

Committee: DISEC

Topic: Israel-Palestine Conflict

School: MATFEN College

The Israel-Palestine conflict is a war and dispute that is still going on between Israel and Palestinians. The conflict began with the desire of the Jews to return where they first lived, its also mentioned in the Jewish holy books, the Torah, began to spread among the Jews. In 1882, with the initiatives of the organization Hovevei Zion, first Jewish settlements started in Palestine. In this way, the foundation of Jewish settlement in the region was laid.

By the initiative of Theodor Herzl, first Zionist congress convened in Basel, 1897. Zionism began to turn into a political movement with the goal of “a homeland for the Jews in Palestine” adopted at the first Zionist congress. But when The Ottoman Empire offered Palestine autonomy, the number of Zionist settlements left low.

Many Russian Jews began to settle in Palestine due to regime change in Russia, in World War 1.

The British tried to implement their British-led policies in Palestine when the Ottoman Empire was defeated in World War 1. Arabic people in the region opposed these initiatives occasionally. Britain, which could not fully implement the Zionist movement, had its Zionist policies accepted at the UN in 1922 with the Balfour Declaration. And it all started to begin.

The conflict takes place mainly in Palestine. Israel, Palestine, many Arabic countries, Britain, United States, Russia, Germany and the Ottoman Empire and many other world countries were involved.

Many people were affected by the conflict. Arabic Palestinians oppressed by the Jewish people. Some Jewish underground organizations made attacks for the Arabic people to migrate to other cities. During that time, more than 500 thousand Arabic people were forced to leave Palestine.

On October 6, 1973; with Egypt and Syria's attack on Israel the war raged again. This war deepened the 1973 oil crisis: Oil Exporting Countries (OPEC) raised prices, international oil supply has become more difficult.

The movement of Palestinian Arabs to respond with stones and slings against Israel's armed attack, known as the intifada, showed the whole world to struggle. Journalist Gideon Levy, in an article, criticized the silence of the West despite thousands of deaths in Palestine.

This conflict shows us what a great influence religion has on world politics.

The Anglo-American Inquiry Committee convened after the World War 2, presented to the UN in April 1946 a proposal to emigrate 100 thousand Jews from Europe to Palestine and to lift restrictions on land sales to Jews. The United Nations approved the partition of Palestine into two states to be established by Arabs and Jews, and the proposal for the international recognition of Jerusalem. However, despite the fact that the Jewish general population was 30-35%, the fact that the land rate was more than 50% caused the reaction of the Arabic people.

In 1964, The Palestinian Liberation Organization was established. PLO weights in the region with guerrilla tactics.

The politics of the occupation began to harden. Israel was considering imposing its own existence on Arab states that do not accept the Israeli presence in the region, with a policy of intimidation. PLO began to be recognized and accepted by many countries. The intifada uprising of the Arab Palestinian people was supported by many countries of the world. Arafat succeeded in making the voice of the Arab people heard. -Yasser Arafat was the son of a family that owned large lands in Palestine. And one of the most effective members of the PLO-.

On October 30, 2014, Sweden officially recognized Palestine as a state and became the first European country to take a step in this regard. Foreign Minister of Sweden Wallström stated that they consider the criteria of international law sufficient for the decision to recognize Palestine as a state even though its borders have not been formed. When Sweden announced that it plans to recognize Palestine as a state, the US declared that it was too early for such a step.

Palestinian Authority President Mahmoud Abbas welcomed Sweden's decision to recognize it, which he described as "bold and historic". Abbas called for other countries to follow Sweden's footsteps.

Abu Rudeyna, spokesman for Mahmoud Abbas, said: "This decision was a response to what Israel did in Jerusalem." He said, "All other countries that are hesitant to recognize our right to exist as an independent Palestinian state based on the 1967 borders, with East Jerusalem as its capital, should follow Sweden's footsteps."

Swedish Foreign Minister Margot Wallstrom Dagens, stated that they took this step with the hope of creating a better future in the region, which is constantly marked by deadlocked talks, destruction, anger and distress.

Sweden provided \$8 million in aid to the United Nations (UN) Palestinian Refugee Agency (UNRWA) for its work in Syria, Gaza and the West Bank. aid was used to meet the needs of Palestinian refugees and those in Gaza and the West Bank. And Minister Wallstrom announced that Sweden had a 5 year plan to help the Palestinian Authority.

The UN's anti-terrorism work, based on the global strategy against terrorism, and the Security Council's resolutions are the core of international efforts. Sweden works to support and strength the UN's role, particularly with regard to preventive measures against violent extremism and the promotion of human rights, with particular emphasis on children's rights. Sweden also actively participates in EU actions to combat terrorism within and outside the EU.

Sweden's involvement in international peace support operations helps to maintain peace and security, which is a requirement for fair and sustainable global development. Peace support operations often take the form of coordinated operations, with both military and civilian components. Since the 1960s, Sweden has participated in a number of military peace operations and over the years a total of 80 000 Swedes have served with the UN. Sweden is also working to develop the UN's peace support policy and capacity, for instance by helping to improve troop generation for peace support operations.

In recent years, civilian crisis management has become an increasingly important element of international peace support operations. Sweden supports the UN's crisis management operations by deploying qualified staff from Swedish government agencies to different countries where the UN is conducting peace support operations. Such as Palestine Conflict. Sweden also supports the UN's peace support efforts by conducting research and developing methods and doctrines in the field.