

Q: Evaluate the effectiveness of various diplomatic initiatives and peace proposals aimed at resolving the Israel-Palestine conflict?

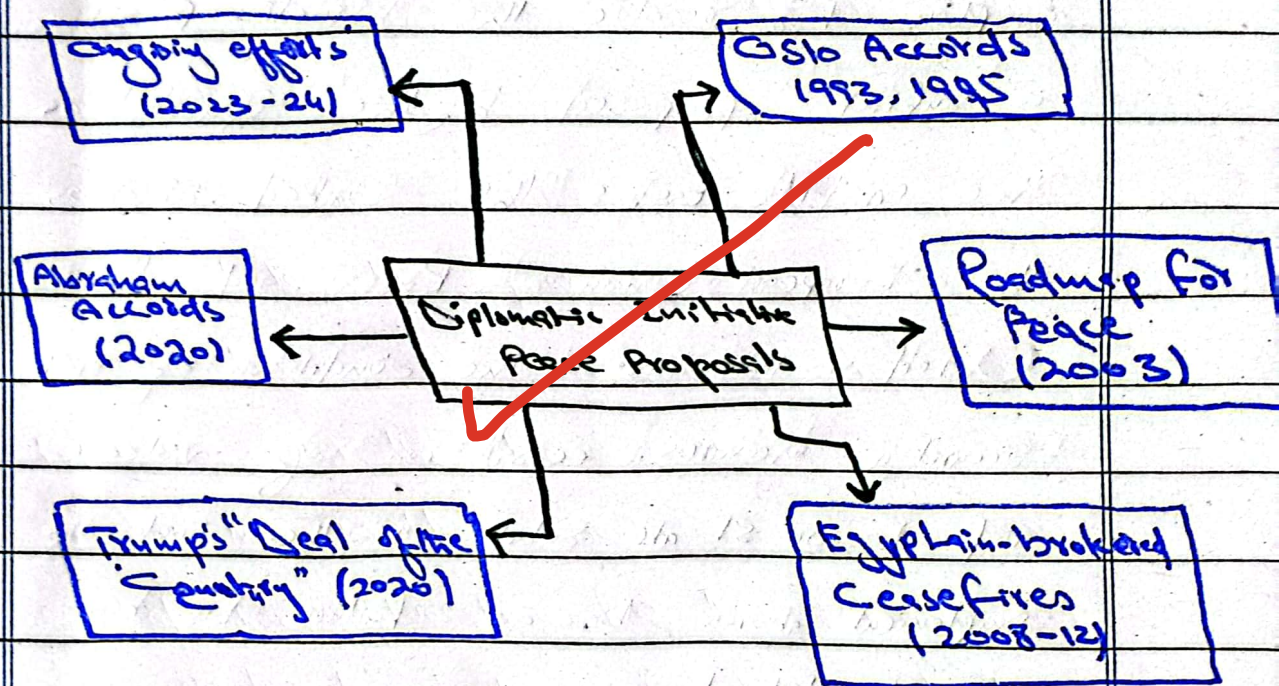
Ans: Introduction:

Late 19th Century, this region was governed by Ottoman Empire and actual population at that time (Muslim 78%, Jews 3%). The World Zionist organization was created to advocate for the establishment of Jewish homeland in Palestine. At the end of 19th century, Jewish population increased by 49% till 1940, then Palestinians started rising the voice against Jews. Lately, rise conflicts between the Jews and Muslim worlds and avoid conflict with help of diplomatic initiatives and number of peaceful resolution. The UN play a role of mediation, but Arab states continuously rejected of resolution and gone to the war situation.

2) Historical Context of the Conflict

The Zionist movement created in holding Jewish Congress in 1897. Actually, the Nationalism wave was end peak in Europe in 19th century. on that situation, Successive Nationalism change narrative and the Jews have wanted a separate state of their own in the middle East. Additionally, the Zionist organization to delivery message Jews of whole Europe to settlement Palestinian because of own state. Because Jews was succeeded by convince great power (UK) for a separate state. After, during the 1990s and early 2000s, the Hamas organization conducted numerous suicide bombing and other attack great Israel. Moreover, Hamas was response to blockade the Gaza strip, the expansion of illegal Israeli settlements, rising Israeli settler violence.

3) Major Diplomatic Initiatives and Peace Proposals:-



1) Oslo Accords :- (1993-1995)

The Oslo Accords were signed in 1993, in which Israel and PLO formally recognized each other. A timetable was drawn for the withdrawal of Israeli troops from parts of the occupied territories of West Bank and Gaza.

In 1995, a Jewish nationalist who rejected the peace process assassinated President Yitzhak Rabin.

ii) Roadmap for Peace (2003) :-

The road map for peace was a plan to resolve the Israeli-Palestinian conflict proposed by the Quartet on the middle East: the United States, the European Union, Russia and the United Nations. The condition of this security measures, cessation of violence and two state solution. The lack of implementation became failure due to mutual distrust.

iii) Egyptian - brokered Ceasefires (2008, 2012, 2014, 2021, & 2023) :-

Egyptian has played a crucial role in brokering ceasefires between Israel and Hamas, aiming to de-escalate tensions and reduce violence in the Gaza Strip.

Ceasefire were achieved in (2008, 2012, 2014, 2021 and 2023) each marking a temporary end to hostilities and providing humanitarian relief. These efforts underscore

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Egypt's significant influence in regional conflict resolution and its commitment to stabilizing the Middle East Peace Process.

iv) Trump's "Deal of the Century" (2020):-

Donald Trump announced a plan to resolve the Palestinian-Israeli conflict on January 28th, 2020. The plan was known as the "Deal of the Century". The agreement proposed the following points.

- a) Redrawing the boundaries to incorporate many illegal Israeli settlements into territory and annexing the Jordan valley.
- b) Recognizing Jerusalem as the 'undivided' Capital of Israel.
- c) Denying the internationally recognized right of return to Palestinian refugees.

v) Abraham Accords (2020):-

The Successes of It is well illustrated when several Arab states openly declared the normalization of relations with

Israel with the mediation of the United States in 2020. It was termed as Abraham Accord and included the United Arab Emirates, Bahrain and Morocco.

As a result of the Abraham Accords, diplomatic relations with Israel were established in exchange for lucrative defense and economic deals for the Arab countries.

vi) Ongoing Efforts (2023 - 24):-

The United Nations and the Arab League have played active mediating roles urging both sides to agree on humanitarian pauses and long-term ceasefires. Notably, the United States and Qatar have brokered multiple ceasefire proposals aimed at halting hostilities and securing the release of hostages.

4) Challenges Hindering Diplomatic Success :-

• i) Asymmetry of power:-

Israel's overwhelming military superiority contrasts sharply with Hamas's guerrilla tactics and limited capabilities. The imbalance discourages Israel from making concessions and prompts it to prioritize military solutions over diplomacy, weakening peace prospects.

ii) Lack of Mutual Trust.

Decades of failed negotiations and repeated violations of ceasefires have eroded trust between the two sides. Each views the other as acting in bad faith, making it difficult to sustain any peace process or implement agreements.

iii) Political Divisions:-

Intra-Palestinian rifts, particularly between Hamas in Gaza and the Palestinian Authority in the West Bank,

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result in a fragmented, Palestinian position.

Similarly, frequent changes in Israeli governments lead to inconsistent peace policies, stalling negotiations.

(iv) Regional Influences:-

The conflict is exacerbated by external actors like Iran, which supports Hamas, and the U.S., which backs Israel. These alliances transform the conflict into a regional power struggle, complicating neutral mediation and inflaming tensions.

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5) Conclusion:-

Palestinians started raising the voice against Jews and Genocide. The UN play a major role of mediation but Arab state continuously rejected of resolution. The multiple challenges collectively contribute to the persistent failure of diplomatic efforts making it imperative for future initiatives.