

POLITICAL ANALYSIS OF SETTLEMENTS IN THE OCCUPIED TERRITORIES

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Abstract: In 1947, the Great Britain forces were divided into the land of Palestine between Arabs and Jews of Jerusalem. Based on the UN Partition Plan, the area under the auspices of the United Nations to wanted to divided into the creation of a collision, after the balance between Arabs and Jews. The international community against the Israeli occupation was continued to where located as the main part of the territory occupied by Israeli settlements. Based on the analysis in this field, in general, we can say that the Israeli settlements were followed different goals and the main goal was to change the regime in the face of demographic-geographic, and in a word, to make the occupied territory Jewish united. In other words, Israel in the long term will increase the number of Jews against Arabs, legally the full integration of its Jerusalem and the Aqsa Mosque realized lands that were dedicated to Muslims historically.

Keywords: Settlements, Occupation, Zionist, Agreement.

INTRODUCTION

After the independence war between the Arabs and Israel in 1948 and 1949, this Jewish state was formed in the Middle east and Jewish immigration moved into this country more quickly, and Arabs living in these areas were driven out of the occupied territories. The situation remained the same following the June 1967 war and occupation of the new Israeli government to think along these lands in its territory and put its ideas into action to create the Greater Israel. But it was faced with many problems. The settlements were constructed around Palestinian cities to bring the city to siege and then with their growth on the one hand and the Palestinian territories were separated from other towns which were connected to each other. Settlements led a large number of Palestinians homeless in occupied Jerusalem and the West shore over the past few decades, more than 100 settlements were built in the Palestinian areas. Settlements were disrupted to the Palestinian territories as well as population structured. Because the Zionists immigrants settled in the cities that have penetrated into the heart of the Palestinian territories, Israeli officials have been trying to crowd Zionist settlers on the Palestinian population. In the meantime, however, the United Nations and the Geneva Agreement of 4 persons, the Zionist regime in the occupied territories prevented the construction and

restructuring of geographic and economic sanctions by the European Union for a halt to settlement building in the Palestinian territories .However, Israeli authorities still insisted on continuing to build and expand Jewish settlements in order to eliminate all the openings formed an independent Palestinian state, (Ayed, 2000). In such circumstances, in the case of Israel's occupation and violation of numerous rights of the Palestinian people officials have been the case with short-term and long-term settlement and heavy consequences for the Palestinian territories, the Israeli authorities protested for the first time at the International Criminal Court litigation. The aim of this study was to analyze the political settlements in the Palestinian territories.

1967 war and its territorial and legal consequences:

In the fifth of June, Arabic countries and Israel were at the war with each other. During the six days of Sinai, West shore, Gaza Strip and Golan Heights occupied by Israel in Qanitareh Israel was also dominated the East Jerusalem. At the end of the war, more than three-fold increased land under Israel's occupation of the Golan Heights and the Israeli army was 55 kilometers from Damascus. Even after the ceasefire agreement of 11 June 1967 Israel did not allow the Syria and other Arabic countries the return of refugees to their homeland. Resolution 242 of

22 November 1967 calls for the implementation of the principle a withdrawal of Israel from the occupied territories, for an end to all violent actions and hostile statements, respect for territorial integrity and political independence of regional government, recognizing the right of each of them to live in peace within its borders. Arabic countries rejected the resolution and Security Council Resolution 242 declared the central issue of Israeli withdrawal to the conditions requested Arab countries and called for the withdrawal of Israel from the occupied territories were unconditional (Alhasan, 2007).

1973 war consequences and legal land:

On October 1973 Israel conducted surprising war for Arabic countries to retake the Golan Heights and the Sinai. Finally, significant opposition to their success did not come to the region with the exception of a few, has not changed and 137 have not changed up to now and peacekeepers are deployed in the border region between Syria and Israel. Security Council Resolution 338 issued on 22 October 1973 in which reaffirming Resolution 242, calling for the resumption of negotiations to achieve a just and lasting peace in the Middle East, respectively. In resolution 339 of 23 October 1973 also requested a cease-fire and the Secretary-General was asked to urgently deploy UN observers. According to Resolution 350, which was issued on May 31, 1974, the United Nations peacekeeping force in the Golan Heights was formed with a mission to maintain peace and supervising the implementation of agreements between Israel and Syria. Security Council, peacekeeping missions has extended on the basis of resolutions 1300, 1328, 1351, 1381, 1415 and recently Resolution 1821 in 2008. These forces were from India, Japan, the Philippines, Croatia and Australia, as well as to continue its mission in the Golan region (Marouf, 1995).

The annexation of the Golan to Israel and the territorial and legal implications:

On December 14, 1981, the Israeli parliament with 21 votes against and 63 votes in favor, adopted a rule according to which the Golan Heights linked in the country. This movement followed international condemnation of Israel. It seems that Israel's action to put pressure on Syria and Arabic countries in order to comply with the demands of the country. For example, Menahem Begin, former Prime Minister of Israel in response to Israeli politician and journalist, critic, Amnon Rubinsteinsaid (use your term accession, but I do not use it) with

the annexation of the Golan Heights to Israel by the Parliament, the United Nations Security Council Resolution 497 of December 17, 1981 of the country to revoke its approval (Ayorlou, 2011).

Settlements in the occupied territories:

In the Arab-Israeli wars of 1967 and 1973, no land has been legally transferred to Israel and the Jordan River and the Security Council resolutions were as part of the Golan Heights occupied by Israel. It is necessary to mention that Israeli government claimed that the war in the occupied Palestinian territories in 1967, before the invasion of any country in the official rule was approved by the United Nations. But the UN Security Council, Israel's seventh province of Judah and Samaria, the Golan Heights and East Jerusalem do not recognize as part of Israel. This Council in its resolutions 446 (1979), 452 (1979), 465 (1980), 471 (1980) and 478 (1980) also rejected claims of Israeli settlements in the occupied territories and condemned these calls the Israeli government's commitment to Article 49 of the Fourth Geneva Convention. According to Article 49 of the Fourth Geneva Convention as the occupying power shall not be part of the civilian population in the occupied territories transfer (Voldani, 2004).

The economic importance of establishing and maintaining settlements

Economics and development are as the most important issues for all countries. Israel's security and prestige to the global need for financial resources, tries to export its products and move in this direction. These products included industrial and agricultural products that will be explained in the following. Meanwhile, some countries, especially countries in the Middle East for the following reasons avoided buying products from Israel and its occupied territories between settlements: (1) the illegality of the settlements in the occupied territories of the United Nations, (2) the avoidance of human rights and sympathy with the Palestinian people, (3) in order to maintain good relations with Arabic countries in the Middle East, (4) producer sanctioned by the government and the people of Israel in the Middle East. The main source of income for the settlers in the occupied territories was farming. Because of their high quality these agricultural products were mainly exported to countries in Europe and United States of America. Some of these products, such as corn, potatoes and onions were used for Israeli domestic consumption and others performing

expenditure in the domestic as well as export. These products included: palm, avocado, herbs, medicinal, industrial, citrus fruits such as oranges, lemons, tangerines and grapefruit. Flowers such as rose, cloves, Gypsophila and other decorative flowers, grapes were used such as vines and fruit products derived from such concentrated grape alcohol, vegetables such as melon, watermelon, cantaloupe, cucumber, eggplant, pepper varieties, tomato and its derivatives, cherries, cherry, berries such as strawberries and blackberries.

Industry: Another source of income settlements in the occupied territories, industrial production was also consumed in Israel and they were exported. These areas included the production of plastic products, metal, textile products, any types of carpet and mat, cosmetics, decorative goods, food and alcohol drinks. The major industrial areas can be noted Atroud industrial park in the north of Jerusalem, Mishor Edomim industrial area in East of Jerusalem, an industrial park in the north of the West shore and Katzarian in the Golan Heights (Moyer, 2000).

RESULTS

The aim of this study was to analyze the political settlements in the Palestinian territories among the objectives of the establishment of Israeli and the settlements in the occupied territories to Israel in the whole land of Palestine. Another aim was to achieve the economic goals of achieving their goals in order to achieve economic, technological excellence to Israel by the Arab countries of the region to the capital and labor and to take consumer markets in the Middle East. The other aim of the expansion, which can be referred to, was the decision to implement the idea. When thinking in line with the expansion takes place, if there was no decision to make it happen, the idea remained as a thought. But, when we decided to Israeli expansionism and annexation into the country after the victory of the Independence war (1948-1949), the acquisition of relative stability and the beginning of large-scale migration decided in order to ensure the vital space. Then followed by the formation of expansion, movement and action to implement the decision was based on the idea of an expansionist. Israel moves to implement its decisions of 1956 and the Suez Canal can be seen as a result of international pressure, its action was unfinished. But finally, in 1967, with the war and the occupation of Palestinian territories has moved. The fourth step in the development or expansion of the scope of activities was for the implementation of a decision. Because of expansion and annexation, it was necessary to determine the

land scope. These lands must have certain conditions for people and their expansionist ideology. These authorities included: First, there was a positive attitude to the land area, in order to present itself as belonging to the land know how to achieve and maintain it, even forfeit their lives and property. Second, the people living in the region prefer to live in other parts of the world. 1967 occupied territories, the West shore, Sinai and Jerusalem to meet both these conditions were for the Jews. Israeli government planned to build Jewish settlements in the realization of the idea and implementation of its decision, the changing demographic structure of the occupied territories, on accession provides part of them, which seems to be Israel's situation at this point. The last phase of the development of expansion was the annexation of the occupied territories that Israel's goal as well. Israel's attempts to change the demographic structure of the region to win the majority in the occupied territories, especially East of Jerusalem with Jews and integrated the Jerusalem in the future with the capital. But, getting to this point, for reasons including the Arab majority living in the region, lack of recognition of the action by the international community and Israel's inability to change the demographic structure of the region-wide (so that the Arabs are a minority) Israel has not succeeded in it up to now. But, still tries to deal with the Palestinians as part of the occupied territories, including the territories beyond the Green Line, as well as a major part of Jerusalem to their homeland to join. Recent action by Israel for settlements on the one hand means that the recent developments in the Palestinian role in the international community, the Israeli authorities have caused some concern, and on the other hand arrange the regime was preventive measure against complaints possible Palestinian international courts against the settlements. In fact, Israel with these actions put the state in the action on Palestinian complaints against Israel's illegal settlements. In this regard, it must be admitted that the Zionist regime was not new settlements and Palestinian authorities has been protesting Israel's action

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