

Flamboyant President Trump Engages in Israel Palestine The Long Vicious Conflict

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Abstract

The Israel Palestine conflict is one of the deadliest conflicts in the world. This conflict has claimed many lives in the past and continues in the present also and if not properly resolved we may witness the same in future also. Many efforts have been made in order to end this conflict but all in vain, it seems this conflict will continue as long as the right policy should be devised and all the concerned parties are satisfied.

Keywords : Conflict, Peace, Prosperity, Technology, Vision, Mission.

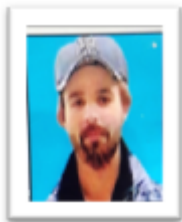
Introduction

Israeli-Palestine conflict is one of the deadliest conflicts and always has been a global threat. President Trump of America has repeatedly showed interest in helping to resolve the Israeli-Palestinian conflict. However, his policies have largely favored Israeli positions, and little favour is on the side of Palestine leaving the heavy weights aside i.e.: Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) Chairman and Palestinian Authority (PA) President Mahmud Abbas. January 28, Trump released a plan to resolve the conflict and move ahead for Israel-Palestinian peace, which trump has wished long ago and obtaining the support from Netanyahu and Gantz. The plan is known as the *Vision for Peace*, described in a document entitled *Peace to Prosperity*. Holding negotiations seems very gloomy as given concerted opposition from Abbas and other Palestinian leaders to the plan, and Netanyahu's announced intention to annex parts of the West Bank and some other parts. Major points of Trump's Plan. The plan suggests the following key outcomes as the basis for future Israeli-Palestinian negotiation. Borders and settlements, Israel would acquire over about 30% of the West Bank, including settlements and most of the Jordanian Valley. The Palestinians could eventually acquire a limited form of sovereignty over the remaining territory. This includes areas that the Palestinian Authority currently administers, along with some territory currently belonging to Israel that the Palestinians would acquire via swaps to partially compensate for West Bank territory taken by Israel. Some areas with minimal contiguity would be connected by roads, bridges, and tunnels. Neither Israeli settlers nor Palestinian West Bank residents would be forced to move. The plan anticipates that an agreement could transfer some largely Israeli Arab communities, including an area called the "Arab Triangle" to a future Palestinian state. In the days after the plan's release, numerous residents of the Triangle communities protested the possibility that their citizenship will have tremendous effect, prompting Israeli officials to state the Triangle communities would not be involved in any border revision.

Jerusalem and Its Importance

Jerusalem and its holy sites. Israel would have sovereignty over all of Jerusalem, with the Palestinians able to obtain some meager parts of East Jerusalem areas. Taken together, the plan and its accompanying White House fact sheet say that the "status quo" on the Temple Mount/Haram al Sharif which prohibits non-Muslim worship there would continue, along with Jordan's custodial role regarding Muslim holy places. However, the plan also states, "People of every religion will be permitted to pray on the Temple Mount/Haram al-Sharif, in a manner that is fully respectful to their religion, taking into account the times of each religion's prayers and holidays, as well as other religious factors." After the plan's release, U.S. Ambassador to Israel David Friedman clarified that the status quo would not change absent the agreement of all parties, while adding that the Administration hoped that an eventual accord would allow Jews to pray on the Temple Mount as part of openness "to religious observance everywhere" Security.

Israel would retain overall security control over the West Bank fully and permanently, though Palestinians would potentially assume more security



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responsibility, over time. Palestinian refugee issues would be resolved through internationally and resettlement outside of Israel. In the West Bank, Gaza, and third-party states. Palestinian statehood. The Palestinians will obtain a demilitarized state within the area with a capital in Abu Dis or anywhere in the East Jerusalem areas mentioned above and the outskirts. Statehood would depend on the Palestinians meeting specified criteria over the next 4 years that present considerable domestic and practical challenges. Such criteria include disarming Hamas in Gaza.

Gaza and Its Challenges

The Gaza Strip—controlled by the Islamist group Hamas, faces difficult and complicated political, economic conditions. Palestinian militants in Gaza regularly clash with Israel's security personnel's as it patrols Gaza's borders with Israel, and the clashes sporadically emerge, which leads toward larger conflict. During 2020, Hamas and Israel have reportedly worked through Egypt and Qatar in efforts to establish a long-term cease-fire around Gaza that could ease Israel-Egypt transactions restrictions on people and goods. It is not clear how possible Israeli annexation of West Bank areas or Hamas's ongoing relationship with Iran might affect. Foreign Policy Issues Iran and the Region Israeli officials cite Iran as a primary concern to Israeli officials, largely because of fierce and happening relationship toward Israel expressed by Iran's revolutionary regime, Iran's broad influence especially in Syria, Iraq, and Lebanon, and Iran's nuclear programs and advanced conventional weapons capabilities. In recent years, Israel and Arab Gulf states had closer relations with one another in efforts to counter Iran. Iranian Nuclear Issue and Regional Tensions Prime Minister Netanyahu have sought to influence U.S. decisions on the international agreement on Iran's nuclear program. He opposed the JCPOA in 2015 when it was negotiated by the U.S.A Administration under OBAMA, and welcomed President Trump's May 2018 withdrawal of the United States from the JCPOA . U.S. sanctions on Iran's economic sectors. Facing the intensified U.S. sanctions, Iran has reduced its compliance with the 2015 agreement. U.S and Iran tensions since the U.S. withdrawal from the JCPOA have led to greater regional tensions, with implications for Israel. Some Israelis have raised their worries about how Iran's ability to penetrate Saudi air defenses and target Saudi oil facilities could transfer to efforts in targeting Israel

Reports suggest that Israel is behind the July 2020 explosion that destroyed a number of uranium enrichment plants at Iran's Natanz nuclear facility. The incident has incited speculation about whether Israel might regularly resort to clandestine means to counter Iran's nuclear program and related projects, as it did during the years before the JCPOA. The explosion took place some weeks after Iran and Israel reportedly exchanged cyberattacks with Iran supposedly targeting Israel's drinking water supply, and Israel targeting an Iranian seaport—and in the context of a number of explosions affecting Iranian infrastructure. Israeli media sources reported, however, that the explosion apparently did not hinder Iran's ability to produce low-enriched uranium that could reduce its time to "break out" to a nuclear weapon if it chose to do so. Lebanese Hezbollah is Iran's closest and most powerful no state ally in the region, Hezbollah's forces and Israel's military have clashed near the Lebanese borders for many years with the antagonism at times contained in the border area, and at times escalating into broader conflict. Speculation persists about the potential for wider conflict and its regional implications. Israeli officials have sought to draw attention to Hezbollah's buildup of mostly Iran-supplied weapons including reported upgrades to the range, and power of its projectiles—and its alleged use of Lebanese civilian areas as strongholds. The present tension between Israel and Iran raises several questions about the potential for Israel and Hezbollah. Sources have referenced possible Iran-backed Hezbollah initiatives to build precision-weapons factories in Lebanon. In July 2020, a reported Israeli airstrike in Syria targeting alleged arms transfers to Hezbollah in Lebanon killed a Hezbollah active operative, raising questions about a possible Hezbollah response to reinforce deterrence based on its leadership's past statements. Israel's military thwarted a subsequent attempt to attack Israeli military positions in the disputed Shebaa Farms area that Israel treats as part of the Golan Heights. Some reports assess that Hezbollah does not want to rise, partly due to significant political and economic problems in Lebanon, but do not rule out the potential for rising conflict owing to the miscalculation between Hezbollah and Israel.

China's Investment In Israel

Investments in Israel and U.S. Concerns U.S. officials have raised some concerns with Israel over Chinese investments in Israeli High-end companies and infrastructure. Israel-China investment ties have grown since China announced its

Belt and Road Initiative in 2013, with Israel as an attractive hub of innovation for Chinese partners, and China as a huge potential export market and source of investment for Israeli businesses. Closer Israel-China economic relations have led to official U.S. expressions of concern and disheartened, apparently focused on the possibility that China might get intelligence assistance and acquire technologies with the potential to threaten U.S. national security in fields such as cybersecurity, artificial intelligence, satellite communications, and robotics. As in early times, it has been witnessed that China-Israel defense industry cooperation in the 1990s and 2000s contributed to tension in the U.S.-Israel defense relationship. In passing the FY2020 National Defense Authorization Act (S. 1790), the Senate expressed its sense that the U.S. government should "urge the Government of Israel to consider the security implications of foreign investment in Israel." Due to U.S. concerns regarding China's involvement in Israel's economy, Israel created an advisory panel on foreign investment in Israel in late 2019. However, this panel reportedly does not have the authority to review investments in sectors such as high-tech, where most of China's investments in Israel in the previous decade. Apparently, debate continues within Israel's government about how to balance economic interests with national security concerns. In the past few years, U.S. officials have made notable efforts to discourage Chinese involvement in Israeli infrastructure projects. Trump warned Prime Minister Netanyahu in March 2019 that U.S. security assistance for and cooperation with Israel could be hindered and may not continue if Chinese companies Huawei and ZTE establish a 5G communications network in Israel, in line with similar warnings that the Administration communicated to other U.S. allies and partners. An Israeli analyst wrote in March 2020 that Israeli officials have reportedly blocked Chinese companies from working on Israeli telecommunications infrastructure. In addition to that, the U.S. Navy is reportedly reconsidering its practice of docking at the Israeli naval base in Haifa, because a state-owned Chinese company has secured the contract to operate a new terminal at Haifa's seaport for 25 years. Chinese companies are developing a new port in Ashdod (which also hosts an Israeli naval base), and taking part in construction for Tel Aviv's rail system and road tunnels in Haifa. In May 2020, shortly after Secretary of State Michael Pompeo visited Israel and voiced concern that Chinese access to Israeli infrastructure could complicate U.S. Israel cooperation, Israel's finance ministry chose a domestic contractor to construct a \$1.5 billion desalination plant, turning down the bid from a subsidiary of the Hong Kong-based CK Hutchison Group. U.S. Security Cooperation While Israel maintains military and homeland security capabilities, it also cooperates closely with the United States on national security matters. U.S. law requires the executive branch to take certain actions to preserve Israel's "qualitative military edge," or QME. Additionally, a 10-year bilateral military aid memorandum of understanding (MOU) signed in 2016 has committed the United States to provide Israel \$3.3 billion in Foreign Military Financing and to spend \$500 million annually on combined missile defense programs from FY2019 to FY2028, subject to congressional appropriations. As the United States and Israel do not have a mutual defense treaty or agreement that provides formal U.S. security guarantees, though some discussions about the possibility of a treaty have apparently taken place since September 2019.

Objective of the Study

This research paper will deal deeply in describing the relation between the two friends The U.S.A. and ISRAEL

The objective of this paper will be

1. To analyze the relation between the 2 countries, The U.S.A. and the ISRAEL
2. To analyze the Trump effect in the ongoing war between Israel and Palestine
3. It will also give us the clear idea about the hegemony of America, whether it is still prevalent or not
4. Possible solutions to end this long ongoing battle which have claimed lots of lives and destruction of property
5. This paper will also analyze the relations between the two arch rivals of the world china and America.

Conclusion

However, President Trump have given a detailed account of the policies for restoring peace and ending this long ongoing conflict but on grounds it seems to be impossible because of the other nation's presence like china and Iran. As we know china is the biggest competitor of the USA, China tries to establish every kind of possibility to strengthen the ties with Israel which USA do not want at any cost and in result it hampers the peace process. On the other side of the coin, Iran is also becoming the major hurdle in resolving this despite as Iran is also one of the major opposition standing in front of U.S.A.

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