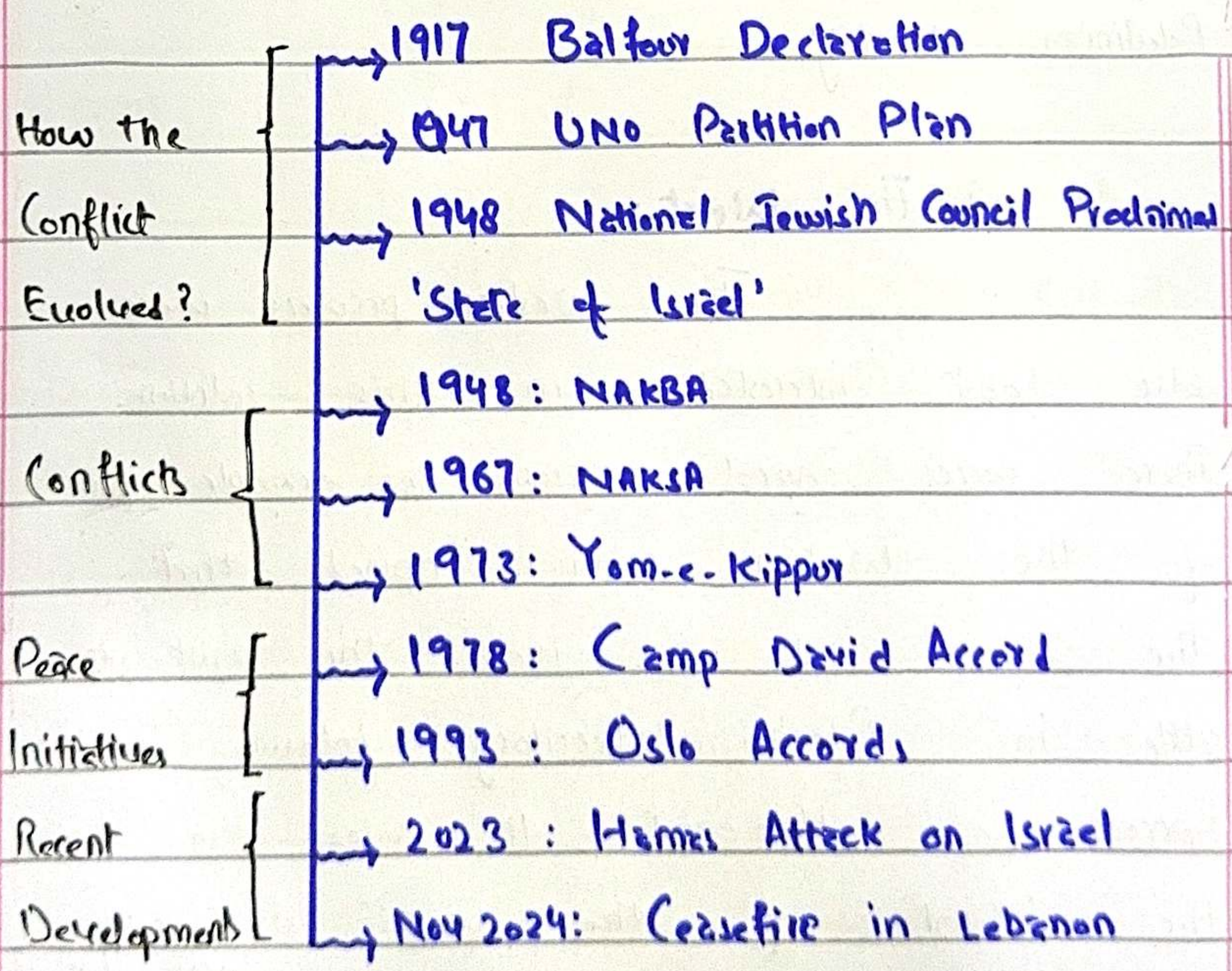


Ques No. 3

1 INTRODUCTION :-

In contemporary world, the crisis in Palestine is the most serious threat to the peace of entire region. The truce in Palestine is the immediate need, and permanent solution to the conflict is the only way forward. Two state solution is one of the significant solution which has potential to resolve the conflict.

2 Brief Timeline of Conflict:



3 Two State Solution:

Two state solution is the most viable solution to the conflict. It was proposed by the British in the mid of 20th century. At that time, the world was least interested in this proposal.

↳ Arab World:

The nation-states who were associated with Arab ethnically was not ready to accept 'Two state solution'. According to their narrative; this land belongs to Arabs, and non-Arabs have no right of illegal or forced settlement to the Palestinian territory.

↳ The West:

The Western powers were also least interested in this solution. There were several reasons; for example, few of the Western countries opined that the Jews must be given the right to settle in Palestinian territory following the horrors of Holocaust. It was also in the interest of the West strategically that one of like-minded community ^{should exist} within

the Arab World.

↳ Current Situation:

Contemporary, the geopolitics of the Middle East is not like it was in 20th Century.

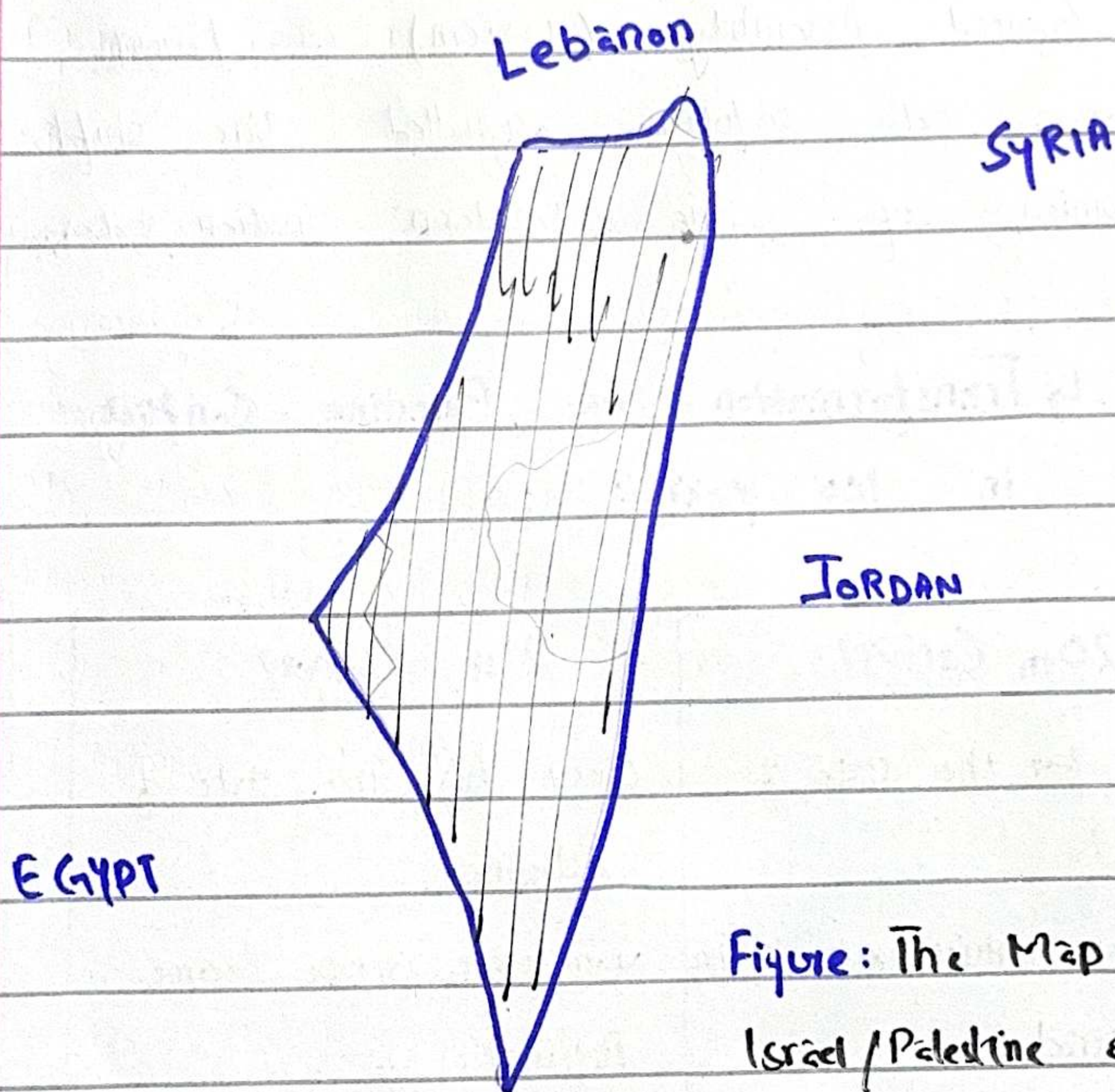


Figure: The Map of Israel/Palestine and its Neighbours.

In 21st century, the conflict of Palestine has taken a paradigm shift. The geopolitical realities have changed. Previously, the neighbours of Palestine (Arab countries) were against the presence of non-Arabs on this territories. However, in 21st century few of the Arab countries have recognised Israel and others have

normalized the bilateral relations. Hence, it can be said that now the two state solution has gained significance in the Arab world also.

As far as the West is concerned, the adoption of resolution in the United Nations General Assembly (UNGA) in favour of two state solution signalled the shift in opinion of the Western nation-states.

↳ Transformation of Palestine - Conflict in 100 years:

20th Century	21st Century
Quest for the state of 'Israel'	Quest for the state of 'Palestine'
Arab countries were fighting with Israel. e.g. Syria, Egypt, Jordan	Non state groups become Relevant e.g. Hamas, Hezbollah
Cause was Ethnic e.g. Arab vs Non-Arabs	Nature becomes Religious e.g. Jews vs Muslims

Therefore, the chances of two state solution to the conflict is relatively better than it was in past. Whereas, the

Challenges to the two state solution would remain in domain.

4. Challenges to 'Two State Solution':-

4.1 Israel's lust for 'One state':

The actions of Far right government in Israel labelled the Oslo Accords of 1993 as mistake of Israel then officials. Israel wants a single state, where either the Palestinian would be in control of Israel or push them out of the territory. This radical approach would hinder any progress to achieve two state solution.

4.2 Radical Approach of Few Muslim states:

Few Muslim countries like Iran and NSA's in the region are opponent to the existence of Israel. Few factions in Pakistan also considers support of 'Two state solution' as the Palestine conflict as wrongful act of government of Pakistan.

4.3 Israel's Disrespect towards International

Law:

Israel is not ^{only} committing war crimes

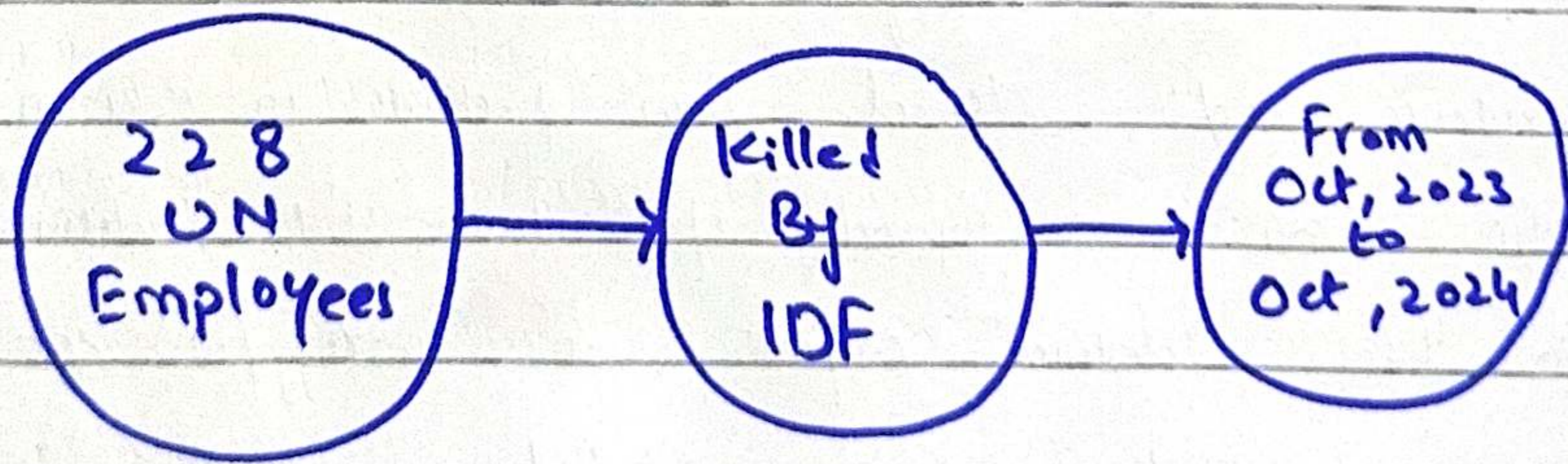
In Gaza, but it has also threatened the UNO. Benjamin Netanyahu has labelled the body of UN as 'house of darkness'. He also said that its headquarter should be wiped off from the face of Earth. Another Israeli official, at the stage of UNGA, shredded the UN charter.

Few other actions are as following:

UN Secretary General → Persons Non Grate by Israel

Five Blue Helmets killed → By Israel Defence Forces

UN's Schools and Hospitals → Bombed by Israel



5 Conclusion:

The world has realized that 'two state solution' is the only practical solution that will end the humanitarian crisis and genocide in the territory.

If there will be two separate states, both will learn to coexist in this ~~international~~ international society of states.



QUES NO. 2

1 INTRODUCTION:-

The Gaza is in rubble, Lebanon has been invaded and leadership of Hamas and Hezbollah is eliminated, but the threat of full scale war between Israel and Iran is looming large. This expansion of Hamas - Israel war can threaten the peace of entire region.

2- Humanitarian Crisis

Hamas attacked on Israel in October of 2023, which proved to be catastrophic for the people of Palestine. In the attack of Hamas, approximately 1195 Israelis were killed and 5500 left injured.

Whereas, Israel Defence Forces retaliated brutally and attacked ~~entire~~ schools, hospitals without distinguishing combatants and non-combatants.

43000 Palestinian killed in Gaza
↳ Reported By British Red Cross.

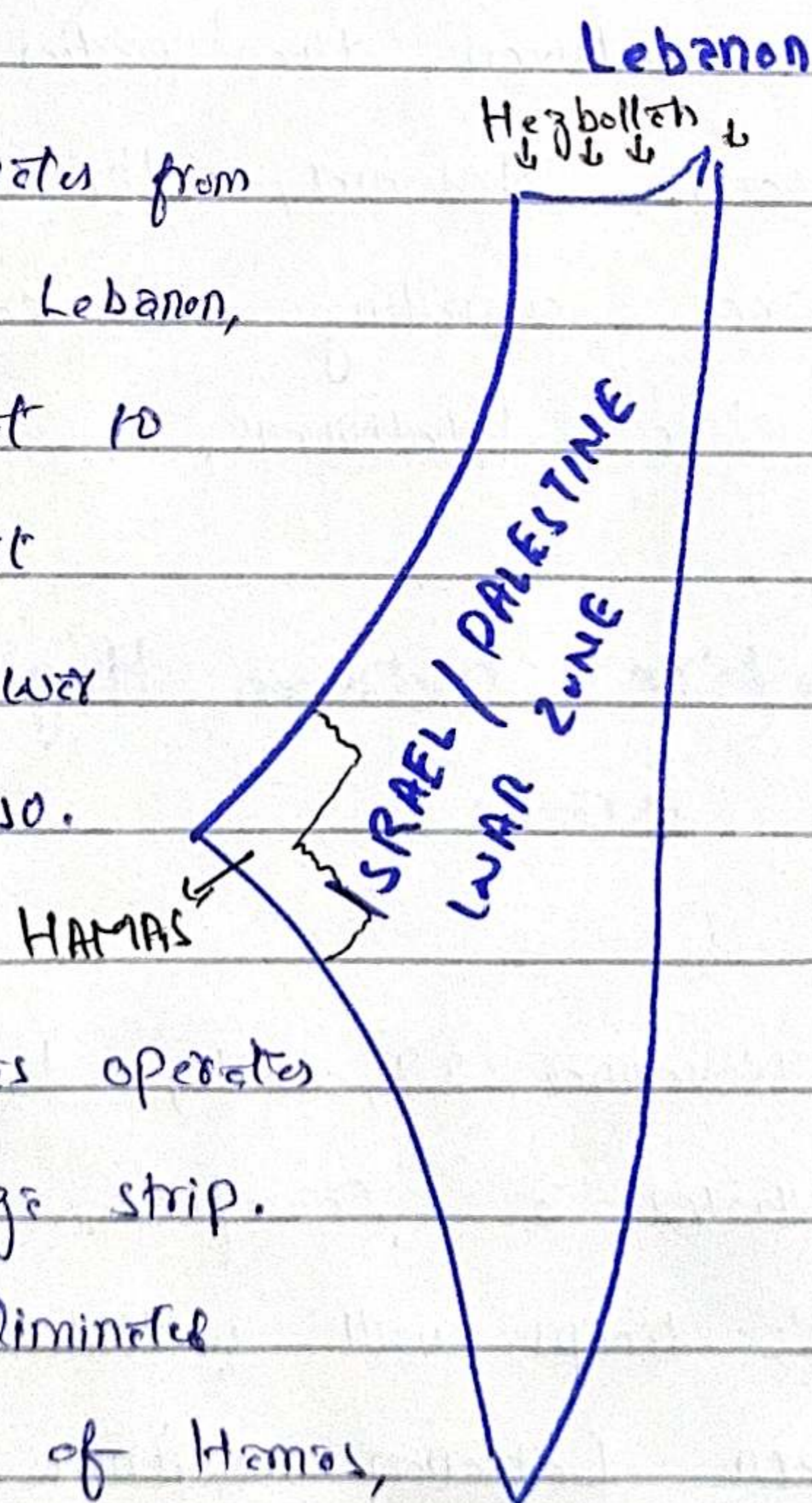
735 killed and 5500 injured in West Bank.

Now, the Gaza is unrecognizable due to continuous bombing of more than 2 year. There is lack of food, clean water, first aid, and UN relief work is also restricted. According to UN reports of December, 47 trucks of aid were restricted to enter Gaza strip only in month of December, 2024.

3 Expansion of War:

Israel Defence Forces not only committed genocide in Gaza, but it invaded in Lebanon.

Hezbollah operates from the south of Lebanon, which is threat to Israel. Hence, it expanded this war to Lebanon also.



Likewise, Hamas operates from the Gaza strip.

Israel has eliminated top leadership of Hamas, but still they are fighting with Israel.

On other hand, the most serious threat to the regional peace is the skirmishes with

Iran. Both Iran and Israel have attacked each other, but these two countries are not in full scale war. The threat of full scale war cannot be ignored.

4. Chances of Continuation and Expansion of War across the Region:-

After the war of one year, mediators are struggling for the peace in the region. There were several attempts of the mediators between the parties, which were in vain. However, the most recent developments are signalling a ray of hope for the Palestinians.

(4.1) Ceasefire between Hezbollah and Israel:

On November 29, 2024, Israel and Hezbollah negotiated a ceasefire.

↳ Israel's troops will withdraw from Southern Lebanon within 60 days.

↳ Hezbollah will relocate its weapons and fighters to ^{the} North of Litani River.

to IDF.

(4.2) Ceasefire Negotiations between Hamas and Israel:

The most destructive war was at the Gaza, and peace is yet to be achieved. Qatar, Egypt, and US are trying to conclude a ceasefire deal. The indirect negotiations are not successful. Though, few believe that it was success of the mediators that both Hamas and Israel agreed for negotiations. Both are blaming each other of hindering the ceasefire negotiations. The mediators; however, should not ignore the associated factors:

i) The lack of trust between Israel and Hamas. Both see each other threat to existence.

ii) The factor of Iran, as Hamas is backed by Iran. Hence, Iran should also be taken into confidence to restore peace.

iii) The western allies should realize

↳ The border will be controlled and monitored by Lebanon's forces.

The agreement of ceasefire is a relief, but few scholars view it as a short term relief as Israel has already conducted a military operation in Southern Lebanon and violated the terms of ceasefire.

On other hand, other view it as a strategic win of Hezbollah. They believe that despite conventional superiority of IDF over Hezbollah, it would be hard for IDF to win in Lebanon due to these illustrated reasons:

↳ According to the 2018 report of International Centre of Strategy and Peace, the Hezbollah is the heavily armed non-state group in the world with 150,000 - 200,000 rockets and missiles, and 40,000 to 50,000 trained fighters.

↳ Hilly Southern Lebanon will give tactical advantage to Hezbollah.

↳ Hezbollah has no short time objective to achieve, their strategic patience can cost huge loss

that Israel is threatening already shackling international liberal order.

Therefore, the Western allies of Israel must exert manageable pressure on Israel for ceasefire and to respect international law and international organizations.

5 Conclusion:

Following the ceasefire between Hezbollah and Israel, the world is hopeful and looking forward to the successful of ceasefire negotiations between Hamas and Israel. It will not end genocide in Gaza, but a door of diplomatic engagement will open for negotiations of long-term or permanent peace.