East Jerusalem, Sinai valley and also Golan Heights; approximately they occupied a huge area for establishing their sovereignty. Approximately more than 300,000 Palestinians were forcefully displaced—many for the second time (Khalidi, 2020). Israel's physical possession of these portions marked the beginning of a prolonged military aviation and legal control regime where land confiscation, movement restrictions, human rights violation and settlement new building became central to its territorial strategy and there was actually no reason to believe that the prolonged era could be intervened in future. The Israeli government implemented a system of military orders, identity card controls over the innocent Palestinian and residency revocations to control Palestinian demographics that totally destroyed the standard of human rights (B'Tselem, 2021). These mechanisms have been transformed daily life into a bureaucratic web of control that not only limited mobility but also disrupted community structures causing forced migration within and beyond the occupied territories forever.

## *2.3. Post-Oslo Era: Fragmentation of Peace and Continued Displacement*

Oslo Accords (1993–1995) raised hopes for resolving the refugee crisis after a long term dispute but the peace settlement ultimately could not address main problems such as borders issues, Jerusalem, west bank and the right of return to their own country. The establishment of the organization named Palestinian Authority (PA) provided limited scope of self-governance for their most desired independent but without sovereignty, proper guidelines and refugees continued to be excluded from the negotiating table to enhance the peace reconciliation (Farsakh, 2012). Since the Second Intifada (2000), internal displacement has worsened, particularly in Gaza, where repeated military attacks and the blockade have caused critical refugee flows

As of 2021, more than 200,000 Palestinians have been internally displaced due to their home demolitions and military operations (Internal Displacement Monitoring Centre [IDMC], 2021). These physical fragmentations of Palestinian lands and political fragmentation between Hamas and Al Fatah have further weakened Palestinian peace accord and exacerbated the stateless condition at its peak.

## *2.4. British Mandate and Colonial Legacy in Shaping Statelessness*

As we know, legal and political conditions for Palestinian statelessness were shaped significantly during the British regime (1920–1948). In the 1917 Balfour Declaration promised a "national home for the Jewish people" without consulting the Arab population even the did not take any single initiative to make a round table conference for the unlawful settlement which comprised the overwhelming majority in Palestine (Khalidi, 1997). On the other hand, British policies simultaneously facilitated Jewish immigration and undermined Palestinian nationalist movements by taking some one sided decisions. The colonial administration's failure to grant Palestinians meaningful political representation that laid the groundwork for dispossession and denied them to raise their voice at International platforms. By the time of Britain's withdrawal proposal and Israel's establishment, Palestinians had neither sovereign institutions anymore nor international guarantees of their rights, setting the stage for mass expulsion from their demand and exclusion from legal citizenship structures that prove that they will erase the Palestinians from the world.

### *2.5. Early History of Expulsion, Forced Migration Routes and Institutional Responses to Reduce the Burden*

Following both the 1948 and 1967 wars the Palestinian refugees fled via numerous migration corridors in the east and west—into Jordan, Lebanon, Syria, Egypt and later to Gulf states and Europe. In many host countries, Palestinians were denied full citizenship especially in Lebanon and Syria where they were restricted in employment, land ownership, enjoying social rights and political rights (Peteet, 2005). UNRWA, despite humanitarian efforts, lacks a true political mandate to resolve refugee status rendering willful assistance transitional in theory but permanent in practice also. Therefore, the Palestinian refugee crisis is not a result of a single catastrophic event in history but rather a long and layered process of expulsion, political exclusion, territorial damage and international inaction—reinforced by colonial legacies and modern geopolitical structures.

## **3. Political Zionism, Israeli Statecraft and Institutionalized pre planed Displacement**

Sorry to say Palestinian refugee crisis cannot be fully understood without a critical analysis of the ideological and institutional structures underpinning Israeli statecraft—particularly the impact of political Zionism, the expansion of settlements, and the bureaucratic mechanisms that sustain forced displacement and the unlawful practice with the Palestinians. These solemn policies and practices, many of which violate international legal norms including laws have entrenched a system of exclusion and dispossession, further institutionalizing the stateless condition of Palestinians. Thing is that there are no particular guidelines for maintaining a Pacific means to intervene the occupation by the Israeli settlers.

### *3.1. Role of Zionism in Territorial and Identity Formation*

Political part of Zionism emerging in late phase 19th-century in the central Europe, raise their voice to make a Jewish pruned homeland in response to widespread anti-Semitism among the nation state. Their philosopher Their prominent emancipator Theodor Herzl and other early Zionist thinkers motivated the Zionist for the creation of a Jewish state in Palestine for this radon a land already inhabited by a non-Jewish majority (Herzl, 1896/1960). As the movement evolved, the concept became increasingly linked to territorial nationalism, emphasizing the reclamation of land as central to Jewish as an emblem of self-determination (Shlaim, 2009). This total ideology, while responding to European persecution they often dismissed the political rights of indigenous Palestinians by taking deceptive means. By 1948, the aggressive Zionist paramilitary strategies were deployed to secure their own territory in historic Palestine, resulting in the vandalism of over 400 Palestinian habitats and at last the unlucky Palestinians lost everything, everything means everything (Pappé, 2006). In the newly formed Israeli state thus emerged through both ideological vision and violent forced displacement, creating a situation where in every situation Palestine is losing their hope to establish a peaceful country where they lead their life without any kind of impediments created by the foreign States.

### *3.2. Israeli Settlement Policies and Land Appropriation*

Since 1967 Israeli settlement expansion has become a major state policy, goals at consolidating control over the West Bank wholly and occupying the East Jerusalem. IN 2023, over 700,000 Israeli settlers used to live in occupied territories from then, is a glaring example of violation of International law (B'Tselem, 2023). Their intentional violation of human rights Settlements is often constructed on expropriated Palestinian land and are accompanied by military zones, settler-only roads, and restricted access to water and natural resources even they are rusticated from using their land that they acquired from inheritance. These drastically settlements fragment Palestinian territories, disrupt contiguity and embedded the emergence of a vulnerable Palestinian state. They are also a flagbearer driver of displacement, as Palestinian lost their homes and olive groves are frequently demolished to make way for expansion projects by the Israeli Janta (Amnesty International, 2022).

### *3.3. Checkpoints, Wall Construction, and Mobility Restrictions*

Another mechanism of forced displacement is the imposition of movement restrictions through military checkpoints, roadblocks, affricates and the destruction of the separation barrier—often referred to as the “apartheid wall in Palestine” made by the Israeli Junta. While the Israeli Junta demand that the wall is necessary for their peaceful enjoyment purpose, large portions of it are built inside the West Bank, annexing fertile Palestinian land including their agricultural land and

isolating communities from urban centre's and services of goods that are essential for the human society for their daily life (UN OCHA, 2021). These intentional restrictions have a profound socio-economic impact on modern civilization. They inhibit access to education, right to work, right to movement, employment and medical care while simultaneously ensuring conditions that compel Palestinians to migrate internally or abroad for getting their rights as a part of society (Hass, 2002).

### *3.4. Administrative Mechanisms: Revocation of Residency and ID Policies*

Israel also uses administrative policies to manage Palestinian displacement particularly in Jerusalem and the surrounding. Through the "pillar of life" policy Israeli settlers, Palestinian people of East Jerusalem can have their habitat destruction if they are unable to prove continuous presence in the city of Jerusalem (Ir Amim, 2020). For this reason, over 14,000 residency permits have been revoked since 1967 effectively after occupying the Jerusalem city by the Israeli settlers (B'Tselem, 2021). In addition, these irrelevant concept of ID systems systemically differentiate between Palestinian citizens of settler Israel, habitants of East Jerusalem and Palestinians in the bank of West Bank and strip of Gaza, creating a discriminatory legal regime. These discriminatory policies institutionalize a tiered citizenship structure that restricts freedom of ultimate movement, access to proper natural resources, get to legal remedy and political participation.

### *3.5. International Legal Critique: Violations of IHL provisions and UN Resolutions*

The international community has repeatedly condemned these policies. From Article 49 of the Fourth Geneva Convention prohibits an occupying power has no right to transfer the past habitant from their territory (International Committee of the Red Cross [ICRC], 1949). UN Security Council Resolution 2334 (2016) stated that Israeli settlers have "no legal right" to constitute a "glaring violation" of international law in the modern time. Moreover, the International Court of Justice (ICJ) cited an advisory opinion in 2004 stating that the vandalization of the separation wall in Palestinian territory violates international law and must be dismantled (ICJ, 2004). Despite these rulings, Israel continues to broaden their settlements and enforce displacement principles shielded in part by geopolitical affiliation and the inaction of global Civilizations.

## **4. Transnational Palestinian Identity and Diaspora Mobilization**

Palestinian diaspora represents one of the most politically active and culturally resilient refugee populations in the world from the very beginning of the disputes. Forced from their homeland, particularly their own land through successive waves of conflict and dispossession, Palestinians have developed a dynamic and evolving transnational identity that reflect the discrimination of the Middle East, Gulf countries, Europe, and the Americas. Far from being a passive victim of forced displacement, the Palestinian diaspora has actively mobilized politically, culturally, socially and legally to assert the national identity and advocate for justice, return, social access and self-determination.

### *4.1. Evolution of Palestinian Diaspora Communities*

In history the first waves of Palestinian displacement in 1948 and 1967 resulted in the creation of large refugee populations across neighboring Arab states. Most of the time, vulnerable Palestinian communities also emerged in the Gulf region—especially Kuwait, Saudi Arabia, Yemen and Qatar—where many found employment in education, work, healthcare, treatment and the oil industry (Brand, 1988). The Political upheavals including the Gulf War and local nationalization efforts later led to secondary forced displacement in these countries. Today, Europe and the Americas host vibrant Palestinian dying communities particularly in the United Kingdom, Chile, Germany, Argentina, Turkey and the United States where Palestinian activism is often closely tied to university campuses, labor unions, and advocacy NGOs (Hanafi, 2001; Gualtieri, 2009). These inhuman global dispersions have developed a sense of shared exile and solidarity while also shaping multiple layers of identity to exhibit themselves—rooted in both local integration policy and a sustained connection to Palestine.

### *4.2. Stateless Identity in Host States*



In several host countries—particularly Lebanon, Jordan, Yemen and Turkey—Palestinians live in conditions of restricted citizenship right, limited mobility, movement and socio-economic exclusion. In Lebanon, for instance, Palestinian people are denied the right to freely access their own property, work in many professions or become naturalized citizens (Sayigh, 1994). While Jordan has granted citizenship to many Palestinian refugees legal and political challenges persist, especially for those originally from Gaza strip (Aruri, 2001). In Turkey, Palestinian refugees often fall outside formal refugee protections, residing in temporary or undocumented status in locality of Turkey (Hanafi & Long, 2010). This man made institutionalized statelessness reinforces a sense of collective exile and has contributed to the formation of a distinct pro national consciousness that transcends borders.

#### *4.3. Diaspora as Political Agents: Protests, Advocacy, and Digital Campaigns*

Palestinian diaspora has been instrumental in raising international awareness of the Israel-Palestine conflict. Through protests, lobbying, media coverage and digital campaigns, diaspora groups have mobilized political move and legal action across continents. One of the most influential transnational movements is the Boycott divestment, by Sanctions campaign, initiated in 2005, which calls for global economic and cultural boycotts of Israel until the Israeli Janta complies with international law (Barghouti, 2011). By the Boycott movement has gained traction in university campuses, labor unions, and even some governmental bodies highlighting the political view of Boycott. In the United Nations and international forums, Palestinian diaspora representatives have engaged in legal advocacy, petitioning for recognition themselves as a free state, accountability, and investigation into human rights violations. Various Social media platforms such as X (formerly known as Twitter), Instagram, YouTube and TikTok have become prime zone to Palestinian digital advocacy, amplifying voices from Gaza, East Jerusalem, West bank to global audiences in present time (Jamal, 2021).

#### *4.5. Cultural Preservation: Literature, Music, and Oral Histories*

Diaspora mobilization is not limited to political action. Cultural preservation remains a vital element of transnational Palestinian identity. Through literature, music, artworks, oral storytelling, graffiti and community institutions Palestinians have safeguarded historical memory within them and outside their country and nurtured resistance narratives. In this segments prominent authors named Ghassan Kanafani and poet Mahmoud Dervish have provided literary foundations for Palestinian identity in their writing in exile while modern musicians like DAM and Shadia Mansour blend hip-hop with political consciousness throughout the world for the Palestinian independence (Salamanca, 2020). In addition, Palestinian refugee camps and diaspora canters also preserve oral histories and family passed across generations as acts of cultural upliftment. These cultural practices establish not only to remember what was lost in the past but also to assert an enduring national identity rooted in homeland, struggle, and hope for the independence of free Palestinians. Cultural Preservation: Literature, Music, and Oral Histories

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### **5. International Responses and the Role of Global Politics**

Prompt International acceptance to the Palestinian humanitarian crisis has been tailored by a complex interplay of humanitarian aid, social implications, diplomatic engagement, and geopolitical interests. Despite decades of involvement from global institutions and state actor's durable solutions to Palestinian displacement remain elusive. While agencies such as the UN Relief and Works Agency (UNRWA) and most of the international NGOs have provided critical services including broader political commitments have been undermined by donor fatigue, strategic alliances, systematic violence and diplomatic failures.

### 5.1. Role of UNRWA, UNHCR and International NGOs

In 1949, the UN Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East (UNRWA) was drafted specifically to fulfil the social needs of Palestinian people who basically fall outside the mandate of the UN High Commissioner for Refugee People (UNHCR) (UNRWA, 2023). Unlike the UNHCR, which directly promotes resettlement and integration, UNRWA's main target providing essential rights such as education, treatment, health care, and mental support, food assistance while preserving the political rights of return and restitution to their home. But the return will not possible anymore for establishing their self-determination because of the conspiracy of the west. Additionally, UNRWA, many international NGOs played significant impact on offering humanitarian relief to the vulnerable community and assisting for refugee rights for many years. Different Organizations such as Medicines Sans Frontiers' (MSF), Save the Children, OXFAM GB and the (NRC) provide on-the-ground support in Gaza for providing humanitarian aid, also the daily necessities and the activities in the refugee camps across Lebanon and Jordan. However, these powerful efforts are often eradicated by political interference of west and funding the shortfalls.

### 5.2. The U.S., EU, Arab League, and Shifting Alliances

For the relief prospect major state actors, particularly the United States and the EU have historically influenced the contours of global support in all the measures for Palestinian inhuman refugees. The U.S. was once the largest contributor to UNRWA but dramatically reduced the assistant and eventually suspended their funding under the Trump administration in 2018 inspired of saying they will always by the side of Palestinians, citing alleged mismanagement and political bias (Erakat, 2019). Although the Biden administration partially restored the relief funding, the damage to UNRWA's stability and credibility was soundly significant and well founded. IN addition, the European Union has remained a key factor in donation but has also faced criticism for failing to pressure Israel on forced settlement expansion or violations of international law by various ways (Tocci, 2021). Meanwhile, Vital Arab joint Arab League's rhetorical support for Palestinian people has been inconsistent as member states hold individual geopolitical interests, so for ensuring their own interest the Arab League used to help the refugee of Palestinian that doesn't prove they help they intentionally providing actual aid for the vulnerable Humanities.

### 5.3. Declining Donor Aid and Politicization of Humanitarian Support

Decline in donor funding for Palestinian aid agencies has coincided with increased politicization of humanitarian assistance. Various funding decisions are often tied to political will on issues such as the recognition of Israel, support for the Oslo process, or normalization agreements. This politicization undermines the neutrality and sustainability of aid, leaving refugees vulnerable to abrupt service interruptions (UN OCHA, 2022).

### 5.4. Oslo Accords and International Diplomacy Failures

The Oslo pact brokered with international support in the 1990s, were desired to lay the foundation for a two-state nation solution. However, the accords have failed to provide right of returning for Palestinian —a vital issue of the conflict. By deferring the refugee question to “final status” negotiations, international diplomacy effectively side-lined the humanitarian and legal rights of millions Palestinian Refugees (Farsakh, 2012).

### 5.5. Recent Geopolitical Shifts: Abraham Accords and Normalization

In 2020 the latest Pact of Abraham which is making relations between Israeli people and several Arab region states (including the UAE, Bahrain, and later Morocco) that depicted a significant impact in geo politics. These lucrative deals, brokered with U.S. support scrutinizing largely bypassed the Palestinian issue signaling a retreat from the long term Arab consensus linking normalization with Palestinian statehood and return of Palestinian to their own country (Lynch, 2021). For many Palestinians, these willful agreements represent a betrayal reinforcing their marginalization in global diplomacy where there is no chance to represent themselves in world stage.

## 6. Challenges of Integration in Host Countries

Refugees often face formidable challenges integrating into host societies, their culture particularly due to legal, socio-economic, political and cultural barriers. One of the most persistent obstacles is the lack of legal status and citizenship rights which prevents refugees from fully participating in their past life. In many host states refugees are denied permanent residency or citizenship, rendering them stateless, depriving of their rights and perpetually dependent on international assistance (Jacobsen, 2014). This legal limbo restricts freedom of movement, thought, Association limits employment opportunities and often excludes them from property ownership and political participation as a human being. This precarious legal condition feeds into socio economic marginalization. Refugees are frequently relegated to informal labour markets where they are vulnerable to exploitation, underpayment, hardship and job insecurity (Zetter, 2012). Host countries often impose restrictions on refugee employment as a measure to protect domestic labour markets in broader concept further exacerbating their economic marginalization. This systemic exclusion has been deprived refugee from self-reliance and contributes to social resentment, reinforcing cycles of poverty.

In reality we can see access to education and healthcare is also constrained. In Lebanon, Palestinian refugee children are primarily served by UNRWA schools, which are underfunded and overcrowded, leading to lower educational outcomes despite after taking strong recommendation (Savanah, 2012). Similarly, in Jordan, while there is better integration into public education, Syrian refugees often face language barriers regularly and trauma-related learning disabilities (Dryden-Peterson, 2011). And Healthcare services are often fragmented with refugees either excluded from national healthcare systems or only given emergency access. Another invisible but profound consequence of forced displacement is intergenerational trauma and identity crisis. Children born in exile grow up disconnected from both their ancestral and host cultures that lead a very malafide intention over their life. This dual dislocation results in psychological trauma and a fractured sense of identity for the future (Chatty, 2010). Generational transmission of trauma is evident in refugee families where grandparents and parents recount stories of dispossession, while children struggle to form a stable cultural self-conception for more than 75 years. Comparing Lebanon, Jordan, Yemen and Europe reveals significant variation in integration policies regarding human rights. Lebanon denies Palestinian refugees citizenship and restricts their right to work in over 30 professions (Knudsen, 2009). Even Jordan has provided some degree of nationality to Palestinian refugees, particularly those from the West Bank, but Syrian refugees have been facing increasing barriers in work and residency permits (Tiltne & Zhang, 2013).

In contrast, European countries like Germany and Sweden have pursued more inclusive asylum policies offering way out to citizenship and integration diverse services. However, Europe is not without their challenges; rising xenophobia and political backlash have begun to undermine these progressive frameworks in this moment. In summary, integration challenges for refugees are multidimensional and vary based on host state policies, international assistance, Regional Aid and socio-political dynamics. Without addressing legal, economic, educational, social and psychological needs holistically, refugee populations remain at the periphery of host societies, breeding instability for both refugees and states for the long time.

## 7. Conclusion and Policy Recommendations

Without any kind of dilemma Palestinian humanitarian crisis remains one of the core enduring and politically charged displacement challenges in modern international affairs. This paper has examined the historical genesis, institutional dynamics, economical imbalance and geopolitical structures that have contributed to the prolonged statelessness of Palestinians. From the 1948 Al Nakba and 1967 war to the present-day occupation and diaspora mobilization, Palestinian displacement is not a singular humanitarian episode of human rights violations but a chronic condition shaped by statecraft, settler colonialism, forced migration, making pre planned refugee and global diplomacy.

Key findings underscore that Israeli strategies —such as settlement expansion, military occupation, administrative displacement, political colonization and deprived the people from right to back to their own country—have systematically institutionalized Palestinian statelessness. Meanwhile, international mechanisms including UNRWA, while crucial in humanitarian terms remain politically constrained and underfunded. The post-Oslo diplomatic framework failed to prioritize refugee rights, and newer geopolitical shifts such as the Abraham Accords have further side-lined Palestinian claims for ensuring their long lasting demand for free state. In response to these persistent challenges, this study calls for the development of inclusive refugee policies that go beyond short-term aid for the vulnerable people and address the legal, political, social and cultural dimensions of Palestinian displacement. After realization a rights-centred approach must be



adopted—one that upholds international legal commitments including the right of back to enshrined in UNGA Resolution number 194 and the Fourth Geneva Convention. Refugee populations must not be granted merely as aid recipients but as political subjects with historical grievances and legal entitlements. Additionally, Central to these reforms is the reaffirmation of refugee voices in all international negotiations for establishing peace & reconciliation. Moreover, Palestinian refugees and diaspora communities have demonstrated remarkable political agency and resilience in past also in the present moment. Early exclusion from peace processes undermines the legitimacy of any proposed resolution. International platforms such as the UN, the EU, AU, OAU and regional organizations must actively engage refugee representatives in building durable solution and peacebuilding dialogues among the nation states. Finally, in future there is a compelling need for comparative research on Palestinian displacement in relation to other stateless or protracted refugee groups—such as the Rohingya of Myanmar, Huti from Yemen or Sahrawis of Western Sahara. Such cross-case analyses may reveal broader patterns of legal exclusion, resistance, forced migration and transnational solidarity, offering new pathways toward durable solutions for application of justice, dignity, social justice and international accountability.

## Declarations

### Author Contributions

**Faijul Islam:** He articulated the research manuscript, depicted the design framework and led the overall writing, discussion and revision of the manuscript. **Co-authors:** They Contributed in making literature review, data analyses, gave authentic information regarding specific sections of the research giving critical revisions for the intellectual environment. Fortunately, all authors approved the final version of the research manuscript. Surely they will take full responsibility for their unique content and manuscript. Finally, the research does not receive external funding and the authors profoundly declare no conflict of interest.

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### Conflict of Interest

The authors declare no competing interests.

### Ethical Approval

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