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Vol: 03, Issue: 01(2022) DOI: <https://doi.org/10.58669/jspga.v03.i01.05>**Analysis of the Recognition of Israel by Middle Eastern States and Its Impact on Pakistan**

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Abstract This study analyzes the factors behind the decision of some Arab states to recognize Israel as an independent state. The recognition of Israel by Arab states has had a significant impact on Pakistan's policy towards America and Israel. Pakistan has no diplomatic relations with Israel, and its passport is invalid. The research sheds light on its relations of Israel with other Muslim states. The study investigated the status of Israel on statehood theories. The study finds that Muslim states recognized Israel for their economic and political interests. The recognition of Israel by Arab states was influenced by various factors, including diplomatic, political, and economic considerations, as Israel is known as the only nuclear state in Middle East countries and getting an influential status in the region. The study concludes that Peaceful coexistence and peace treaties between Arabs and Israel must ensure security guarantees for the Palestinians and should pressure Israel to stop the human rights violations against them. The study recommends that Arab states not forget the Israeli planes about its territory borderlines expansion. This research is qualitative and comparative, both in nature.

Keywords: Israel recognition, Arab States, Impact on Pakistan

INTRODUCTION:

This study is to determine the impact of the recognition of Israel by Muslim states under the international law of statehood. The constitutive and declaratory theories explain the fundamentals of statehood. The research sheds light on that. According to the declaratory theory, does Israel meet the criteria of the basic principles of legal statehood or not? Pakistan is the only nuclear state and has a critical status in Muslim countries. Visiting or traveling to Israel with a Pakistani passport is impossible. That means Pakistan has no diplomatic relations with Israel. Pakistan and Arab states have not recognized Israel as an independent nation for 70 years as a symbol of solidarity with Palestinians. Last year this conflict became more critical as some Muslim States recognized Israel; in the present scenario, Pakistan seems to make difficult decisions, which is how it endures international pressures and remains calm, and maintains an awful relationship with Arab states that acknowledge Israel.

This research sheds light on the forces and impact on Pakistan resulting from the decision to recognize Israel by the Arab States. Israel is an illegal state forcefully established in 1917 after World War 1 when the international stakeholders allowed Jewish settlers to settle in Gaza. This region belongs to Palestinians who have lived in it for centuries. After the freedom of Israel in 1949, Pakistan was invited to recognize it. Still, the first Governor-General of Pakistan, Quaid-e-Azam Muhammad Ali Jinnah, said, "We could not recognize Israel unless it gave the Palestinians freedom and absolute living rights. If we recognize Israel and ignore the tyranny

Palestinians face, we will have to give up the cause of Kashmir as well, which we cannot do" (Siddiqui, 2020).

The Israeli wanted to establish a Jewish Greater Israel state in the heart of Palestine.

HOW CONFLICT WAS STARTED:

Theodor Herzl (son of the religious priest Jacob Herzl of Jews and President of the Jewish Organization) promotes it in his newspaper "The Jewish state," which advocates for a separate state for Jews in the ancient Land Peel Commission recommended partitioning a piece of land and transferring Palestinians from land allocated to the Jewish states. In 1897 First Jewish (Zionist) Congress came into existence in which the idea of Jewish States' boundaries was defined, the concept of the flag of Israel was given, and the name for the Jewish state suggested was ISREAL.

PROBLEM STATEMENT:

Palestine issues have a very significant impact on Middle-East politics. The recognition of Israel by Arab states under the pressure of America seems to be a game-changer in this region. Pakistan has an emotional connection to Palestine, so we tried to figure out how Pakistan would handle the situation if it were an ally of America.

RATIONALE:

This study analyses the decision of some Arab states to recognize Israel as an independent state. It also sheds light on the challenges Pakistan faces bearing international pressures, as it has yet to be recognized for the last seventy years.

RESEARCH QUESTIONS:

- What are the factors behind the decision of Arab states to recognize Israel?
- What is the concept of state recognition in international law?
- What will be the positive and negative aspects of the non-recognition of Israel by Pakistan?
- What are foreign policy options available to recognize Israel, Muslim states, and Pakistan?

RESEARCH OBJECTIVES:

- To find out the factors forcing Muslim states to recognize Israel.
- To analyze the reasons behind the decision of non-recognition of Israel by Muslim states.
- To evaluate the pros and cons of non-recognition of Israel by the Muslim States and Pakistan.
- To identify the impact of the recognition of Israel by Arab states on Pakistan.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY:

The research is qualitative. Primary and secondary sources have been used to conduct the investigation. The data has been gathered through interviews with experts in Israel Arab Relations.

RESEARCH DESIGN:

A descriptive study has analyzed the impact of the decision by Arab states to recognize Israel.

DATA COLLECTION:

Primary data has been based on quantitative data collected through different internet platforms. Foreign officials and experts conduct interviews. Secondary data has been collected from other sources such as research articles, journals, research reports, theses, etc.

SAMPLING METHOD:

Interviews have been conducted with the concerned people who can provide their opinion.

SAMPLE SIZE:

Qualitative data has been gathered through interviews and analyzed.

LITERATURE REVIEW:

On November 29, 1947, 2000, years old, the dreams of Jews became a reality. A plan of an independent state for the Jews. The U.N. General Assembly passed resolution 181 on this great day. The British mandate for the partition of Palestine was based on the following model. This would mean that the state's land would be divided between two states, one for Muslim Arabs and the other for Jews.

Along with the U.N. General Assembly, 33 countries voted in favor of this Jewish state, 13 states were against it, and then abstained from it. All the Jews are pleased about this news. There is a 2000-year-old dream that comes true. When this news was published on the radio, all the Jews around the World

became excited, danced happily in the streets, and celebrated happily with each other (Karan. 2019)

General Assembly resolution 181 is still relevant today because it confirmed the status of the recognition of their state for the Jews. This resolution is also called the solution for establishing two groups of Jewish and Arab peoples. Between the Jordan River and the Mediterranean region (Karan, 2020)

Pakistan is the only Muslim state, which is alone with nuclear power in the Muslim World and a threat to Israel. In addition, Pakistan is standing on the stance not to recognize Israel as a state. The Pakistani Nation called it an illegal state or a taboo in the Muslim World. Pakistan is facing double pressure from the internal and external sides of the state. External powers and neighboring states pressure Pakistan to recognize Israel. However, the internal state means the form of the Nation, and other factors, such as religious, political, and social factors, are not allowed to do so. The U.S. has a great interest in the region of the Middle East due to its strategic location and natural mineral resources, especially black coal. The US has been a central player in an Israeli- Palestinian conflict for more than fifty years, right after World War 2. The United States was the first state that recognizes itself after its freedom in 1948. (Methane, 2020).

Lebanon borders Israel from the North and the Golan Heights under the sovereignty of Syria. In addition, the remaining part of Syria to the northeast, the Palestinian Western Bank and Jordan towards the east, and the Palestinian Gaza Strip and Egypt to the southwestern region. Jewish head Chaim Weizmann visited occupied Palestine for the first time in history to check out their desired piece of land on which in the future they wanted to make their homeland in the future. Palestinian writer Najib Nassar publishes an article against the Zionist leader's visit in his local newspaper "Al Kamel." Zionist cabinet member Herbert Samuel writes about the future of Palestine (Roe. 2020).

Washington King-Crane commission conducted on the future of Palestine. At the end of the world war, one Khalifah (king) was forced to leave the throne. In Balfour's declaration, the British stated that "nothing should be done which may prejudice the civil and religious rights of existing non-Jewish communities" (Miller, 2021).

In 1956 Britain, France and Israel invaded the Sinai Peninsula after the Arabs took control of the Suez Canal. This was because of the loss of a significant economic trade route for the west toward the Middle East. While Egypt lost the war, international pressure was increased against invading forces from Egypt (Kaura, 2020).

During the 1967 war, Israel tenants the remaining parts of historic land Palestine, including the Gaza strip and the Western part Bank, the Golan Heights and the Egyptian Sinai, and East Jerusalem from Jordan. United Nations Security Council passed Resolution number 242, according to which

Israel had to withdraw from the occupied territories. Six years later, Egypt and Syria launched two surprise attacks on Israel to seize its territory. Even though Egypt, Israel, and Syria did not win, Egypt's President declared the conflict a victory for Egypt. This allowed Syria and Egypt to discuss formerly disputed territories (Mohammed, 2021).

In the 1979 series of cease-fires and peace negotiations, the heads of Egypt and Israel signed the Camp David Accord, a peace treaty that ended the thirty-year-long war between Egypt and Israel. Israel can also improve its relations with the neighboring states of the Middle East. However, the question of the Palestinian refugees remained unsolved (Mirza, 2021).

RESULTS:

Arab state has recognized Israel due to diplomatic, political, and economic factors. International actors, especially the western states. Pressurized Arab world to engage in the peaceful coexistence of Israel. There are two types of recognition of the state, i.e., explicit recognition and implicit recognition. If any form that signs an agreement with another state. It is a clear recognition of that state. Suppose both forms are the signatory of any international treaty. It comes under implicit recognition, e.g., if both conditions are a member of any organ of the UN or its particular agency. It is regarded as a tacit recognition.

Pakistan has not recognized Israel on a principal stance that it is an illegal occupation. Pakistan believes that recognition of Israel is against Islamic preaching. Pakistan has not accepted due to the Israel conflict. There is no justification for recognizing Israel by Pakistan. Pakistan wants to keep good relations with the US and other states of the world and western states. Non- recognition of Israel is a significant hurdle in developing good ties with the West. Especially in the US, where the Jewish lobby is very influential, it played an essential role in forging Indo-US nerves in the Indian Ocean. Israel is supplying the latest war machinery to India to counter Pakistan. Suppose Pakistan recognizes Israel as the Arab world has recognized it due to international pressure. There is a chance to face domestic riots can meet in the state. Almost all Arab world has signed different pacts with Israel. There is no such harm in openly recognizing it, as it is the most significant reality in Middle Eastern politics

THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK:

THEORIES OF STATEHOOD:

The state that other states can recognize can only enjoy international or national relations with other states.

There are two theories of statehood

- Constitutive Theory
- Declaratory Theory.

The formal acceptance by the government of independence and sovereignty of a newly emerged state or a newly established government in another state.

CONSTITUTIVE THEORY:

On the contrary, regardless of international recognition, a country can exercise its authority over its nations without regard for the status of other states, even if it does not believe it is compliant with state regulations. They argue that international law provides the existing conditions with apparent, evident freedom to determine the requirements for the new entity to be recognized as a state. At the concrete level, questions arise about how many vigilant regions are needed before a business can transform into a form and whether a prudent decision should result from a fact-finding test or be based on cultural or political considerations. (Saura, 2018)

DECLARATORY THEORY:

To be recognized as a state under international law, an entity must only meet the criteria outlined in the U.N. Convention on the Status of Stateless Persons, which include having a defined territory, a permanent population, and government, as well as the ability to interact with other countries. In contrast, Article 6 says, "recognition of a state is very simply indicates that the state that recognizes it with all the rights and obligations established by international law." (Saura, 2018)

CASE STUDY OF ISRAEL'S RELATIONS WITH THE MIDDLE EASTERN:

As the nation-state of the Jews, Israel is known as a Jewish state. It is one of the fundamental laws of Israel. It promotes the rights of the Jewish people. It was enacted in 2018.

- The law downgraded the Arabic language from the state's official language.
- This law allows Jewish settlement in Israel.
- The law defines the symbols of Israel, such as the flag, emblem, and anthem.
- The national language of Israel is Hebrew, but 20% of its population speaks Arabic.
- Jerusalem will be considered the whole and united capital of Israel, which is a cause of disagreement between Israel and Palestine.

ISRAEL'S RELATION WITH THE MIDDLE EASTERN STATES THAT RECOGNIZE ISRAEL AS A SOVEREIGN STATE AND ITS IMPACT ON PAKISTAN:

While the Oslo Accords established the Palestinian Authority (P.A.) and the Arab Peace Initiative found formal cooperation and mutual aid between Israel and the Arab World for the sake of the Middle East, Israel was unable to create "good neighboring" with the Arab World.

The Islamic Republic of Pakistan refuses to recognize Israel as a legitimate sovereign state, even though the two countries do not have formal or diplomatic relations. Many Muslim and Arab countries admit Israel as a sovereign state, even though this does not constitute an overwhelming majority

of the world's population. With the United States and other countries in the Western Hemisphere and the rest of the world, a major stumbling block to establishing positive associations with the Western world is the United States' refusal to recognize Israel. The United States Secretary of State a few weeks ago and thus made public the ongoing Saudi–Israeli coordination aimed at Iran, which both countries regard as the primary threat to their security. If the Organization of Islamic Cooperation (OIC) recognizes Israel as a sovereign state, Pakistan will not recognize it for various religious, economic, political, and social reasons. State recognition can be classified into explicit recognition and implicit recognition. Obtaining credit as a state is a separate process from becoming a state. The United Nations must recognize a distinct territory, a sufficient population, and a functioning government as an official state.

Various factors, including diplomatic, political, and economic considerations, influenced Israel's recognition as an Arab state. As a result, Muslim countries refuse to recognize or fail to recognize Israel, despite the numerous benefits gained by going back in time. When the international community acknowledges an entity as a state, it is a sovereign nation. There is a country called Israel, which is a Jewish state in the real world. As a condition for the United States' recognition of Moroccan sovereignty over the disputed Western Saharan territory, which has not been recognized as Moroccan territory even by the United Nations, Mohammed VI, the Ruler, has decided to establish diplomatic relations with Israel (UN). Initially, the Palestinian Liberation Organization (PLO), Egypt, and Jordan were the only Arab countries to recognize Israel, with other Arab countries following suit shortly after. Land, territory, population, and government are the four components of a state's overall composition. A form must meet the following requirements to be considered *de jure* sovereign: The issue is that states and the United Nations must recognize conditions that only necessitate these four elements to exist. The global group of sovereign countries is called the "international community."

No one should recognize Israel as a state until the Palestinian cause has been resolved and Jerusalem has been designated as Israel's capital. Even though many former US ambassadors and open attempts to persuade Pakistani station technology toward that kind of state, a house in the so-called leader of the most benefited from it is still the most advantageous. While Israel maintains troops in the Arab lands 73 it occupies, including Palestine, Pakistan will continue to reject Israel's claim to be a legitimate state. To participate in international law, a country must first be recognized as a legitimate sovereign entity. The Holocaust resulted in the extermination of the Jewish people and other forms of ethnic cleansing, which led to the establishment of Israel as a nation-state exclusively for Jewish citizens. Pakistan believes that Israel's recognition as a state is unconstitutional and

unconstitutional. The vast majority of Arab countries recognize the sovereignty of Israel. Media outlets and the public in India have accused Indian government relationship centers of internalizing this situation through statements made by your machine station, which the government has denied.

With a population second only to Saudi Arabia in size, Pakistan is the only officially recognized Muslim state worldwide. They used weapons of mass destruction against China to reclaim the rupees a tiny state had annexed. If the state government chooses, it should also take care of some domestic problems. It is considered implicit recognition if both conditions are signs of any international treaty, such as membership in the United Nations or membership in a specific agency of the United Nations. In addition to other sayings, the official policy, state structure, and beautification recommendations were included. It is the acknowledgment of the current state of affairs in its entirety. Pakistan has refused to acknowledge Israel due to the Israel-Pakistan conflict and the Arab world's recognition of Israeli sovereignty.

ANALYSIS:

The Islamic Republic of Pakistan refuses to recognize Israel as a legitimate sovereign state, even though the two countries do not have formal or diplomatic relations. Many Muslim and Arab countries admit Israel as a sovereign state, even though this does not constitute an overwhelming majority of the world's population. With the United States and other countries in the Western Hemisphere and the rest of the world, a major stumbling block to establishing positive associations with the Western world is the United States' refusal to recognize Israel. The United States Secretary of State a few weeks ago and thus made public the ongoing Saudi–Israeli coordination aimed at Iran, which both countries regard as the primary threat to their security. If the Organization of Islamic Cooperation (OIC) recognizes Israel as a sovereign state, Pakistan will not recognize it for various religious, economic, political, and social reasons. State recognition can be classified into explicit recognition and implicit recognition. Obtaining credit as a state is a separate process from becoming a state. The United Nations must recognize a distinct territory, a sufficient population, and a functioning government as an official state.

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CONCLUSION:

There has been an increase in Israeli relations with countries with which it does not have diplomatic relations, which indicates a shift in the countries' views on Israel and the importance of regional and bilateral interests. Geopolitical factors can significantly affect a state's ability to act according to international law, especially if it cannot join the United Nations or other international organizations. Overall, this

compilation shows a trend toward a limited expansion of cooperation between Israelis and other Middle Eastern nations instead of a long-term severance of relations with the regime. Israeli-Arab cooperation in this field is considered the most fruitful because of its covert nature and benefits Israel's and Arab countries' interests.

RECOMMENDATIONS AND LIMITATIONS:

- The Arab state's recognition of Israel shows that Mistrust is the most significant peace hurdle. International participation can provide security, and financial assurances, to Arab states, and they, can develop thinking about alternative sources and their implications. The study recommends it may be wise, but they must remember the Israeli planes about its territory borderlines expansion.
- Wealthy Arab countries like Qatar, while finalizing their agreement terms, should pressure Israel to stop the human rights violations against Palestinians.
- Arab countries can lobby to increase their trade value with other countries.
- Peace and allied treaties should be signed, and joint military ventures could help armies of both sides understand each other workflow.
- Arab states willing to do business with Israel should pool in and create an intelligence agency of their own to counter the expansionist mindset of Israel.
- Peaceful coexistence and peace treaties between Arabs and Israel also ensure security guarantees for the Palestinians.
- Focus groups may help shape opinions on complex parts of the conflict between Israel and Arab states.

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