

Can Palestinian State Be Achieved?

There is no state that is completely independent from other States, but there are degrees of independence and degrees of dependence. What distinguishes from one country to another in our modern world is not only the size, wealth or military power of the state, but also its regional and international relations and its own potential.

In 1964, the founding of the PLO marked a new beginning for Palestinian forces in the Diaspora. The PLO became a real resistance movement after the defeat of 1967 when it was controlled by various revolutionary organizations. Yasser Arafat was elected president in 1969. The PLO's initial aim was to “liberate the land from the river to the sea” and restore Palestinian rights through “armed struggle”, similar to the Algerian Liberation movement. In the mid-1970s, this goal shifted from “complete liberation” to “Palestinian-Israeli coexistence”, which Arafat presented in his UN address on November 13, 1974, in which he declared the readiness of the Palestinian people to coexist with the Jews under a bi-national state. But Israel rejected this proposal, ignoring UN resolutions, she made an alternative proposal at Camp David in 1978, based on bartering Palestinian autonomy (in areas where Palestinians reside in the West Bank and Gaza), in exchange for recognizing Israel and its right to exist. Anwar Sadat accepted this proposal but it was rejected by the PLO.

On October 30th, 1991, the Madrid International Conference was held under the auspices of the United States and the former Soviet Union to end the Arab-Israeli conflict and resolve the Palestinian issue once and for all. The Oslo Accords, announced in September 1993, this agreement had different results, the most important of which is ending the popular uprising and end the task of the Palestinian delegation led by Dr. Haidar Abdul Shafi, Arafat and his aides took the helm of negotiations. They replaced the Madrid negotiations based on UN resolutions and international legitimacy with trade-offs for the “peace process” that came under US and Israeli control.

The Palestinian state in its present state is the state of the Palestinian Authority. In fact, many of the basic elements of the state (economy, political system, security capability, sovereignty on the ground), are not completely accomplished. In its present form, it is not a state, nor can it become a state within the system defined by the Oslo Accords and the resulting arrangements, even if they are recognized by Israel and the United States. The establishment of a real Palestinian state requires, as a first step, three basic conditions which are: full Israeli withdrawal from the occupied territories, removal of Jewish settlements from the Palestinian territories, and Palestinian control over the border crossings with Jordan and Egypt, besides its sea and air ports. The other requirements are subjective components: human competencies, material capabilities to secure the construction of social and cultural institutions, and the establishment of a modern state of democracy and law. Most of these requirements are met by the Palestinian people. Therefore, what is required is what makes the mobilization of Palestinian energies and the realization of their potential practical.



Future vision (planning and strategy), political will (collective political view), such elements are not subject to external standards, they stem from the forces and wills within the community. It ultimately determines the nature of the State and its ability to achieve its effective sovereignty.

On the international level, the United States has played a major role in the Palestinian-Israeli and Arab-Israeli conflict by taking the peace process after the fall of the Soviet Union from its international framework and turning it into bilateral negotiations that work for Israel. The establishment of a Palestinian state will be achieved in the next phase only through a comprehensive conflict - which may shorten or prolong - leading to a change in the balance of power and then to a new peace process. This may formulate an international position not controlled by the United States but shared by China and Russia alike, and is based on the resolutions of the United Nations and international legitimacy and world opinion.

On the other hand, a just and lasting solution to the Palestinian issue will also be achieved only by changing Israel current government's racist attitude towards Palestinians and Arabs. This position, which is adopted by a majority of Israelis with different political orientations from the religious and fascist right to the center and the traditional left, is based on the contempt and fear of the Arabs at the same time, most of them are not convinced that the safety and security they seek can be achieved by reconciliation of Palestinians and Arabs, and they continue to convince them. The insanity that their safety and security can only be achieved by their ability to subjugate the Arabs and the Palestinians until there is a guarantee that security can be achieved. They not only refuse to recognize the rights of the Palestinian people, but some do not even recognize the existence of the Palestinian people.



It is inconceivable and unacceptable that in the 21st century, in the era of national freedoms, human rights and women's emancipation, the Palestinian people will remain deprived of their liberty, national and human rights and the establishment of their free and independent state. If the history of this era makes sense, it is that the establishment of a Palestinian state in the near future is inevitable. The success and continuation of this state is linked to the extent to which this entity is capable of self-reliance economically, and the improvement of Palestinian and Israeli security alike. These conditions depend on the terms of the final peace settlement, including the area of land and its continuity, the status of Jerusalem, and the freedom of Palestinian refugees to live in this state. It would be easier to achieve governance if the borders of Palestine were open, its economy was prosperous, its absorption of refugees was possible, its security was guaranteed, and its early years were supported by very substantial international assistance. Noting that good governance requires combating corruption, strengthening the rule of law, empowering the judiciary and parliament, and applying civil service entitlement to those in power.

On internal security, it is inconceivable that an independent Palestinian state will be successful in the absence of peace and security for Palestinians and Israelis alike, a successful Palestinian state must be secure within its borders, provide the usual safety for its residents, and not launch operations that pose a danger to the Israelis, the new governance in this country should put on the top of its priorities the status of public safety, the normal implementation of the law and the implementation of justice, and this requires financial resources to rebuild the institution of justice and the purchase of legal resources, and rebuild the police.



The Palestinian population in the West Bank and Gaza Strip will increase from 3.6 million to about 6.6 million by 2020, due to natural growth and the return of refugees. A successful Palestinian state needs sufficient resources of clean water for domestic consumption and development. Palestinians now receive half of the minimum amount of their water, which requires renegotiation between Israel and the Palestinians, what we need are adequate, good governance and continuous land, access to energy and water resources, and transport infrastructure that meet the needs of the Palestinians. A state whose territory is not continuous, whose economic growth is negatively affected, and the resulting poverty increases political resentment, creates a situation where it is impossible to maintain security.

