

The Future Of The Israeli Occupation In Palestine

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Abstract:

Despite the growing military power of 'Israel' and the increase in the Arab normalization with the Israeli occupation, several emblems indicate the near fall of the Israeli occupation. This study aims to recognize the reality of the Israeli community, realize the resistance advancement and Israel's retreat, and understand the international transformations and their impact on the Palestine-Israel conflict. Using the historical approach, the researcher addresses three main topics: Palestine's Geography and Reality of the Israeli Community, Israeli Retreat and Resistance Advancement, and Surrounding Changes and American Retreat. Several results emerge from the study; most prominently, the end of the Israeli occupation is a fact confirmed by Quran, Sunna, and the reality's readings. Moreover, the Palestinians are demographically surpassing the occupation despite the continuous killing crimes practised against them, and the occupation's society is both fragmented and discriminating, threatening its structure.

Key Words: Future, Israeli Occupation, Palestine.

Introduction:

The Quran and Sunnah both indicate the inevitable liberation of Palestine and Muslims' control over it again. In Surat Al-Isra, Allah mentions the corruption of the children of Israel and their inevitable ending.

Allah says, "And We said thereafter to the Children of Israel, "Dwell securely in the land (of promise)": but when the second of the warnings came to pass, We gathered you together in a mingled crowd¹" [Al-Isra: 104, Yusuf Ali, Quran translation].

In "Dwell securely in the land (of promise)" the land here described is Palestine, and the "second of the warnings came to pass" is the second corruption of the children of Israel as the Jews will gather in one place so that Allah's warning

of terminating them would realize. This is shown at the end of the verse "We gathered you together in a mingled crowd" which means they will be gathered from different areas of around the world, and this is the current situation in Palestine.

Bassam Jarrar, who calculated the number of sentences to predict the time of 'Israel's' end, says that the number of words from the beginning of the Prophecy (i.e. from "We gave Moses the Book" [Al-Isra:2]) to the end (i.e. "We gathered you together in a mingled crowd" [Al-Isra:104]) there are 1443 words, which indicates the year 1443 AH. When he calculated the words of the last word following Warsh's reading, he found the total number of sentences to be 2022 (Jarrar, 2017).

Although the researcher enjoys and appreciates all the attempts exerted to predict the end of 'Israel', he believes that they cannot be taken as inevitable indications of the liberation of Palestine in a certain year; yet cannot be rejected as well. Throughout perceiving the reality of the Israeli retreat, the researcher can mention that the period between 2008 – 2014 represents the time when the Israeli occupation failed to defeat the Palestinian resistance in a very small spot called "Gaza" and the Great of Return (2018) represents the occupation's inability to confront the Palestinians' primitive means. Also, he can confirm that the Israeli occupation miserably failed before the Palestinian resistance in the recent aggression in May, 2021, as it couldn't protect its community and constructions.

Despite the military power of the Israeli occupation, the resistance's escalating power confirms the predicts of the fall of Israel's force. And from here, the researcher can say that any upcoming military battle between the Palestinian resistance and the Israeli occupation will pave the way towards the end of 'Israel.' The Israeli occupation will inevitably not last for long as long as the situations in Palestine are unstable.

As for an indication from the Sunnah, in Sunan Abi Dawud, Narrated Abdullah ibn Hawalah al-Azdi:

“The Messenger of Allah (ﷺ) sent us on foot to get spoil, but we returned without getting any. When he saw the signs of distress on our faces, he stood up on our faces and said: O Allah, do not put them under my care, for I would be too weak to care for them; do not put them in care of themselves, for they would be incapable of that, and do not put them in the care of men, for they would choose the best things for themselves. He then placed his hand on my head and said: Ibn Hawalah, when you see the caliphate has settled in the holy land, earthquakes, sorrows and serious matters will have drawn near and on that day the

Last Hour will be nearer to mankind than this hand of mine is to your head.”

Previous Studies:

Topic One: Palestine’s Geography and Reality of Israeli Community

Observing the ‘Israeli’ community from a distance, one would think it is united. It is not, however. It is a heterogeneous mixture where racism is prevalent as Allah says in the Holy Quran, “They will not fight you (Even) together, except In fortified townships, Or from behind walls. Strong is their fighting (spirit) Amongst themselves: Thou wouldst think They were united, But their hearts are divided: That is because they Are a people devoid Of wisdom” [Al-Hashr: 14] (Ali, Yusuf, 1934).

Strategic Depth:

The small area of Palestine has made ‘strategic depth’ a problem for the Israeli occupation. Two examples are the small areas of Galilee, in the north east, and Eilat, in the south. These two locations are likely to be separated in any Arab-Israeli war if Arabs show initiative or control. A third example is two circumstances that existed before 1967: the possibility of controlling Al-Quds Path (8-11 km) and isolating the city, and the separation of the north of Palestine from its south (the distance from Qalqilya to the Mediterranean does not exceed 15 km), (Abdul-Karim, 2010).

The Israeli occupation is capable of occupying some areas. It cannot, nevertheless, maintain its control over them or expand its settlements due to the vulnerability of the Israeli potential, so it tries to take over the areas within Palestine. It purposefully reduces their sizes and follows a pressure policy on Arab countries taking advantage of the international and regional environment to sign peace agreements that guarantee its security, (Al-Hadid, 2007).

The Demographic Problem:

The Israeli occupation is facing multiple demographic challenges. The most important of which is the retreat in Jewish immigration to Palestine. Jews' immigration from Russia and east Europe has declined. In addition, Jews living in the US and other western European countries do not wish to immigrate to Palestine due to the good economic conditions they enjoy. Therefore, it is bringing in Falash Mura Jews from Ethiopia.

The other problem it faces is the low rate of growth among the Jews in comparison with the Palestinians. The indications show that continuing to occupy the Palestinian lands of 1967 will turn the Jews into a minority in the area from the Sea to the Jordanian borders. In 15 years, their population will not exceed 42%, but the number of Arab citizens today is 1,15 million people (i.e. about 18% of the population) and this is probably going to double in 2020.

Based on the annual growth rates, the number of Palestinians exceeded the number of Jews towards the end of 2017 (with about 30,000 person). The Jews residing in Palestine will be about 49% in 2022 (i.e. about 7,205 million Jews versus 7,511 million Palestinians).

Religious-Secular Conflict:

The internal conflict within the 'Israeli' community is complex; perhaps the absence of a united background or identity has made it so. Their community is divided into 'the Ashkenazi Jews' (the westerns) and Sephardi Jews (the Easterns) and the conflict between them has been going on since the establishment of the 'Israeli' entity.

The society also includes the Haredi Jews and secularists, who have an ancient-old ideological conflict. There are also the Russian and Falash Mura Jews. There exists among all of them the

historical conflict of the leftists, rightists and right extremists. In addition, the community includes both rich and poor people which further widens the social gap¹.

The Israeli community suffers from various conflicts and internal divisions, especially since the Israeli left bloc is about to exit the political arena. There have been several indications that the political system is shifting towards a racist right regime; such racism is seen in the religious decisions, fatwas and governmental regulations.

Although the secularists and religious had a mutual understanding and acceptance of the status quo, they still failed to reach an agreement on essential issues. The Israeli community became more secular, and religious speech became more severe. Students at religious institutions do not serve in the army and are unemployed. Instead, they receive payments from taxpayers. The religious bloc can now control the formation of the government and some important ministries such as the ministry of education, housing and lands. Hence, the social bonds within the Israeli community may break apart anytime, (Al-Massiri, 2008).

The such division made some rabbis claim that there are two types of Judaism: One is secular Judaism (as secularists do not care about the religion) mainly because some workers from eastern Europe and the Soviet Union are in no way related to Jews or Judaism, (Al-Massiri, 2008).

As the Israeli Left Bloc approaches its end and the Right is controlling the political arena, a poll in 2011, carried out by the Dahaf Institute, showed that rates of racism and extremism have risen among the Israeli youth, especially towards the Arabs. 23% of Israeli believe that the current division between the secularists and the religious is the Israeli occupation's biggest threat. The poll

results also showed that the rate of rightists increased from 48% in 1998 to 62% in 2010, but the rate of leftists decreased to 12% only.

It is, therefore, clear that there is no consensus among the Israelis, or else it would not have been necessary to go for the third round of elections. In fact, until this moment it is not conclusive whether the Right or the so-called Center-Left would be able to form a government.

Topic Two: Israeli Retreat and Resistance Advancement

From 1948 until 1967, the world witnessed Israel's advancement especially due to its victories in the wars against Arab countries. However, since 1973 Israel's position changed as it was then possible to defeat it – even though the results of the war were not all in Egypt's favor. That was when Israel's retreat began.

Israeli Defeat in Egypt and Lebanon:

Until 1967, the occupation managed to persuade the Israeli youth to enter wars in self-defence (a way to recruit people). However, things changed after the War of Attrition, 1973 War, the occupation of Lebanon and retreat, the First Intifada, the retreat from south Lebanon, the Second Intifada and, finally, the sixth war with Hezbollah, (Al-Massiri, 2008).

The occupation depended on two assumptions that were later proven a complete delusion: The Israeli army is invincible and the US, its ally, is of great power. However, when the occupation failed to achieve its goals in 2006, the Israeli power was perceived as 'normal' in the region even though its army is considered more powerful than its counterparts in the neighbouring countries, (Al-Massiri, 2002).

Ilan Pappé, an Israeli historian and lecturer at Haifa University, said that the Israeli occupation

could not achieve its goals. It could not liberate the soldiers, end Hezbollah and retrieve its deterring power. The occupation lost because it pledged to America its victory, but it lost the trust of the Jewish public, (Al-Hamad, 2007).

The ideological changes have influenced the settlers as well. Settlers were imagined as people holding a shovel with one hand and a rifle in the other. Now, however, settlers are seeking the welfare and the settlement project lost its religious or ideological roots. Although consumption has become an international phenomenon, it has a worse impact on the Israeli community whose 'ideology' is critical to its existence, (Al-Hamad, 2007).

Palestinian Resistance:

The First Intifada was the initial step in the downfall of the Israeli occupation. Abba Eban, an Israeli diplomat and politician, said in an official statement, "This Intifada does not threaten the occupation only, but it also threatens the Israeli state as well¹".

Oren Yiftachel, an Israeli professor of political geography, said that the 1987 Intifada was living proof of the failure of the Zionist project to erase the Arab identity. The occupation turned into an entity that seeks co-existence with the Arabs. The Jewish discourse has become more oriented towards creating a reality where the Jewish state exists along with a non-threatening Palestinian entity.

In the Second Intifada, according to official Palestinian and Israeli statistics, 4,412 Palestinians were martyred, more than 48,000 were injured, 1,100 Israelis were killed (300 of whom were soldiers), and about 4,500 others were injured.

As a result, Israeli soldiers started deserting the army. A poll conducted by Haaretz on May 26,

2000, published that in 1998 (65%) of boys from 13-18 years expressed their willingness to serve in the arm. In 2000, however, only 53% were interested. Also, in 1998 (23%) expressed their preference to work near their homes, but in 2000 their rate rose to (34%).

Another indication of the retreat of the occupation is the presence of the Palestinian resistance and the occupation's inability to bring it down despite the several aggressions it waged on the Strip. In fact, after the 2014 aggression on the Gaza Strip, the Palestinian resistance started a new game where bombardment is met with bombardment and it fired rockets at Tel Aviv and other occupied cities; this was once a great taboo.

BDS Movement:

The civil, popular, academic and parliament boycott of Israel has increased in the past few years at around the same time as the occupation's crimes against the Strip. This has disturbed the political arena for in December 2014 the occupation's Ministry of Foreign Affairs issued a document warning about the growing boycotting attempts in 2015.

This has brought great concerns and fears among the ruling entity of the occupation, especially that their western allies, in general, and America, in particular, would not be able to rescue them. The power and potential of the activists in solidarity with the Palestinians will be able to end the Israeli settlement entity through boycotts, divestments and sanctions.

This has already started as some banks and investment and retirement funds in Denmark, Norway, Ireland and Holland stopped their transactions with Israeli banks and companies in the West Bank. The Israeli economy lost about \$6 billion from 2013-2014 as a result of the European boycott campaign of Israeli agricultural products, especially those produced in the settlements.

Topic Three: Surrounding Changes and American Retreat

The Arab region has witnessed great changes in the past years. The Arab revolutions have erupted in Tunisia, Egypt, Syria and others. The Israelis have since experienced great concerns, especially from the neighbouring countries. Simultaneously, the US influence and power have decreased.

Eylon Levy, the Israeli writer, said in an article that Professor Benny Morris pointed out, "Israelis have always wanted the democratization of the Arab world," and that Ben-Gurion, the occupation's first PM, hoped that democracy would spread in the region after the 1948 war and that more competent people would rule which would lead to peace. However, Arab kings were replaced with more hostile militants.

There is a wave of change that started in the Arab countries in 2011 which put a limit to Israeli superiority. Despite the divisions and civil wars, the Arab peoples' desire for freedom and democracy cannot be chained like before, which is now a concern to the leadership of the occupation.

Edited by Professor Efraim Inbar and others, the book 'The Arab Spring and Israel agrees with such an idea. The book presents the major effects of the Arab Spring on the security of Israel: the Arab allies of the occupation have weakened, there have been changes in the balance of powers and it is not in favour of the occupation, and the US has retreated from the region.

The book also concentrates on the new concerns threatening Israeli national security; some of which are the increasing risks of quick shifts and strategic surprises, the increasing activity of rivalry armed activity, the drawback in security deterring ability, the increasing regional isolation, and the Iranian nuclear threats. It, then, proposes some starting points to show Israel's

response to such threats such as improving the potential of the army, investing more in research and development, establishing borders that can be defended, forming new regional alliances, and maintaining a good relationship with the US.

Dr. Boaz Ganur, an expert in armed groups and executive director of the Anti-Terrorism Institute in Herzliya, mentioned that the 'cosmic changes that are happening in the Arab world are a major security challenge for the Israeli occupation and other western allies. This could pose a direct threat to the occupation whether through new Arab governments leading armed organizations, or new Islamic systems that could bring about new Jihadist organizations.

The occupation previously had concerns regarding the potential of the Arab regimes. However now, it is afraid of the weakness of such regimes¹. The current conflict in the Arab region is in the occupation's best interest. It is an existential conflict, where it may result in permanence or annihilation. Syria has considered the occupation's and Ulawiyeen's gravest threat as the Sunnah constitutes the majority (75%) of the population, and it also cuts the road short for the Shia Hilal, which is originally from Iran, (David, 2013).

As for Egypt, the occupation believes that Husni Mubarak was unjust, but he maintained peace on the borders with Palestine. This is something the Islamists could disturb.

The Islamist groups in Egypt have an impact on the decision-making when it comes to the foreign policy of 'New' Egypt. Feelings of hatred towards Israel are more prevalent in Egypt than in Tunisia. It is not because of the Islamist groups, but such groups incite and provoke these emotions, (Berti, 2012).

It is not a secret that one of the occupation's greatest fears is the potential of the Muslim Brotherhood in Egypt and instability in Sinai which would allow weapons into the Gaza Strip from Iran.

Understanding the abovementioned, it can be seen how persistent the occupation and others are to end the Muslim Brotherhood's rule in Egypt and topple the revolutions of the Arab Spring.

Regarding the US role in the Middle East, American policies, especially during Obama's second term, have fluctuated. In the second decade of the 21st century, the US policies focused on handling Iran's nuclear program peacefully, reducing their intervention in the Middle East issues, and fighting ISIS and Al-Qaeda. Maintaining Israel's peace, of course, and military superiority remain a top priority.

Such uncertainty towards the Middle East in Obama's time turned into a forceful intervention policy in Trump's. The US' most obvious intervention was in the Palestinian cause as Trump announced Al-Quds the occupation's capital and announced the Israeli-American Plan for Palestine.

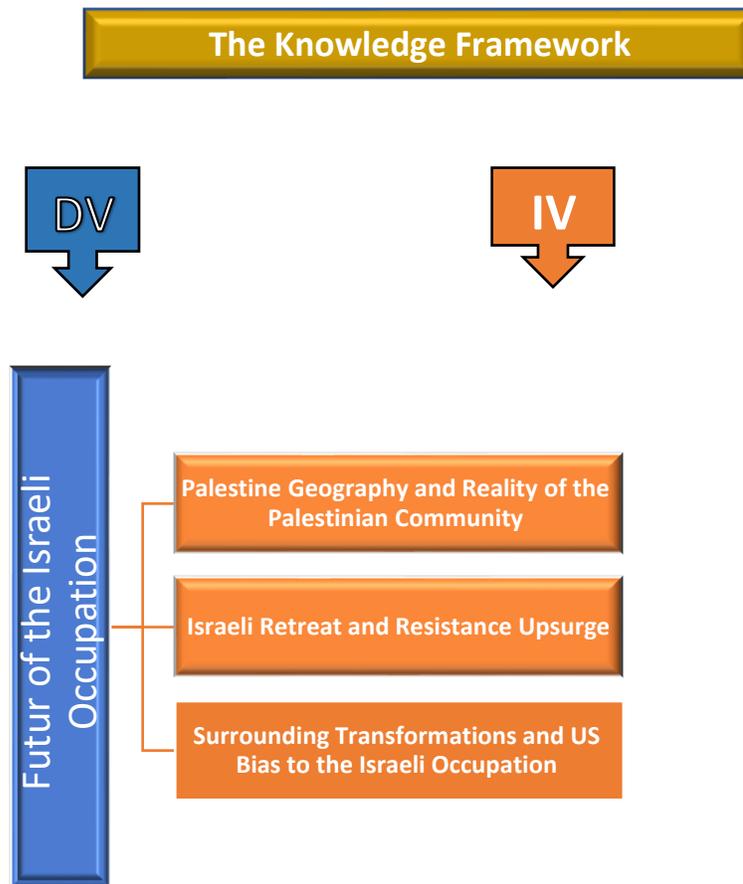
Although the US has always been biased toward the occupation and disregarded all Palestinian rights, this time it has buried the settlement process itself and pushed the Palestinian people towards resisting the attempts to politically eliminate it and its rights with popular and armed resistance.

Methodology:

The researcher adopts the survey method by following the written and visual materials on social media, extrapolating the writings of thinkers and intellectuals, and analyzing the

Israeli community and international transformations.

Theoretical Framework for the Study:



Discussion:

The abovementioned indicates the vulnerable reality witnessed by the Israeli occupation. On one side, the Israeli community witnesses an odd contradiction, as it sometimes tends to the Right-wing and the Left-wing at other times. Thus, a significant question related to the Israeli occupation comes out; is its entity secular or religious? This vulnerability was reflected in the subsequent Israeli governments, as it has been impossible for any Israeli government to hold its full mandate without disputes, resignations, or disintegration of its party composition.

On the other side, the demographic factor positively influences the Palestinian people. Even though more than 70 years have passed since the start of the Israeli occupation, Palestinian steadfastness still obstructs any attempt to eliminate the Palestinian cause.

Regarding the vital international variable, it is represented in the United States' concern in serious international issues. Most importantly, the Ukraine-Russia war and the Chinese extension; thus, always attempt to silence the Middle East.

Those who follow this reality can observe the retreat of the Israeli occupation's power and the

increase of the Palestinian Resistance, especially in light of the failed settlement projects and the adopted policy of consolidating international alliances. Therefore, this will inevitably influence any future confrontation.

Conclusion:

Despite academic attempts, there is no clear date for when the occupation will cease. But the Qur'an and Sunnah do state that it is unavoidable. Therefore, despite the occupation's atrocities against them, the demographics of the Palestinians are outpacing that of the latter. Because of this, the occupation's society is divided and discriminated against, both of which endanger its structural integrity. The Palestinian resistance is making progress, which has reduced the occupation's ability to discourage. In other words, unlike before, the Israeli occupation has failed to force its will on the resistance and has not been successful in winning. Numerous nations' economic sanctions on Israel have resulted in significant losses. The occupation has been terrified by the recent developments among the Arab countries. The instability of the occupation itself may result from the wars and conflicts in Palestine's neighbouring nations. The US attempt to end the Palestinian cause will push the Palestinians towards clinging to their rights and refuse any call for settlement. They will renew their faith in Jihad as the only way to liberate Palestine.

Recommendations:

To maintain the murabiteen's demographic supremacy, the study is promoting a culture of triumph, reminding the country of Allah's promise that Palestine would be freed, and encouraging their steadfastness. Consequently, fostering division within Israeli society by airing messages in Hebrew about the persecuted Jews (such as the Falash Jews and Jews from Arab origins). Will need more research to motivate people to boycott the occupation by exposing the

globe to Israeli institutions and businesses as well as the atrocities committed by the occupation against Palestinians. Additionally, launching the Jihad and using all forms of public resistance to defeat the Israeli American scheme.

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