

The Perpetual Peace for Destroyed Palestine: One-State Solution

Open Access Journal

Qtly. Noor-e-Marfat

eISSN: 2710-3463

pISSN: 2221-1659

www.nooremarfat.com

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Abstract:

The solution for the Palestine crisis remained one of the most critical issues in regional and international politics. This study is an attempt, to evaluate why even after 75 years; peace is not established in Palestine and why almost all the efforts of international powers and the United Nations have failed in this regard. Israel and pro-Israeli forces never complied with the United Nations' recommendation for a two-state solution. There are many events, which can be observed that explicitly confirm the rejection of the two-state solution. Additionally, there are many legal objections to the establishment of a two-state solution. However, the native people regardless of their religion and ethnicity have always demanded a single state so that a perpetual peace can be established. This motivation was one of the major driving forces behind the attack of 7th October 2023. But the current situation in the aftermath of the Al-Aqsa storm has left the areas of Palestine in ruins. To drive out of such a situation and atrocity, there is a need to settle a single state for the natives of the region which is the set principle for the transfer of mandate from colonizers to the local people. There should be

a state which is meant to be equal for all of its citizens, which should be the natives of the land.

Key words: One-State Solution, Palestine crisis, perpetual peace, Israel, al-Aqsa storm.

Introduction

In the wake of 7th October 2023, the region of Palestine saw a huge atrocity and once again reminding seriously to find some durable solution for this issue. In reaction to negative peace, the Palestinians retaliated with one of the daring moves after the Second Intifada with the name of “Al-Aqsa Storm”. Because of this, the temporary and manipulative Two States solution went into question seriously. However, the conflict cost them a great number of death tolls as well as levelled infrastructure. The strip with the number of common graves, millions of injured civilians, destroyed infrastructures especially hospitals and an air of frustration is demanding a solution for positive peace. The exposition of colonial manipulation justifies the establishment of the only state of Palestine. The “Machiavellian” Balfour Declaration, historical evidence and the Charter of the United Nations have created lots of confusion. The notion of the “two-state solution” is now an archaic idea.¹ Although there are several models presented for the one-state solution but the real argument of the admirers of the Palestinian state is that the Palestinians must have a sovereign state which accommodates the natives of the terrain. The Palestinians were structurally manipulated and oppressed to the extent that there is no way that both identities can live side by side. Moreover, the betrayal of the promise by Israel has developed distrust among all the civilians of the world. For the Palestinians, the restoration of the previous state for the native Arabs living in the region is significantly important so that the “Question of Palestine” could reach a positive conclusion.²

The state of Palestine with its complete vital history has a rich heritage. The accounts begin with the Ancient period (Pre-2000 BC) which travels to the biblical period (till 586 BC). There are many records and events about different prophets of Abrahamic Religions on the sacred land of Palestine including stories related to Abraham, Moses, and Christ etc. Then the Babylonians conquered that attractive terrain which was later conquered by the Persians. They were then followed by Islamist conquerors. The terrain also faced almost nine “crusades”. Later the Ottoman Empire conquered the region of Palestine until World War II. As the Ottomans joined the lost forces of the Central power the territorial mandate transferred into the hands of the victorious Britain. This is where the future and the current position of Palestine were shaped. The rulers of the British crown made a double promise to the native Arabs and also to the European problems, Jews. The documents like the Balfour Declaration and other letters formulated a Zionist plan for the region of Palestine, since then the native Palestinians have been living in oppression and there is complete unrest in the West Asia. Then the events of Nakba caused disaster and continues tragedies started for Palestinians. Nakba means “catastrophe” in Arabic, and it denotes the mass displacement and removal of Palestinians during the Arab-Israeli war in 1948. Before the Nakba, Palestine was considered a multi-ethnic as well as multi-cultural society but, the clash among local Arabs and non-native Jews increased in the 1930s with the escalation of Jewish immigration, motivated by exaggerated persecution in Europe. Ultimately that had resulted in the Zionist drive aiming to create a Jewish state in Palestine.³ Later on, the situation deteriorated because of the aggressive policies of Zionists and the mismanagement of international powers. Predominantly imposed agreements like the Oslo Accords (1993) and continuous suppression of Palestinians by Zionists through

hard and soft wars made the situation more and more terrible for Palestinian Muslims. The agreements, which were proposed, were always breached by the dominant side of Israel. For instance, even the most considerable idea of the “Two-state solution” was shattered by Israel during different eras. The Palestinians who agreed to a compromise were structurally oppressed to the extent that it is now impossible for the Arabs to live with their Zionist settlers. The world saw how the natives of certain areas were ignored completely and the new settlers were given the mandate to decide their future. These settlers were not even aware of the historical names of the cities as well as local culture. Rather most of the settler Zionists particularly their leaders started to fake their names to sound "Middle-Eastern" to convince locals that they "belong" to this land? For example, Benjamin Netanyahu is actually Benzion Mileikowsky, but that sounds too European/Polish, so he changed his name to sound native. The same is true about several other Zionist leaders who are originally European Zionists, but they tried to present themselves as Middle Eastern and according to some sources even to do DNA in Israel is forbidden.⁴ In April 1969, the Israeli military leader and politician Moshe Dayan accepted such facts in his speech:

“We came to this country which was already populated by Arabs, and we are establishing a Hebrew, that is a Jewish state here. In considerable areas of the country [the total area was about f> per cent] we bought the lands from the Arabs. Jewish villages were built in the place of Arab villages. You do not even know the names of these Arab villages, and I do not blame you, because these geography books no longer exist; not only do the books not exist, but the Arab villages are not there either. Nahalal [Dayan's village] arose in the place of Mahalul, Oevat— in the place of Jibta, [Kibbutz] Sarid— in the place of Haneifs and Kefar

Yehoshua— in the place of Tell Shaman. There is not one place built in this country that did not have a former Arab population”.⁵

This study is an attempt to explore the reasons behind the inappropriate peace-making idea for two states' for the region of Palestine. Moreover, it contains accounts of different events which will address the idea of the liberation of Palestine to form only one state of Palestine. This will also include a description of the structural oppression of the Palestinians and it will explain why still Palestinians cannot accept any other state on their land. The main research question is why despite more than seven decades of struggle, the two-state solution cannot be implemented and how a one-state solution can bring perpetual peace to Palestine. To answer these questions, the Researcher used the Qualitative method and for that matter, this article will be divided into four main sections. First, it will discuss the failure and logical rejection of the two-state as a solution to the Palestine issue. Secondly, it will explain the contentions with the help of a theoretical framework. Thirdly, it will count the legally valid arguments about the “one-state” solution to the Palestine issue. Ultimately researcher will try to suggest approaches to perpetual peace for the Palestine issue. This part will also discuss the outcomes of a one-state solution and how it can be implemented. This article is based on the hypothesis that the unjust decolonization, fabrication of history and imposition of Jewish problems on Palestinians led to major suffering of Palestinians however the establishment of the only state under the name of Palestine can bring positive peace. Such a one-state can be established by inviting all the natives of the region regardless of their religion or ethnicity to hold a referendum for the creation of an equal state. This study will also explore how the concept of a one-state solution resolves the socio-political and historical disputes to bring about enduring peace in Palestine. It will also address what political systems would be

required in a single state to guarantee each citizen's equal privileges and protection.

Literature Review

The literature review looks at the historical background, present issues, and alternative solutions for the Israeli-Palestinian conflict, with a focus on the one-state option. In their book "A History of the Arab-Israeli Conflict," Bickerton, I., and Klausner, C. (2018) emphasized how the region has been shaped by geopolitical, social, and economic elements throughout the conflict's lengthy history, which dates back to the early 20th century. Scholars like Shlaim and Said support justice and the recognition of Palestinian rights in their book "The Iron Wall: Israel and the Arab World," while modern evaluations criticize the two-state solution because of political and demographic realities.

Supporters like Abunimah call for just one democratic state in which Israelis and Palestinians live side by side with equal privileges in another book, "One Country: A Bold Proposal to End the Israeli-Palestinian Impasse." Authors such as Benvenisti and Gordon discuss and critique social and political problems, complex issues, and job regulations that sustain conflict and inequality in their books "Sacred Landscape: The Buried History of the Holy Land since 1948" and "Israel's Occupation." In additional publications, such as "Drinking the Sea at Gaza: Days and Nights in a Land under Siege" and "Failing Peace: Gaza and the Palestinian-Israeli Conflict," academics such as Roy S. and Hass A. examine societal and economic ramifications via case studies and comparative analyses, drawing comparisons between the Israeli-Palestinian conflict and other historical conflicts.

Policy papers and think-tank research, including the International Crisis Group's "The Next Round in Gaza" report and the Palestinian position on the one-state solution, offer

policy recommendations and future perspectives. To sum up, the literature on the Israeli-Palestinian conflict and the one-state solution for Gaza provides a thorough understanding of the obstacles and opportunities for bringing about long-lasting peace.

Research gaps may include the lack of a viable solution for the Palestinian conflict, assessing the viability and willingness to accept a one-state solution among numerous stakeholders and investigating strategies for maintaining a lasting truce and cohabitation between Jews and Muslims in Palestinians.

Theoretical Explanations

The oppression and the reaction of the Palestinians regarding the conflict can be understood with the help of the Constructivist perspective. According to this, the action of a state or society is influenced by its norms, beliefs and ideals which are formulated by past experiences and perceptions. The output of the response impacts the beliefs and perception of the state or society again which will further influence the decision for any other event and the cycle continues.⁶ The Palestinians from the very beginning were not giving any space for a Jewish state. But with the progress of time, the suppression of Palestinians allowed Israelis to make them compromise their sole stance, expecting peace in the region. However, later manipulation and betrayal of promises from the Zionist regime, for instance by not giving the Right to defiance, foreign affairs and currency to the so-called Palestinian government, led to a very negative social construct of the Palestinians. Now, both groups would see each other as the murderer of their people. With this spirit and social construct, a positive peace can't be established. That's why the oppressed people of Palestine usually accuse the Westerns of immature minds who do not understand that the so-called

“murderers” of one another cannot live side by side as what they call a “Two-State solution”.

The resolution of the Palestinian issue can also be understood from the Peace-Building Theory which aims to analyze how to bring peace in conflict-ridden societies through mitigation, negotiation, diplomacy and dialogue.⁷ This theory also draws the analysis between the “Negative Peace” and “Positive Peace”. Positive peace refers to the presence of complete peace, social equality, and justice. While, the negative peace refers to a situation where there is no violence or direct conflict, although the tensions and struggle for power remain there. The main aim is to create a non-aggressive situation, for example, in the case of Palestine, both Israel and Palestine were advised to agree on a temporary peaceful scenario or in other words a two-state solution. Now, there is an academic debate about whether the two-state solution was a step towards negative peace or positive peace. The peacemaking theory argues that to settle a conflict, it is important to go beyond the cessation of violence (negative peace) and strive for the creation of sustainable peace (positive peace) through addressing the root problems, negotiations, and diplomacy and building institutions to develop peace. Since the Al-Aqsa storm was a daring response to the two-state solution, many academics view the partially implemented two-state option as the perfect illustration of negative peace. The establishment of a controlled state in the Gaza Strip and West Bank was nothing more than a silent and structural oppression of the Palestinians. The world, which should be addressing the root causes of conflict, agreed to settle its temporary promises for peace.

Rational Behind Rejections of Two-State Solution

The counterargument of the one-state solution is the “Two-state solution”. The two-state solution was presented right from the beginning but generally agreed to be implemented in

the Oslo Accords. However, the trust was breached when the Israeli leadership disregarded the sovereignty and the rights of the independent Palestinian state.⁸ The structural manipulation by Israeli policies was not the only restraint for the two-state solution rather the factions on both sides were recognizing this as their betrayal which was followed by the events of the killing of the leaders present in the Oslo Records e.g. the Prime minister of Israel, Yitzhak Rabin, was murdered by Yigal Ami who was an extremist settler opposing the Oslo Accords. Similarly, Arafat was also silenced by the controversial death.⁹ Moreover, Palestinians and Israelis also showed their intentions by protesting on the roads. Another, important manifestation of not recognizing the state of one another is that the governmental structure which was established by the people of Gaza through electing the leaders of Hamas shares their ideology of eradicating Israel from the global map. Likewise, the Israelis also started the movement for not even recognizing the natives of the region for not acknowledging them as Palestinians. Now this notion is officially being forwarded by the Israeli government. According to a report in *The New York Times*, Israel's government formally rejects the unilateral recognition of a Palestinian state.¹⁰ This shows that the majority of native people rejected the idea of the two states from the very beginning. Thirdly, the dominant party, Israel, will never like to share its sovereignty with its opponent. The current leadership under Nathen Yahu has shown skepticism about giving absolute sovereignty to the state of Palestine.¹¹ The current situation is that the Zionists are promoting their idea of "Greater Israel". They are breaching the UN resolutions by continuously annexing their settlements into the land of Palestinians' which was recognized under the UN partition plan.

As the one state of Palestine is organically supported by the history they hold on the land. But one of the modern arguments

from the Zionist agenda to support the unjust partition of Palestine is the denial of the history of the Palestinians. According to these notions, there were no Palestinians rather they were just small tribes living in the desert. They were mostly Syrians or Jordanians. But when the decision of the establishment of Zionist state was taken these people and their nations started to feel insecure and started to call themselves the natives of the land. To reject these fabricated arguments, there are many logical explanations which support the heritage of Palestinians. Firstly, the quantitative data which can be obtained from the demographic states of that time can serve as major evidence to observe the presence of natives in the area of Palestine. The Israeli historian estimates that of the 689,272 people living in the year 1914, just 60,000 were Jews. The census further shows that by 1922 the numbers of Muslims in the region were 590,890 people (78 %) with 83,794 Jews (11%) and 73,024 Christians who were mostly Arabs but Europeans were also included alongside.¹² Later these demographics saw a huge flow of settlers in the wake of World Wars which later transformed into the major chunk of the population but still less than the native Palestinians, especially Muslims. Secondly, the record-keeping letters of that time are the best proof of the existence of a separate entity living in the pre-establishment of the Zionist state. According to a description given in one of the historical essays found in Arabic of the 10th Century:

“Filastin is the westernmost of the provinces of Syria. In its greatest length from Rafh to the boundary of A] Lajjun (Legio) it would take a rider two days to travel over; and the like time to cross the province in its breadth from Yafa (Jaffa) to Riha (Jericho), Zugar (Segor, Zoar) and the country of Lot’s people (Diyar Kaum Lot); A 1 Jibal (the mountains of Edom) and Ash Sharah as far as Ailah— A] Jibal and Ash Sharah being two separate provinces, but lying contiguous one to the Other— are included in Filastin, and belong to its

government..... In the province of Filastin, despite its small extent, there are about twenty mosques, with pulpits for the Friday prayer".¹³

The documents expose the location and status of the region. The number of mosques and other fertile agricultural situations of the terrain can justify that the natives of the region were not just living like "wanderers". Secondly, the decision of the unjust partition of Palestine was taken with terms, "resettle, reconstitute, recapture the land for Jews who were to be brought there from Palestinians".¹⁴ These terms were repeatedly used in several documents regarding the establishment of the Zionist state. This shows how the Palestinians were documented as people of the land where there is a need for re-development and again like in other cases the "white men took that burden". The word "re" clearly argues that there were people with their own culture, civility and developments. According to the most precise calculations, approximately 780,000 Arab Palestinians were displaced in the event of 1948 to reconstruct and rebuild Palestine.¹⁵ There are also statements from one of the fathers of Zionism, Theodor Herzl, which show such intentions of the Zionist agenda. In one of the compilations, Herzl stated "We shall have to spirit the penniless population across the border by procuring employment for it in the transit countries while denying it any employment in our own country. Both the process of expropriation and the removal of the poor must be carried out discreetly and circumspectly".¹⁶ This is very clear from the statement that how natives of the land were marginalized and the time has come now that their existence is being questioned. According to the report published in London Sunday Times on June 19, 1977: by the end of 1969, there were 7554 Arab houses which were destroyed and this figure reached 16,212 houses by August 1971. These quantitative and qualitative explanations reject the claims of not approving the rich heritage of Palestine. However, there are documents which shaped the whole

scenario. These documents involve the Balfour Declaration and other letters as well as UN resolutions.

According to contemporary development, the outcomes have openly rejected the Two-state solutions after the Al-Aqsa storm. The frustrated people who were living in an open prison are now so pumped up that they cannot live with the killers and murderers of their loved ones. The eight months of war on the Strip have killed more than thirty-eight thousand people including babies, pregnant women and elders (over the age of sixty years). Furthermore, this statistic is continuously increasing with every second and minute. The main driving force behind this conflict was the unhindered structural torture from the dominant side of Israel. According to the reports of the New York Times, thousands of Palestinians are detained in Israeli prisons.¹⁷ However, the condition of those prisons is a little different to the open prison in which the people of Gaza were forced to live their normal days. The unimagined “apartheid” against the Palestinians includes their arbitrary arrests, missing imprisonments and night raids without any protection of the “Right of privacy”. The security checkpoints are another brutal picture which will be used as a cover page in the future to show the scenes of an open prison. The Palestinians have spent hours to face the humiliation of naked checking and other torturous techniques used at those security checkpoints.¹⁸ Similarly brutal war crimes of Israel are also unaddressed by the international community.¹⁹ Furthermore, despite UN experts alerted about arming Israel which can cause more and more human rights violations, this process is still going on.²⁰ With such disturbing events, how can a rational mind think that these two parties can live side by side with one another in “two states”?

Legal Implications and Documents

The Balfour Declaration is one of the benchmarks that Zionist

considers to be the foundation for their claim to Palestine. If this document is rejected with some logical arguments then there is no bold evidence which could support the existence of the Zionist state in the land of Palestine. The Declaration's importance is because it has formed a juridical basis for the Zionist claims to Palestine. However, its significance can only be intact if the demographic and human realities of Palestine are ignored. The issue with the Balfour Declaration is that it was made by a European power for the non-European territory. Suppose this brutal reality of de-colonization is ignored to some extent. In that case, the injustice of not acknowledging the will of natives, especially the majority population regarding the transfer of mandate, cannot be justified. In other words, it is the refusal to comply with the United Nations, "Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples". Political scientists are debating that when a certain document violates the declaration of the UN, then how can it still be used as the justification for such a major claim? Another important concern with the Balfour Declaration is that the promises which were made to the Zionists, the same assurance was given to the other community. The Balfour himself knew what he was doing but the enforcement of political elites such as Lord Rothschild and other political parties prevailed. In a memorandum, he wrote on August 1919, he admitted that how he was breaching a promise which was made to the other entity of the Middle East. He wrote:

"The contradiction between the letters of the Covenant [the Anglo-French Declaration of 1918 promising the Arabs of former Ottoman colonies that as a reward for supporting the Allies they could have their independence] is even more flagrant in the case of the independent nation of Palestine than in that of the independent nation of Syria. For in Palestine, we do not propose even to go through the form of

consulting the wishes of the present inhabitants of the country, though the American Commission has been going through the forms of asking what they are. The four great powers are committed to Zionism and Zionism, be it right or wrong, good or bad, is rooted in age-long tradition, in present needs, in future hopes, of far more profound import than the desire and prejudices of the 700,000 Arabs who now inhabit that ancient land. In my opinion, that is right".²¹

After these legal rejections, the legal approval for the one-state solutions is also present to promote perpetual peace for the people of Palestine. At first, the UN's decolonization formula called for the colonial powers to transfer mediation to the "native" people of the region and support their socioeconomic advancement. Second, there isn't another instance of legal decisions being made for a region in which the indigenous people were deprived of their mandate and their right to self-determination and given to a foreign power; in certain cases, even this decision was obtained from a third party. The majority of legal experts argue that instead of possessing any legal basis, the decision to establish Zionists on Palestinian property appears to be pro-Zionist. Moreover, in the language of law, if a legal document or principle is creating violence; immediate action should be taken for the restoration of peace. Furthermore, the Palestinians have the right to self-determination and this right in the best spirits can be achieved under a single state. There are numerous resolutions passed which intend to end the occupation of Palestine, if these resolution has to be implemented, then there is no better model than the restoration of a single state of Palestine. Similar is the case which passed for other rights aborted by Israel such as the right of return, freedom of movement, equality in front of the law and refugees' rights etc.

The Framework of One State Solution

Several models have been anticipated for executing the one-state solution to Palestine. One of them is the unitary state, which would involve a single government on an all-inclusive territory with equal rights for all citizens, regardless of their religion or ethnicity. Some Israelis support a kind of this idea in which, Israel will remain a Jewish state with a greater Arab minority. Another model suggests for Israel to annex the West Bank and construct a self-governing region for the Muslim Palestinians there. A third type would comprise creating a federal state through a central government along with federative districts, some of which would be Jewish-dominated and others Palestinian. A fourth model, termed “A Land for All”, involves an Israeli-Palestinian confederation, a de facto two-state solution where both independent states share powers in some areas, and Israelis and Palestinians will have residency rights in each other's areas.²²

This paper considers all the above models as illegitimate and impractical because none of them guarantees the rights of native Palestinians and the Palestinians who were forced to migrate vis-a-vis the dominance of settler Zionists who came to Palestine from different parts of the world. Comparatively, a logical and legitimate answer to the question of Palestine is a one-state solution in which their religion does not characterize the Palestinians, but rather their nativeness of the land. The following plan for the creation of a single state can improve global peace by bringing harmony to West Asia and the Palestinian region.

The one state should be for the natives of the land including Muslims, Jews, Christians and other majority with their complete rights. The people who were forcefully migrated from their homeland, since the beginning of the Zionist project (1800s) should be given their “right of return”. Then civilians should hold a referendum to establish the political structure of

their state, Palestine. The settlers from Europe and other parts of the world which were brought under the Zionist project should be considered as outsiders and their rights should not be equal to the native people”.

This was not an innovative solution as such a formula was also seen in the decolonization of regions such as United India, the Americas and Africa. The United Nations Charter provides the legal justification for such kind of action in Chapter XI and Article 73. Their main stance is to transfer the “Self-governance” to the inhabitants of that region and promote their political, social, health and educational conditions after decolonization. Unfortunately, the area of Palestine was also de-colonized but not according to the framework given by the United Nations.

Islamic Republic of Iran as an important regional player particularly in the case of Palestine has also always advocated the one-state solution. Iranian Supreme Leader Ayatollah Ali Khamenei repeatedly expressed support for a one-state solution in which Palestine would become the sole legitimate government. Ali Khamenei has highlighted that any plan to divide a Palestinian state would be undesirable, adding that “Our claim is freedom of Palestine, not part of Palestine. Any plan that partitions Palestine is rejected”. He further suggested that “the Palestinians should not limit themselves to seeking a country within the occupied West Bank, east Jerusalem and the Gaza Strip which would implicitly recognize Israel because “all land belongs to Palestinians.”²³

The existence of one state will create an air where the citizens will feel that they have one government, one legislation and one judiciary which will serve equally for all the citizens of the state without discriminating against any religious, ethnic or any other entity. It is a fact, that the area of Palestine shares diverse cultural and social affiliations which could only be enjoyed equally in a unitary state of Palestine. A state where

David can celebrate his Yom Kippur, John can share the happiness of Christmas and Ahmad can attain the blessings of Eid ul Adha, will be the ideal state for any native of Palestine. However, to make it practical, the two-state solution in which both states will always try to eliminate the other side will always create tension in the region. The armed forces in which every group can serve will hinder any military activity against a specific identity. The common constitution for every civilian will create a feeling of oneness and less contention with one another. It will also be easy for a government to include representations from all the groups to address their disparity. Domestic development will also get the balance.

The best way to implement the solution of “one state” is to utilize political and social means. First, diplomatic power should be employed to change the policy of both parties. This will help to reform the leadership vision towards the future of Palestine. The leadership has always played an important role in global politics. The same role was played by the leaders of Europe, especially Winston Churchill when the disputes were settled down after World War II. Secondly, the United Nations and other regional organizations should work to change public opinion and ideas to defy the pro-war narrative from them. The idea of a state solution can also be injected by this process. If the people are not introduced to any idea then there is no way a solution can be implemented. Moreover, another thing which is expected from the international organization is to take steps accordingly to increase and develop the temperament as well as the position of the suppressed people of Palestinians. The last thing which is required not just to implement a “one-state solution” but any solution for peace in the world is to introduce more effective reforms in the prestigious organization of the United Nations. As the United Nations is responsible for bringing peace and preventing wars in the world, it needs to acquire the power of

imposition in the world. The ineffectiveness of the United Nations is not only breaching the trust of states and societies but also causing a serious imbalance in the world in which the countries having elite status are given more privileges. The one-state solution can be implemented inside an achievable structure consisting of these phases and a few more ones. Events similar to the incident on October 7th would continue to occur if the oppressed people's arguments and discrepancies were ignored. Consequently, the "one-state solution," which guarantees equal rights to all natives regardless of their race, culture, or religion, is the only viable solution to the Palestinian problem.

Conclusion

Though potentially promising, the idea of a one-state solution to bring about permanent peace in Palestine is a complicated and divisive one. Significant obstacles stand in the way of such a solution, including the past grievances, skepticism and differing national goals of both communities. To address the political, social, and economic divide in the area, extensive work is needed. Nonetheless, considering a one-state solution highlights how urgently creative and fair solutions to the Israeli-Palestinian problem are required. Encouraging mutual understanding, focusing on crucial human rights, and creating structures for collaborative leadership and coexistence are all emphasized. Justice, peace, and a sincere desire to protect everyone's security and dignity must serve as the cornerstones of any workable solution.

West Asia's peace, which originated with the establishment of peace in the area, is intimately related to global peace. By putting the one-state solution into practice, it may be possible to make amends for the past and start over. A single mass destructor or nuclear bomb can unleash havoc, making modern combat more ruthless than ever. Time is calling for an

end to the disagreement because there is no longer any room for it to escalate into a more catastrophic phase.

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