

The Jewish Entity Suffocates on the Dreams of Its Government

(Translated)

<https://alwaie.org/archives/article/20527>

Al Waie Magazine Issue No. 483

Forty-first Year, Rabi' II 1448 AH corresponding to September 2026 CE

By Nabil Abdul Karim

The crisis facing the Jewish entity is no longer tied solely to what takes place on the battlefronts, nor can it be reduced to the outcome of a military clash here or a security confrontation there; rather, the deeper problem lies in the widening gap between the goals set by the government of the Jewish entity and its actual ability to achieve them.

Can a “dream” prove fatal? In the case of the Jewish entity today, dreams of dominance and the personal political survival of the ruling elite have turned into a blind euphoria driving the entity at breakneck speed toward the abyss. While Benjamin Netanyahu and his partners believe they are crafting a new Talmudic glory, in reality, they are signing the death certificate of the state of institutions, economy, and security as they claim.

From the illusions of military “absolute victory”—which have turned into a quagmire of attrition—to the obsession with dismantling the judiciary and weakening security agencies, which has brought the country to the brink of deep internal division, all the way to dreams of annexation and settlement expansion pushing the entity toward international isolation and a suffocating economic abyss; before all this, a crisis unfolds that goes far beyond the limits of military battle to impact the very future of the state itself.

These are not merely passing political errors, but destructive adventures led by a man who gambles with the future of the Jewish entity in exchange for his own political survival and to face his crises and court trials. In a tragic historical scene, the state has become a hostage to authoritarian dreams, paying the price with a collapsing present and a lost tomorrow; in a story told not only as a tragedy for the Jewish entity, but as a portent of an earthquake that could shake the entire region.

A Longer War... and Bigger Goals

The government of the Jewish entity deals with the region through a mindset based on the possibility of reshaping it by force and imposing new political and security arrangements that align with its vision. However, the political history of the region proves that while force may achieve temporary gains, it alone cannot create stability or generate political acceptance.

The problem lies in the fact that continuing the war imposes compounding costs that do not stop at direct military losses. Every additional day of conflict means greater economic burdens, attrition of the army, growing pressure on society, tension with allies, and an expanding circle of international criticism.

Thus, the government may find itself facing a difficult equation: the larger the goals it tries to achieve, the longer the war it requires; and the longer the war lasts, the higher its political, economic, and security costs become.

Wars may destroy infrastructure, alter balances of power, and impose a temporary reality, but they cannot necessarily eliminate the causes of conflict or erase the aspirations of nations. From this stems the major dilemma of the Jewish entity: What comes after military operations?

If the goal is to impose a new reality, then this reality requires political legitimacy, regional and international acceptance, and sustainable arrangements. However, if war is the only tool, then the end of military operations may simply return the problem to square one, but at a far higher cost.

The “Israeli” Domestic Front... A Crisis Beyond the Government

On the internal front, the government of the Jewish entity faces complex political calculations. The war has become entangled with the survival of the ruling coalition, differing positions within society, and the files of prisoners, soldiers, the economy, and security.

By August 2026, a series of Jewish and foreign media analyses and reports show that this entity faces a deep, multidimensional internal crisis that is not limited to political disagreements, but extends to institutions, society, the economy, and the military. Figures like Isaac Herzog (president of the entity) have repeatedly warned of a “civil war” and called for national dialogue to reach a compromise; Yair Lapid (leader of the opposition) has criticized government policies, viewing them as a threat to democracy and social cohesion; while analysts and academics, including Avi Shilon, Kimlia Shachar, and others, have described the situation as an unprecedented “domestic existential crisis.”

First: An Unprecedented Political and Institutional Crisis

Collapse of Government Legitimacy: The current government has lost a significant portion of its political margin within the Knesset and has come to rely on fragile coalitions, making decision-making far more complex amidst growing divisions within the ruling coalition.

Dissolution of Parliament and the Election Race: The issue of early elections has been raised forcefully amidst the political crisis, alongside fears that security developments might delay or complicate political milestones, potentially opening the door to a new constitutional and political crisis.

Conflict with the Judiciary: Attempts to weaken the Supreme Court and alter the balance between political and judicial authorities continue to spark widespread controversy, while opponents describe these efforts as part of a “judicial coup” that has deepened divisions within “Israeli” society and drawn broad objections across academic, economic, and political circles.

Second: Fracturing of the Social Fabric and Emigration

Brain Drain: Over recent years, a large number of citizens have left the entity, including highly educated individuals and high-income earners, in a phenomenon that has raised serious concerns regarding the future of human capital and the ability of the “Israeli” economy to retain skilled talent.

Domestic Friction and Hate Speech: Media outlets within the Jewish entity and political circles accuse the government of fueling division between religious and secular Jews, as well as between the political right and left, while some observers have described the situation as a “cold civil war” or a deep domestic struggle threatening the cohesion of society.

Educational Crisis: The education system in the Jewish entity faces growing challenges, particularly surrounding the debate over curricula in Haredi (ultra-Orthodox Jewish) schools, as well as the integration level of broad societal segments into the modern job market, carrying long-term ramifications for both the economy and society.

Third: An Economic and Financial Crisis

Downgrade of Credit Rating: The war and its financial fallout have intensified pressures on the economy of the Jewish entity, prompting global credit rating agencies to warn against the consequences of rising public debt and fiscal deficits, in addition to the risks stemming from the continuation of the war. (Haaretz Newspaper, April 15, 2024)

Soaring Costs of War: The direct and indirect costs of military operations since October 2023 are estimated at immense figures, with the cost of the war on Gaza exceeding 200 billion shekels, according to Calcalist Newspaper on January 22, 2024, which has impacted public spending priorities and strained sectors such as health, education, and infrastructure.

Declining Investor Confidence: The technology sector in the Jewish entity, which represents a major pillar of its economy, faces challenges tied to the war and political and security instability. Furthermore, the war has raised fears over the relocation of companies, employees, and investments abroad, along with a drop in foreign capital inflows.

Fourth: Internal Military and Security Pressure

Military Exhaustion: The army of the Jewish entity operates in a multi-front security environment encompassing Gaza, Lebanon, and the West Bank, alongside regional tensions and confrontation with Iran, imposing severe strain on active-duty forces and reservists alike.

Conscription Crisis: Exemption of segments of the Haredi (ultra-Orthodox) Jews from military service has sparked a severe political and social crisis, particularly amidst an increasing demand for additional troops. While military leaders demand an expansion of the conscription base, broad religious sectors firmly reject this trend, thereby deepening the rift between the army and sections of society.

Erosion of Deterrence: Security developments since 2023 have raised questions regarding the extent to which the Jewish entity maintains the level of deterrence it previously enjoyed, especially after facing attacks and strikes demonstrating its adversaries' ability to penetrate its strategic depth.

Abroad, maintaining the image of a power capable of managing conflict indefinitely is becoming increasingly difficult. As the scope of war broadens, the government faces greater diplomatic, legal, and media pressures, while its relationships with allies become ever more complex.

The Jewish entity faces multifaceted external crises, which can be summarized in the following main axes:

Growing International Isolation

Warnings are escalating over the widening gulf between the Jewish entity and a growing number of countries and international institutions, amidst the ongoing war in Gaza and the extensive political, legal, and humanitarian backlash it has caused.

Furthermore, the Jewish entity faces a real threat of international criticism turning into more impactful political and economic measures, which could undermine its diplomatic maneuverability.

Tension with the United Nations

Relations between the Jewish entity and several United Nations bodies have deteriorated against the backdrop of international criticism regarding the Gaza war, as well as disputes over humanitarian aid and international law, heightening friction between both sides.

Cracks in Traditional Alliances

European criticism of the entity has escalated, with growing calls within several European nations to review political, economic, and military ties, including partnership agreements and arms sales.

As this trend spreads, the Jewish entity finds itself facing a new reality: the political backing that once formed a key element of its diplomatic strength is no longer guaranteed to the same degree, while the continuation of war acts as a severe strain on its international relations.

The Rift with the Strategic Ally: The United States

The United States remains the primary strategic ally of the entity; however, the nature of this alliance is also coming under mounting pressure.

Decline in American Bipartisan Support: Shifts within American society and the political elite demonstrate that support for the Jewish entity no longer enjoys its former

consensus, particularly within the Democratic Party, as voices demanding a re-evaluation of military and political aid continue to grow.

Shift in Public Opinion: American public opinion polls in recent years indicate a decline in popular support for the entity compared to previous levels, especially among younger demographics—a shift that could carry long-term political ramifications.

Divergence of Interests: Washington no longer necessarily views all regional files through the lens of the Jewish entity, particularly when broader American calculations conflict with the goals of its government. Consequently, disagreements may arise over Iran, Gaza, regional relations, and the framework for any future political settlement.

Here lies one of the most critical vulnerabilities of the Jewish entity: its heavy reliance on American support at a time when Washington's strategic priorities could shift based on domestic circumstances or larger international crises.

Security and Geopolitical Challenges

Open Battlefronts: The Jewish entity continues to confront a complex, multi-front security environment involving Gaza, Lebanon, the West Bank, and ongoing tensions with Iran and Syria, imposing continuous military and security attrition.

Limited Ability to Fight Alone: Despite Netanyahu's assertions regarding the ability of the Jewish entity to confront Iran single-handedly, any full-scale regional war requires calculations far beyond immediate military capability, including American and international stances, the ability to endure economic and security fallout, and the potential expansion of the arena of confrontation.

New Regional Tensions: Friction is escalating with several regional powers, chief among them Turkey, while relations with Jordan and Egypt remain vulnerable to pressures tied to regional security and political developments. The longer the war drags on, the higher the likelihood that political disagreements will escalate into strategic crises.

International Legal Pressure: Prominent "Israeli" figures face mounting pressure and international legal proceedings, including actions associated with the International Criminal Court, opening another front of conflict that extends beyond the military battlefield into the legal and diplomatic arenas.

Calls for Economic Sanctions: Calls are rising in several European and Western nations to impose restrictions or sanctions on the entity and re-evaluate partnership agreements and arms sales, which—if expanded—could evolve into compounding economic and political pressure.

The greatest danger facing any state may not be a direct military defeat, but entering a prolonged war of attrition that it can neither conclude nor afford indefinitely—particularly when that state relies heavily on foreign support.

A prolonged war entails the disruption of economic sectors, the call-up of vast numbers of reservists, surging military expenditure, the upheaval of civilian life, and the deepening of political and social rifts.

Here, the problem lies not merely in the scale of the objectives, but in the complete absence of a clear vision for ending the conflict.

If convincing political answers are missing, military force is compelled to manage matters outside its domain, turning temporary operations into a long-term commitment.

When objectives outpace the capacity to achieve them, and continuing the war becomes politically less costly for the government than ending it, the state enters a dangerous cycle: a war that continues because it has failed to achieve its goals, and expanding goals that serve to justify continuing the war. It is this very cycle that can strangle the project from within.

When a state becomes a prisoner of its own dreams, the government is forced to raise the bar of its objectives beyond its capacity to achieve them, finding itself compelled to press

on with the war to avoid admitting failure, even as the continuation of the war drives up the price of that failure.

The Middle East is not a political void that can be reshaped merely by wielding military power, nor do protracted conflicts typically end when ammunition runs out; instead, they conclude when the political equations that spawned the conflict undergo transformation.

How long can it continue the war, and what will remain of the Jewish entity's internal structure when it finally ends?

Thus, dreams of hegemony can turn into a crushing burden, illusions of absolute victory into attrition, and the effort to force a new reality into a factor that threatens to alter the reality within the Jewish entity itself.

The greatest danger may not originate from beyond the borders, but from the gap between what the government dreams of and what the state can sustain. When dreams exceed the state's capacity to fulfill them, they cease to be a project for the future and instead turn into a path that chokes the present and imperils what lies ahead.

All of this is without even touching upon the fact that the cause of Palestine is neither an exclusively Palestinian nor an Arab issue, but an Islamic one; Palestine is an Islamic land, a component of Ash-Sham, liberated by Muslims with their blood, and relinquishing even an inch of it constitutes treason against Allah (swt) and His Messenger (saw). Therefore, Allah (swt) has obligated Jihad upon Muslims to rescue it, defeat and eradicate the Jewish entity, reject American hegemony, and depose its regional agents, the rulers of Muslims.

Our lands have become the arena for global power plays, where the enemies of the Deen have staged the battle on our soil to plunder its resources, destroy its infrastructure, murder its youth, redraw its maps to serve Jewish ambitions, and prevent the region from reviving and witnessing the return of the giant of Islam.

O Muslims across all corners of the earth, were you not the ones who liberated these lands? Was it not Islam that unified your races, peoples, and ethnicities, making you Muslims?

Were you not the ones who vanquished the Tatars and defeated the Crusaders? Can America and its puppets stand in your way today?

What allowed the West to gain dominance over us is our disunity and distance from the firmest handhold; and we shall never rid ourselves of this humiliation we endure except by re-establishing the Khilafah (Caliphate) State. It alone is capable of eliminating all enemies of the Deen, assuming its position on the international stage, spreading goodness across the world, destroying the Jewish entity, and reclaiming every inch that was occupied or severed. Therefore, join those working to resume the Islamic way of life, just as Allah said regarding you, **﴿فَلَا تَهِنُوا وَتَدْعُوا إِلَى السَّلَامِ وَأَنْتُمْ الْأَعْلَوْنَ وَاللَّهُ مَعَكُمْ وَلَنْ يَبْرِكُمْ أَعْمَالُكُمْ * إِنَّمَّا الْحَيَاةُ الدُّنْيَا لَعِبٌّ وَلَهُوَ وَإِنْ تُؤْمِنُوا وَتَتَّقُوا﴾**, **“So do not falter and call for peace while you are superior; and Allah is with you and will never deprive you of the reward of your deeds. * The worldly life is only amusement and diversion. And if you believe and fear Allah, He will give you your rewards and not ask you for your properties.”** [Surah Muhammad: 35-36].