

## ISRAEL - PALASTINE TSSUE

### INTRODUCTION

In 1880s Jews around the world ~~the~~ started voicing their need for a separate homeland in Palastinian territory. In 1890s the ~~movement~~ movement gained further momentum came to be known as Zionism.

## SYKES - PICOT AGREEMENT

This agreement occured in 1916 in which  $\&$  France and Britain divided Middle Eastern territory between them. France got Syria and Lebanon. Britain got Iraq and Palestine.

## BELFOUR DECLARATION

~~The~~ Balfour Declaration occured in 1917 in which Britain accepted the Jewish demand for the establishment of Jewish state in Palastinian territory.

## THE BRITISH RULE

The British rule which formally began in 1919 was marked with violence.



and bloodshed. The Arabs population strongly contested the Jewish claim on Palestinian territory. They attacked Jewish settlers. The Jewish settlers joined Haganah, which were local defense groups as they felt that British were not providing them with sufficient protection. In 1930s these Haganah transformed into paramilitary organizations sourcing arms through Europe.

## BRITISH WITHDRAWAL

The solve the violent disputes the British government held a round table conference in 1939 which bore no fruit. So the British government devised its own policy which is written on McDonald's white paper in 1939. In it the British paper government restricted the free settlement of Jewish settlers in Palestinian territory. This was a death sentence for Jews fleeing from Nazi occupied Germany. The Jews bitterly opposed this idea. In 1947, a war-torn Britain forwarded this problem to UN.



## UN'S DIVISION

The UN ~~is~~ divided offered a two state solution and divided the territory as follows; The Jews got Northern coast, eastern Galilee and Negeru. The Arabs got the Southern coast, Gaza strip, Samaritan and Judean highlands. This way the Jews got ~~46~~ 56% of the territory and Arabs got 46%. The idea was readily accepted by Jews but was rejected by Arabs. The state of Israel got established in Palestinian territory on 14 May 1948.

## ~~FROM~~ PROBLEMS IN THE HOMELAND

The first and foremost problem of the newly formed Israel's state was defense. For this Israel's then leader David Ben Gurion created Israeli defense forces from Haganah and other paramilitary groups. Israel had immediate need to defend itself as from the beginning of its creation it was attacked by Syria, ~~the~~ Egypt, Lebanon, Jordan, starting



the ~~First~~ First Arab-Israeli War (1947-49)  
Another threat was PLO

## PLO

Palestine liberation organization was formed in 1964 from ~~the~~ Arab ~~part~~ guerrilla's and other paramilitary groups. PLO's main aim was the destruction of Israel. For this purpose it launched many attacks on Israel. 1980s its leader Yasser Arafat who was the chairman of PLO from 1964 tried to solve the matter diplomatically.

"Today I have come bearing an olive branch and a freedom fighters gun. Don't let the olive branch fall from my hand."

Yasser Arafat UNGA Speech 1974

## SECOND ARAB ISRAELI WAR

In 1956, Egypt nationalized the Suez Canal taking waterways out of French and British control. Tensions were also growing between Israel and



Egypt as the Jews believed that latter was involved in guerrilla activities in Egypt held Gaza - strip. Israel, along with Britain and France ~~launched an~~ launched an attack on Egypt.

### SIX DAY WAR

In ~~response~~ Israel launched an attack in 1967 against Egypt, Jordan, and Syria. The war ended with a ceasefire after six days and Israel got the control of Gaza strip, Sinai Peninsula, Golan height and West bank.

### YOM KIPUR

Egypt launched an attack on Israel at Yom Kipur, at Jewish religious day of atonement, as Israeli military was busy in religious activities. This ended with a ceasefire.

### OSLO ACCORDS

Peace talk between Palestinian liberation fighters and Israeli government where it was decided the Israel would withdraw from West Bank and would



allow the formation of Palestinian interim government. They failed and opinions hardened.

## ABRAHAM ACCORDS

They occurred in 2020 between UAE and Israel where UAE's government recognized Israel.

## PAKISTAN - PALESTINE RELATION

### INTRODUCTION

Pakistan has always supported the Palestinian cause.

"Israel is a dagger thrust into the heart of Muslim Ummah. It is illegitimate state that we will never accept."

Quaid-e-Azam Muhammad Ali Jinnah

Pakistan fully supports the creation of a Palestinian state. Owing to its pro-Palestinian stance, Pakistan does not recognize Israel.

## ASSISTED IN WARS

Pakistan has always been a staunch supporter of Palestinian cause.



During the various Arab Israeli conflicts Pakistan has always supported the Arab side. During Arab Israeli war (47-49) the ~~is~~ Israeli defence ministry received the news that Pakistan was sending battalion to Palestine against Israel. Similarly Pakistan helped Palestine by sending its airforce to the help.

### TRAINED PLO

After 1973 Pakistan signed an agreement with PLO to train its freedom fighters. Pakistan has successfully trained many freedom fighters of PLO.

### Recognised Palestinian State

~~After~~ <sup>At</sup> its creation on 15 September 1988, Pakistan immediately recognised the Palestinian state.

### UNGA Support

Pakistan has always supported Palestine at ~~an~~ international platform. Pakistan has always voted in favour of Palestine.



in United National General Assembly  
During Israel-Palestine war of  
2023 Pakistan presented resolution  
for ceasefire which was passed

## CONCLUSION

Since the beginning of the creation  
of Israel the issue of Palestine  
has been the bone of contention  
not only between Jews and Arab but  
also between West and the rest  
~~Only~~ A two state solution can solve  
this problem.