Introduction

The current context in the Palestinian territories is marked by the suffering of a whole civilian population under Israeli occupation: the wall, colonization, and military barriers in the West Bank, blockade, closures and continued Israeli attacks in the Gaza Strip Gaza, not to mention the racist laws against the citizens of territories of 1948.

The peace process is failing, and all peace initiatives between Palestinians and Israelis are at a standstill.

The current situation in the Palestinian territories is marked in particular by the lack of prospects, division, total despair.

Faced with this situation, in their struggle against the occupation and demand for their national rights, the Palestinians, despite their determination and their various forms of resistance, have failed to realize their hopes: they are always occupied and Land confiscated by settlers.

Our conjuncture is marked by a lot of events happening in our region and in the world that is not in favor of the Palestinians with events in some Arab countries and the complicit role of an official international community. The resolution of the very difficult Israeli-Palestinian conflict requires real reflection on the part of all Palestinian organizations to find a lasting solution to our conflict with the Israelis.

The Palestinian Authority is very involved in the negotiations and in a peace process with Israelis, a process that has failed, twenty-five years after the Oslo Accords. Israel has never applied either the peace agreements or any international resolution, and this is due to the complicit silence of an international community often absent from these permanent Israeli violations.

Palestinian factions are divided over the unique choice of a form of armed resistance, which has no consensus and other forms that have shown their inefficiencies, not to mention the total imbalance between Israeli military means and the means used by these factions.

In this particular context, resistance through non-violence may be an opportunity for the Palestinians.

1. Resistance through non-violence in Palestine

The nonviolent struggle always be an effective strategy of fighting against the Israeli occupation of our Palestinian territories.

The Israeli government is always afraid of nonviolent actions and does not want to see Palestinian youth protesting peacefully against the confiscation of their land and against the...
presence of Israeli soldiers on land belonging to the Palestinians. These popular demonstrations hamper the Israeli army.

Despite the difficulties encountered in applying these principles, this nonviolent alternative will be very effective for the future and will produce a change on the ground.

The problem is that resistance through non-violence is not supported or encouraged by this Authority, and these factions are developed through citizen initiatives and individual engagement without a real strategy, planning or organization. long term. Non-violent actions, despite their importance, last for a short time and are occasional.

But the non-violent struggle proved effective during the first popular intifada in 1987 in the Palestinian territories, at the political level with a broad popular mobilization, an important international solidarity, but above all an advance in the peace process, and Again with the mass uprising started in the West Bank in October 2015 and will continue until today.

Therefore, the Palestinian choice of resistance through non-violence, with an effective and well-defined strategy, with popular mobilization and official support on the one hand, and a boycott from the outside, will remain a possible solution As a form of resistance to the Israeli occupation in order to realize our national objectives and our hopes of living in freedom and peace on our land, a peace in justice.

We Palestinians must organize ourselves, live up to our expectations, live up to the expectations of all those around the world who stand in solidarity with our cause. We are trying to propose an alternative by non-violence, even if the Israeli occupation pursues its aggressive and violent policy against our people.

It is true that the Palestinians are resisting daily by their strength and attachment to their land despite all Israeli aggressions. But they must develop resistance against settlers and against Israeli soldiers who regularly come to territories that do not belong to them

Nonviolent action, contrary to what most people think, is the most difficult choice, because it requires techniques of coordination, cooperation and a real determination to be effective and give more results The use of violence. Non-violence is part of the popular mobilization that really scares the occupants. Israel prefers armed struggle and factions because it is a pretext for bombing, attacking and crushing the Palestinians, and it is precisely the Israelis' fears of the non-violent struggle of the Palestinian people.

That is why we believe that the most important challenge for the Palestinians is to practice non-violent resistance, because this form of resistance not only develops human dignity but guarantees the independence and capacity of its supporters to endure Reprisals and to fight against all forms of injustice.

The option for non-violence requires sacrifices, but it also requires patience. But our people are known for their ability to endure sacrifices for the land of Palestine. And above all he is known for his patience. For more than 70 years, our people have suffered and despite all this, they resist, they keep hope. Yes, life goes on in Palestine.

The most important thing for us now is to try to mobilize public opinion in the world so that it is in solidarity with our noble cause and to achieve it requires a change in our political practices, we must encourage Participation of all Palestinian society in the development of our future national project.

This means that we need to highlight the non-violent actions organized in Palestine so that the whole world knows that Palestinians are aware of this civilized concept as an occupied people defending its land, its freedom and its independence.

Finally, this means that the duty of the international community is to support the movement of non-violence in Palestine, not only to publicize non-violent actions, but above all to boycott
Israeli products in an international citizen and institutional campaign, Boycott this state of apartheid.

2. The non-violent economy in the Gaza Strip

An opportunity facing the Israeli blockade? The non-violent economy would allow Gaza to survive while not importing Israeli products ...

The people of the Gaza Strip are experiencing suffering, maintaining an illegal Israeli blockade, continuing attacks and isolation. Since the Israeli withdrawal from the Gaza Strip and the evacuation of the Israeli settlements in 2005, and since the beginning of the 2006 blockade, the civilian population has suffered three Israeli military offensives that have left thousands dead and thousands injured, Without forgetting the massive destruction of an entire region, without any real project of reconstruction.

The deterioration of the economic situation, an economy dependent on the Israeli economy and in permanent bankruptcy, sees the unemployment rate exceeding 75%; The most dangerous phenomenon is rising unemployment among young people under 30, which reaches 85%. In 2016, following the destruction during the heavy bombardments of summer 2014, the number of unemployed increased by more than 30,000 units. 70% of the population of Gaza lives below the poverty line.

Not to mention the increase in the number of people who depend on humanitarian organizations. 75% of Gazans live on food aid. According to sources from the United Nations Office for Palestine Refugees (UNRWA) in the Gaza Strip, more than 970,000 people benefited from the food aid program managed by the office in 2016; This program has expanded its services to target citizens and not just refugees.

The enduring and enduring Israeli blockade, the closing of trade crossings, and the maintenance of a single passage that opens in an arbitrary fashion for food and for international organizations only. This passage closes under any pretext, by Israeli decision, without taking into consideration the enormous needs of the civilian population.

This closure prevented the free movement of imports and exports of goods and products from Gaza, thus ensuring the inability to build a genuine economy in the Gaza Strip.

For many economists, the year 2016 is considered the most catastrophic for the Palestinian economy for twenty years.

Faced with this dramatic situation and the economic degradation in the Gaza Strip, Palestinians in Gaza are expected to organize and, in order to escape the suffering of an Israeli-dependent economy, they should move to a non-violent family economy. An economy that could not only cope with Israeli difficulties and blockade, but above all could strengthen their resistance on the ground: the creation of agricultural cooperatives and the boycott of Israeli products, the launching of projects for sustainable development, The experience of other countries, such as India, which is inspired by the Gandhian values that have shown their success in many countries and regions of the Third World.

3. The non-violent economy face Israeli blockade

A non-violent economy is an economy that respects the life and rhythms of life, in a dynamic of optimal balance.

The development of a non-violent economy in the Gaza Strip is carried out in different ways ...
Assistance to the families of the peasants, in their fields and in the different stages of the agricultural process. In order to improve the agricultural production of their land, these peasants must be supported by the rest of the population in order to continue working on their land.

Supporting farmers and peasants in their presence on the three buffer zones in the northern, central and southern Gaza Strip, areas created by the Israeli occupation forces inside the Gaza Strip, and The lands threatened by the Israeli military presence. The non-violent economy would participate in the resistance, by strengthening the presence of these peasants on their lands, so as not to abandon these territories to the Israeli soldiers.

Create agricultural cooperatives for the production and marketing of local products. The fruits and vegetables of Gaza are known for their quality, but they need marketing, and first on the domestic market. This must go through cooperatives that help and protect the peasants.

Encourage volunteer activities, gathering olives, gathering strawberries and vegetables in fields and agricultural fields by young people, students, strengthen family and social solidarity.

Boycott Israeli products: Palestinians should encourage their local products, and try to show that these products could be an alternative to products made in illegal settlements. The occupier must understand that the occupied can not continue to consume his products while he pursues his aggressive policy against the Palestinians.

Accompany the fishermen in their work in the face of threats from the Israeli navy continuously present in the Gaza Sea, which draws on fishermen and confiscates their boats. The presence of many people in fishing boats would show the Israeli occupation forces that these fishermen are not alone and that their boats can work in international areas without difficulty, as was the case before the maritime blockade. The fishing sector is a very important sector, participating in 10% of the local economy in the Gaza Strip, and supporting more than 10,000 fishermen before 2006.

Promote organic farming including international ethical standards. This agriculture is almost absent from the fields of Gaza, an area known for its agricultural land and for its quality fruits and vegetables. This type of agriculture would improve agricultural production in the Gaza Strip. Transform biomass into compost using techniques such as vermiculture, and from permaculture.

Encourage local economy, family and rural economy, through small family projects in homes and neighborhoods, in order to strengthen the role of women in society and promote local and family production.

Encourage artisanal production in villages and refugee camps. This type of production is not widespread, because it suffers from lack of means and encouragement. The benefits would be significant for the local economy.

Create training centers to organize non-violent actions in connection with Gandhian thinking and the principles of nonviolent economy. These centers would not be reserved for farmers and farmers but would also be open to young people, local universities and all sectors of society, in order to organize training courses, seminars and training on the advantages and Non-violent economy for the entire population.

Encourage the creation of small businesses in the Gaza Strip, small businesses producing cheese, olive oil, canned goods, in order to rely on local products, absorb unemployment and raise living standards.

Some of these actions are carried out by the Peace Center of Al-Aqsa University in Gaza.

The Peace Center of Al-Aqsa University in Gaza was established to organize workshops and training sessions in the field of democracy and non-violence.

It organizes activities and volunteer activities in the field with peasants and fishermen in Gaza in order to participate with them and their families in their daily activities.

The Peace Center encourages the opening of young people to civil society and participates in the application of Gandhian principles on the ground.

The objective of these actions is to develop a non-violent economy in the Gaza Strip and to promote Gandhian principles in agriculture and in different economic sectors, which promote self-reliance and income development for farmers, Fishermen, and their families in order to create a solidarity economy, an economy that respects life and the rhythms of life, in a dynamic of optimal balance.

In the following link you will find all the activities and actions of the Peace Center:

http://www.palestine-solidarite.org/centredepaix.sommaire.htm

Conclusion

Despite the difficulties encountered in applying these Gandian principles, this non-violent alternative would be very effective for the future and would produce a change on the ground. With organization and patience, the results could be very positive for the food and economic independence of Palestinians in this region.

The nonviolent struggle was effective in the first popular intifada in 1987 in the Palestinian territories, at the political level, with a broad popular mobilization, an important international solidarity, but above all an advance in the peace process.

The Palestinians should therefore reproduce this intifada at the economic level.

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