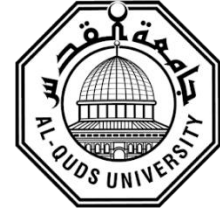




PalStudent Journal
A Palestinian Scientific Journal for the Youth



ABSTRACTS: VOLUME 5, SPECIAL ISSUE

ABSTRACT

Forced Displacement in Al Araqib Village: As a Case study of the Vulnerability of Palestinian Bedouins to Forced Displacement.

Sabreen Hajahja¹, Dania Jaber².

¹ Al Quds Bard College Human rights Division Palestinian.

² Al Quds Bard College, Humanities Division, Palestinian.

Objectives:

- 1- exploring the pretexts of forced displacement of Palestinian Bedouins.
- 2- investigating the foundations of Israeli strategies within the framework of settler colonialism.
- 3- examining the impact of recognizing the Bedouins as indigenous population on their situation.

Methods: This research will take the form of a case study analysis that utilizes the qualitative methodology. Different resources on the issue of forced displacement in Palestine will be analyzed. Moreover, it explores the Israeli methods of forced displacement within the framework of settler colonialism. The research uses inductive reasoning, which starts by collecting observations and available data (Bhandari 2022). In this research, the inductive reasoning will be applied to the case study, which will begin with analyzing the data available on the case of Alaraqib to reach a conclusion on how the recognition of the Palestinian Bedouins as indigenous helped them.

The research uses two forms of data both primary and secondary resources. The primary resources will be used to explore the Israeli legal system in the chosen villages. I will explore the Israeli laws and plans that apply to the case, in particular, those relating to residency and land planning. To investigate the legality of these laws in the International Human Rights Law field, international human rights declarations and conventions will be employed, especially, the one Israel that Israel ratified and has an obligation under. The second resource of data are secondary resources, which include studies written by theorists and scholars. Scholars have based their arguments on analyzing the available data, such as the speeches and writings of Israeli politicians. Additionally, I will use

PalStudent Journal

Correspondence concerning this article should be addressed to the mentioned authors at the mentioned institutes.

Copyright © 2023 Al-Quds University, Deanship of Scientific Research. All rights reserved.

E-mail: research@admin.alquds.edu

Palestine, Abu Dis, Al-Quds University



research conducted by local organizations (NGOs) such as Badil Resource Center for Palestinian Residency and Refugee Rights. Badil has explored the issue on the ground through various interviews, as well as their fieldwork in the areas. Besides, I will explore the research published by international organizations such as Amnesty International.

Research Scope:

The issue of forced displacement has a long history in Palestine, starting mainly pre 1948, when the Palestinian catastrophe (the Nakbah) occurred. However, the seriousness of the violation can be observed from its continuity. After the Nakbah, Israel displaced more than one-fourth of the Palestinian population staying in Israel (Schechla, 2001, p. 21). This number demonstrates that the Nakbah has not been an end to the crisis, regardless of the different strategies and policies used for the displacement. This research will investigate the issue of ongoing forced displacement in Alaraqib. It was demolished for the first time in 2010 and it has been demolished many times after that (Badil, 2017). To investigate the reasons behind the forced displacement, I will explore the Israeli plans that were applied. Also, there will be examination of the historical reasons for forced displacement and their impacts on ongoing events.

Results: The issue of the Naqab proves that Israel has continued to employ forced displacement as a main tool for containing the Palestinian distribution. It illustrates that the relationship between the Israeli government and its Palestinian Bedouin inhabitants is a settler-colonial one. Thus, rather than being a government violating its citizen's rights, Israel has implemented its policies as a settler-colonial state. For example, not recognizing certain Bedouin villages -as the research has analyzed- is employed as a policy for evicting these villages of their Palestinian inhabitants. Furthermore, the case study of the unrecognized village of Alaraqib reveals the insufficiency of the international human rights discourses available for the inhabitants as citizens and indigenous. Consequently, to guarantee the protection of the Palestinian Bedouins' rights, there must be monitoring of the Israeli practices in the area. There also have to be effective law enforcement mechanisms to ensure the protection of citizens' rights, at least those stipulated in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights. Moreover, this paper has manifested that forced displacement constitutes the objective or essence of some Israeli plans and laws. Consequently, the protection of the Palestinian Bedouins' rights cannot be fulfilled unless forced displacement is confronted in the first place.



Conclusions: In this paper, I claimed that the Palestinian Bedouin inhabitants of the Naqab have been struggling against their forced displacement since 1948. The Israeli government has employed different plans and policies for evicting the area. In implementing its settler-colonial policies, the government has violated the social, civil, and political rights of the inhabitants. Furthermore, while the Palestinian Bedouins have succeeded in their recognition as an indigenous population at the international level, Israel has ignored its obligations. Consequently, the government has violated the International Human Rights Law. Furthermore, the emergence of indigenous rights discourse in their case has not aided in stopping the violations against them. This indicates the complexity of the Naqab's case. It also shows that the Palestinian Bedouins have been neglected as citizens in the first place.

Alaraqib's case demonstrates the systematic practice of forced displacement. The residents of the village have witnessed forced displacement for different reasons. Throughout the history of the village, Israel has employed different policies and plans to evict it. Among the pretexts of forced displacement were forestation, and public purposes such as military trainings which have been argued to be aiming at eliminating the Palestinians. Additionally, the government has worked on creating the appropriate conditions for practicing its policy of forced displacement by denying the village of essential services. Furthermore, the research has gone through the suffering that results from the forced displacement of the inhabitants. It has demonstrated that forced displacement led to the violation of the rights stipulated in the UDHR and UNDRIP. Thus, by practicing forced displacement, Israel has abused the rights of the Palestinian Bedouins as citizens and indigenous.

Keywords: Forced displacement, Zionism, Settler Colonialism.