

In the name of Allah, the beneficent, the merciful

فرصت های متوقف شده در جهان امروز (276)

The stopped opportunities nowadays in the world (276)

غرب از فرصت های بدست آمده ، بعلت خود شیفتگی ، نمی تواند استفاده کند و دیگران هم در استفاده از آنها محروم کرده است !

The west cannot use from opportunities have come to hand due to a self-love and others use them have deprived

نویسنده و تحلیل گر: محمود صانعی پور (مقاله 276)

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Mahmoud Saneipour

رمز گشایی از فرصت های سودمند در قرن 21 از طریق مبانی دانش مفید

Decoding of useful opportunities via basis on useful knowledge in 21 century

خود شیفتگی و مشکلات ناشی از آن

خودشیفتگی با هر ماهیت شرقی و غربی، سدی برای تشخیص فرصت های تاریخی و استفاده بموقع از آنها است ، خود شیفتگی را می توان از خودبسندگی ، دعوی خود اتکائی ، زور گوئی ، دیگران را به هیچ شمردن ، عدم تعاملات بین المللی ، و صد ها معیار و شاخص به وقوع یافته دیگرنشانه شناسی کرد در این میان ، خود شیفتگی (Narcissism) غرب و بخصوص آمریکا ، مشکلات زیادی ایجاد کرده است که یکی از مهمترین آنها ، محروم کردن کشورها و ملت ها از درک و استفاده بهینه از فرصت های تاریخی عصر حاضر و اصرار بر تثبیت ماهیت ها و ساختارهای دست و پا گیر قدیمی و عدم تصمیم گیری برای نوآوری های مورد نیاز در قرن 21 و امتناع از یک زندگی بهتر و تعمیم آن برای شهروندان ملی و بین المللی است .

Narcissism and problems arising from it

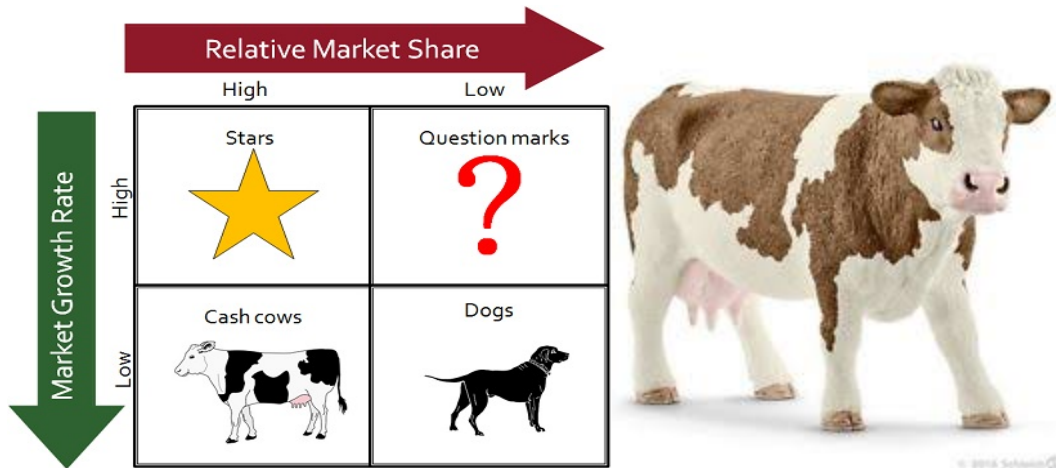
Narcissism with both western and eastern nature, is a barrier or a high wall for distinguishing of historical opportunities and the timely use from them, we can semi-localized the term of narcissism like autarchy, self-reliance lawsuit, bullying, others no counting, lack of interaction between international and the benchmark index to hundreds of other, in the meantime, west's narcissism particularly America, has created a lot of problems that one of the most important of them, gets deprived the countries and their nations from understand and optimal using of historical opportunities in this age and insisted on fixing nail-consuming nature of old structures and lack of making decision for necessity innovating's human life in 21 century and create a better life for the citizens of extrapolation it is national and international states.

دامنه این خود بسندگی (مثال آمریکا)، یک خود خواه را تا آنجا دچار سردرگمی میکند که حاضر است از ساختارهایی که ساخته خودش است، سر پیچی کرده و خارج شود از یونسکو، حقوق بشر، سازمان تجارت جهانی، پیمان پاریس، سازمان امنیت و سازمان ملل و سایر ساز و کارهای راست آزمائی شده و برای رسیدن به مقاصد شوم خود و تصرف هر گونه فرصت های جهانی در جهت امیال و کسب و کارهای دکان خود به شیوه ننگین خود ادامه دهد، به خیال اینکه در صدر نشینی ستاره شود (شکل زیر) لذا به دنبال گاو های شیرده میگردد و آنها را تا آخرین قطره شیرشان می دوشد و بعد گاه پیر را راه میکند و برای او مهم نیست که این تصرفات عدوانی عاقبت او را در خانه سوال می کشاند (که کشانده است) و در این ظلم و تعدی ها، هم خودش و هم پیمانانش را به نابودی میکشاند، هنوز نهمیده است که در شرایط قرن 21، نه ماتریس گروه بوستون (BCG) به درد می خورد و نه سوات (SOWT) و نه سایر مدل های استراتژی های مردود دنیا غرب و شیوه های دانش نوین جایگزین شده است که در راستای عدالت، صلح و یاری رساندن به فقرا و خیزش های انسانی است.



This range of self-sufficiency (America for example), a self-seeking as much confusion that he disobey from it-self currently being built structures and come out from UNESCO, human rights, WTO, Treaty of Paris, security council and oother

mechanisms in righteous verified and achieving of their sinister purposes and take any forcible possession of global opportunities in their orientation Businesses and gaining desires store and continues their disgraceful practices, so, believing that in the lead star(see below figure), therefore he follows any dairy cattle and the last drops of their milk the cow and then sometimes takes old cow a way and it does not matter to him this sequel duress surprising draw at home question”?” , (that brought now), and this oppression of injustice ,he also leads to destruction and its allies and himself , he don,t understand that in the 21st century yet that no it is useful BCG or SOWT and no other rejected and old strategies at all and be necessity new models basis on useful knowledge for solving the present problems (refer the 100 problems of America from this author), in way of justice, peace , help to the poor people and rising of humanity.





هیچ قرنی نظیر قرن 21 دارای پتانسیل های بالقوه برای بهبود اوضاع سیاسی ، اجتماعی ، اقتصادی ، زیست و محیطی و انجام ابر پروژه های منطقه ای و بین المللی نیست و این موضوع از لحاظ وجود اوزان و چگالی های فراوان علمی ، تکنولوژی ، ابزار های مخابراتی و ارتباطات و غیر اینها اظهر من الشمس (Clearer than the sun) است و این نویسنده در نزدیک به 275 مقاله از منظر های گوناگون به این موضوع پرداخته و از طریق آدرس الکترونیکی در یک تعامل صلح آمیز ملی و بین المللی منتشر کرده است و مجموعه این مقالات در وب سایت شخصی این نویسنده به آدرس (www.elmemofid.com) وجود دارد.

Has not been a century as the 21st century having potentials for improving of the political situation, society, economy and environment and doing of regional and international mega projects and this subject according the existence abundant of weights and densities sciences, technologies , ICT, ,like these is clearer than the sun and this writer (me) pay attention in this issue in near 280 articles and I be circulated them via E-mail in a peaceful interaction between national and international and set of them is in website as(www.elmemofid.com).

و برعکس این قرن ، یعنی قرن بیست یکم (که من آنرا قرن یاس و امید نام نهادم) ، قرنی مملو از تضاد ها و تناقض ها (paradoxes) بوده که وجود این همه ضدیت ها ، مخالفت ها ، جنگ و جدال ها ، فقر و بیچارگی ها ، تخریب محیط زیست و صدها موضوع مهم دیگر ، سدی سدید در مقابل درک صحیح و حقیقی از جریان های سالم و ناسالم بوده و به نظر من بر اساس خود محوری ها ، زور گوئی ها و از این قبیل ، وضعیتی بغرنج و ناشدنی ، ناگشودنی و ممتنع به ذهن متبادر میکند (شرح مفصل این مصائب قرن یاس و امید در مدل سازی دانش مفید از این نویسنده و طراح آمده است) و فرصت های محکوم به عدم شده

وبجای شیرین کامی از این همه امکانات فراوان (abundant possibilities) ، در بسیاری از موارد کام ها را تلخ کرده است که جای تاسف فراوان دارد .

And vice versa this century means 21 century (that I called it century “Despair and hope”), is the century full of paradoxes, it be so such conflicts existence, oppositions, war and disputes, Poverty and misery, destroying the environment and hundreds of other important issues, are barriers to the understanding and truly matters from safe current or not safe current and in my opinion, as this making haste to get in mind that dilemma situation and insulation , inextricably and undoing for any solving at all (the detail of this “Despair and hope” century came in the model of useful knowledge from me) and seems the present opportunities is doomed to absence ever and instead of sweet Palatine from these abundant possibilities ,in many cases came the bitter into mouth which is a great pity.

این موضوع مهم از ابعاد چندین ضلعی ولایه های پیچ در پیچ این آمیخته وبخصوص، آمیخته گیج کننده عصر حاضر از سردمداران رهبری آمریکا است ، از نظر نشانه شناسی ، پدیده شناسی ، زبان شناسی علم و تکنولوژی ونیاز های نوینی که باید ابداع شده وجریان مستقل وآزادی را از جریان مستولی شده فعلی بوجود آورد وبه چالش های فرسایشی ویاس آور پایان بدهد وفرصتی را برای فرصت شناسی حقیقی ایجاد کند ، اقدامی مهم ودر خور تقدیر وبه منزله ابداع وکشف علوم انسانی جدید تلقی می شود ومبرهن میسازد که توسعه علوم فیزیکی بدون توسعه علوم انسانی وارد مخاطرات جدیدی شده که در دورن خود به تشکیل اعداد هوشیار دهنده (alert marked) تبدیل شده است ، بعضی نشانه ها برای شناخت تناقض وبن بست شناسی وتشخیص فرصت های نوظهور ولزوم ایجاد تغییرات بنیادی تحت عناوین زیر است که مداخل ومفردات آن با جزئیات لازم در مقالات این نویسنده آمده است:

1. شناخت تضاد های بین المللی وفرصت های منبعث از آنها(حدود 200 مدخل)
2. منابع مازاد کشورها که باید در پروژه های منطقه ای ویابین المللی استفاده وبه مصولات مفید با ارزش افزوده بالا تبدیل شود (بیش از 100 پروژه منطقه ای وبین المللی)
3. استفاده از تضاد های ناشی در جریان تکوین (حدود 300 مداخل به عنوان خطوط راهنما)
4. بحران های ناشی از تخریب محیط زیست ، جنگ تجاری ، بدهی های هنگفت کشور های غربی ونظایر اینها که میشود از طریق امور تشریحی نظیر صکوک انجام داد (بالغ بر 500 مورد خطوط راهنما)
5. بروز تغییرات غیر قابل باور از قوانین ابداع ونوآوری های مربوط به قرن 21 ، ارسال نامه دیجیتالی روی کف دست مخاطب (بطور نامحدود).
6. سایر رهیافت های دانش مفید در جداول مادر دانش مفید

This important subject enjoys from multi-dimensions and many screwed layers and especial mixed contemporary confusing from America leads the world in leadership is, in view of semiotics, Phenomenology, linguistic of science and technology and other new needs that must be innovated and creating an independent and free current in the world, we need to a suitable and true opportunity for coming of an end the wearing and disappointing challenges, off course this is an important active and worthy of appreciation and also , it is tantamount of innovating about discover a new human's sciences and it clears the any develop in physical sciences are very doghouse without develop human's sciences no doubt , except this way , we will be involved to opposites of alert marked in future certainly , Some signs to identify contradictions , deadlock, distinguish the newfangled opportunities and The need to make substantial changes under the following sentences those entrances and their titles came in my article in detail:

1. Recognizing of international paradoxes and relates opportunities about them (near 200 entrances).
2. The redundant recourses of countries should be used in the necessity regional and international mega projects and change them to beneficial results and value added for parturition's shares- holders (more than 100 mega projects).
3. Using of being opposites in emergent current (more than 300 guideline's internes).
4. Crises of environment , trading war, dues of western so much and other problems can be solved by the way of canonization affairs like sukuk (more than 500 instances) .
5. Unbelievable changes relates changes of laws the surprising innovations in 21 century like sending digital letter to person addresser's hand palm (unlimited).
6. Other thermodynamics, approaches and methodology in useful knowledge (mother table).

بطور کلی فرصت های حاصل از تضاد ها و بحران های ملی و بین المللی قرن حاضر بقدری زیاد است که می توان با بکار بستن آنها در محیط همکاری منطقه ای و بین المللی ، 78 تریلیون بدهی کشورهای جهان را بروز نمود(بیش از 50 درصد این بدهیها مربوط به امریکا و اروپا است) و در مجموع بدهی کشورهای جهان و بخصوص غرب ، بیش از تولید ناخالص ملی آنها است:

In general, the opportunities of national and international contrarities and crisis are so many in 21 century those it they can come to one's sense 78 trillion debt of the countries of the world (it is more than 50% debt belong to America and Europe), and the total debt of the world's countries and especial the west is more than their NGP.

شعری از سعدی شاعر پر آوازه ایران در این مورد:

**There is a poem from SA, di an Iranian famous poet in this case:
please translate it**

ای روبهک چرا ننشینی به جای خویش/ با شیر پنجه کردی و دیدی سزای خویش
دشمن به دشمن آن نپسندد که بیخرد/ یا نفس خود کند به مراد و هوای خویش
از دست دیگران چه شکایت کند کسی/ سیلی به دست خویش زند بر قفای خویش
دزد از جفای شحنه چه فریاد می کند/ گو گردنت نمی زند الا جفای خویش
خونت برای قالی سلطان بریختند/ ابله چرا نخفتی بر بوریای خویش
گر هر دو دیده هیچ نبیند به اتفاق/ بهتر ز دیده ای که نبیند خطای خویش
چاهست و راه و دیده بینا و آفتاب/ تا آدمی نگاه کند پیش پای خویش
چندین چراغ دارد و بیراه می رود/ بگذار تا بیفتد و بیند سزای خویش
با دیگران بگوی که ظالم به چه فتاد/ تا چاه دیگران نکنند از برای خویش
گر گوش دل به گفته سعدی کند کسی/ اول رضای حق طلبد پس رضای خویش

فرصت های حاصل از تضاد شناسی فرصت ها از مثنوی معنوی :

The opportunities of crisis in poem of masnavi: please translate it

<http://www.masnavi.net>

شب نبد نور و ندیدی رنگها
پس به ضد نور پیدا شد ترا
دیدن نورست آنکه دید رنگ
وین به ضد نور دانی بی درنگ
رنج و غم را حق پی آن آفرید
تا بدین ضد خوش دلی آید پدید
پس نهانیها بضد پیدا شود

چونک حق را نیست ضد پنهان بود
که نظر پر نور بود آنگه برنگ
ضد به ضد پیدا بود چون روم و زنگ
پس به ضد نور دانستی تو نور
ضد ضد را می‌نماید در صدور
نور حق را نیست ضدی در وجود
تا به ضد او را توان پیدا نمود

Read more:

چه چیزهایی در تصرف غرب نیست؟

What things are not occupied by the west?

The West Bank: If It's Not Occupation, Then What Is It?

Haaretz is [reporting](#) that a committee appointed by Benjamin Netanyahu, the **Israeli prime minister**, to explore the legal status of Jewish settlements on the West Bank, has come to the conclusion that Israel is not an occupying force:

The Levy Committee, headed by former court vice president Edmond Levy, recommends a fundamental change in the legal regime in the West Bank, including the annulment of a long list of laws, High Court of Justice Rulings and procedures in order to permit Jews to settle in all of Judea and Samaria.

<https://www.theatlantic.com/international/archive/...west...not-ccupation.../259562/>

With regard to Israel's legal status in the West Bank, the Levy Committee declared that Israel is not an occupying power. The panel arrived at that conclusion after considering two conflicting legal approaches on the question. The first approach, presented by elements generally identified with the left, holds that Judea and Samaria are "occupied territories" under international law, ever since they were captured from the Jordanian kingdom in 1967. Members of the panel accepted the legal opinion presented by the right. They explained that the generally accepted concept of occupation relates to short periods in which territory is capture from a

sovereign state until the dispute between the two sides is resolved. **But Judea and Samaria have been under Israeli control for decades, and it is impossible to foresee a time when Israel will relinquish these territories, if ever.**

What this means, if implemented, is simple: The Israeli government would treat West Bank land as if it were land in Israel proper (pre-1967 Israel). Now, of course, if Israel were to treat the land of the West Bank as part of Israel, it would necessarily follow that it would have to treat the people who live on that land as Israeli citizens, extending them full voting rights, just as it extends citizenship to people who live in Israel proper, regardless of ethnicity. So: The natural consequence of this notion, if it is carried through to law, would be to extend voting rights to the Palestinians of the West Bank. This would spell the end of Israel as a Jewish-majority democracy, but the right-wing in Israel seems more enamored of land-ownership than it does of such antiquated notions as, you know, Zionism.

Of course, you don't hear too many voices on the right in Israel clamoring to extend full Israeli citizenship to the Palestinians. The right-wing wants the land, but not the people. What the right doesn't understand is that this arrangement would be a non-starter, for political and moral reasons. Then again, the right doesn't understand very much, so why would it understand this.

10 Things Palestinians Can't Do Because Of the Israeli Occupation

. https://www.huffingtonpost.com/.../things-palestinians-cant-do_us_586554d4e4b0eb5

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12/29/2016 06:51 pm ET

10 Things Palestinians Can't Do Because Of the Israeli Occupation

It affects almost all aspects of their lives.

By [Adam Hamze](#)



PICTURES LTD./CORBIS VIA GETTY IMAGES

A protest in London on Nov. 17, 2012 against Israeli attacks on Gaza.

- The [Israeli government](#) and some U.S. politicians are attacking the Obama administration for permitting a recent [U.N. Security Council resolution](#) that condemns Israeli settlements in the occupied Palestinian territories. Secretary of State [John Kerry](#) faced [further ire](#) on Wednesday after saying the settlements threaten prospects for peace in the region. Yet part of the reason the administration decided to speak out forcefully about the settlements is because they are such a key feature of Israel's occupation — now approaching its 50th year. The occupation affects almost every aspect of Palestinians' lives in the West Bank, the Gaza Strip and East Jerusalem.

Here's how:

1. Palestinians can't live free of Israeli military presence.



PETER TURNLEY/CORBIS/VCG VIA GETTY IMAGES

Israeli soldiers detain a Palestinian child following clashes in Hebron, West Bank.

When the Israel-Palestine conflict is referred to as an “occupation,” it’s not figurative — occupied Palestinian territories, specifically the West Bank and East Jerusalem, are constantly patrolled and controlled by the Israeli military. These armed soldiers have been accused of [beating](#), [detaining](#) and [torturing](#) Palestinians. Breaking the Silence, an organization of former Israeli soldiers who are critical of the occupation, [alleged](#) that Israel Defense Forces intentionally killed civilians during the last war in Gaza. Soldiers enforce checkpoints, blockades, curfews and other restrictions.

2. Palestinians in Gaza can’t control the flow of goods and supplies.



ANADOLU AGENCY/GETTY IMAGES

Palestinian workers in Gaza City protest the Israeli blockade of Gaza on Dec. 27, 2016. Israel maintains a [strict blockade](#) on Gaza that allows it to control what flows in and out of the territory. Israeli officials say the blockade aims to prevent Hamas, a militant political group that took over the territory in 2007, from acquiring weapons — but the crackdown on imports and exports also extends to [food](#) and [medicine](#). Government documents show that from 2007-2010; the Israeli military [calculated the number of calories](#) people in Gaza needed to avoid malnutrition. Critics said the calculation appears to have been used to limit the food supply in Gaza, a charge the Israeli government denied. The limited food supply in Gaza has caused [price inflation](#). The blockade also restricts shipments of materials, such as wood and steel, that are needed to [rebuild structures](#) like [schools](#) and [hospitals](#) leveled in past wars with Israel. In 2011, a

U.N. panel [ruled](#) the blockade constituted collective punishment, a violation of international law.

3. Palestinians can't control their access to water in the occupied territories.



ABED RAHIM KHATIB/ANADOLU AGENCY/GETTY IMAGES

A Palestinian child fills his container in anticipation of water shortages in Rafah, Gaza Strip, on Aug. 28, 2014. Since the beginning of the military occupation in 1967, Israel has [controlled access to water](#) in the occupied Palestinian territories. The majority of the water from the area's two main sources goes to Israeli areas. There are frequent water shortages in the West Bank and poor water quality in Gaza, [according to Israeli human rights organization B'Tselem](#). When the demand for water increases in summer months, settlements are prioritized, [Amnesty International](#) found. Palestinians sometimes go days or months with water shortages. Bethlehem residents say they have experienced [40 days without running water](#) — affecting bathing, drinking, cooking and agriculture. Palestinians often resort to storing water, which can be unsanitary, or using bottled water, which can be expensive.

4. Palestinians can't access certain life-saving health care.



MOMEN FAIZ/GETTY IMAGES

Palestinian women organize a demonstration to demand access to early screening for breast cancer in Gaza on Oct. 12, 2015. Due to the blockade, many hospitals in the Gaza Strip lack critical equipment and resources. For [cancer treatment](#), which is hard to come by in Gaza, Palestinians have to request permission from Israel to travel elsewhere — usually to Israel, where the treatment is available. Israeli officials will [only grant travel permits](#) to patients who have “urgent humanitarian and life saving cases,” a representative from the prime minister’s office told Haaretz. Even if people are granted entry, the process can be long, expensive and bureaucratic. The situation has left many cancer-diagnosed Palestinians, [including children](#), stuck in Gaza. Hospitals there lack resources, and Israel has [bombed many of them](#) during past wars. Israel has denied travel permits to Israel for hundreds of Palestinian women suffering from breast cancer this year, according to Middle East Monitor. In the first 10 months of 2016, [548 Palestinian women](#) applied for travel permits to access breast cancer treatment — 287 were turned down for unspecified reasons, and 125 were rejected due to alleged security concerns. There are over 1,200 women suffering from breast cancer in Gaza, representing just fewer than 20 percent of the cancer patients there.

5. Palestinians can’t live in Israeli settlements in the occupied territories.



BAZ RATNER/REUTERS

A Palestinian man passes an Israeli settlement in the West Bank on Dec. 28, 2016. Palestinians who are not citizens of Israel are barred from living in or even visiting the settlements, according to Diana Buttu, former legal adviser to the Palestinian Liberation Organization. The Israeli settler population has grown [21 percent between 2009 and 2015](#), reaching almost 600,000 people in the West Bank and East Jerusalem. Additionally, many of the roads between and around settlements

are [restricted to Israelis](#), making efficient transit difficult for Palestinians. Thousands of Palestinians' homes [have been demolished](#) in order for these settlements to exist.

6. Most Palestinians can't enjoy the rights of citizenship.



MUSTAFA HASSONA/ANADOLU AGENCY/GETTY IMAGES

A Palestinian woman shows her identification card at a checkpoint at the border with Egypt on Sept. 7, 2016. Palestinians living under Israeli occupation is effectively a stateless people, who, for the most part, lack rights to citizenship in any sovereign nation. Palestinians residing in East Jerusalem are technically eligible for citizenship, but Israel [only granted citizenship to about half](#) of Palestinian applicants from 2003 to 2013. And the application process has [all but halted](#) over the past three years, according to a Times of Israel report. Palestinian residents of Jerusalem can only vote in municipal elections. For Palestinian residents of Gaza and the West Bank, gaining Israeli citizenship is all but impossible. It's even difficult for Palestinians [with an Israeli parent](#) to gain citizenship. Being married to an Israeli [does not](#) grant Palestinians the right to live in Israel. Under the [Law of Return](#), anyone who is a non-Israeli Jew or is related to a non-Israeli Jew can be almost automatically granted citizenship. Palestinian refugees who fled Israel during the 1948 war [are denied that opportunity](#) and can't reclaim the land and possessions they were forced to leave behind. This is particularly important when it comes to voting rights in Israel. Israeli politicians and policies directly impact Palestinians' lives, but without Israeli citizenship, Palestinians [cannot vote in national elections](#). Palestinians from the occupied territories who live in Israel are only allowed to vote in municipal elections. Meanwhile, the Palestinian Authority, a governing body that has some authority in parts of the West Bank, [last held presidential elections](#) in 2005.

7. Palestinians don't have the same due process and civil rights as Israelis.



ISSAM RIMAWI/ANADOLU AGENCY/GETTY IMAGES

Israeli soldier prepares to strike Palestinians after they interfered with an attempt to arrest a child. Palestinians can be imprisoned without charge for a period of up to six months under the Israeli policy of “[administrative detention](#).” After the end of the six months, Israeli officials are allowed to renew the detention [indefinitely](#) — a violation of international law, according to B’Tselem. Many detained Palestinians are [activists, protesters, politicians or journalists](#), sparking [criticism](#) from human rights groups that Israel is attempting to silence dissidents. In April, almost [700 Palestinians](#) were under administrative detention, many loosely accused of being terrorists. [Hundreds of minors](#) were also in custody. Some detainees held under administrative detention have been tortured, [according to](#) Amnesty International. While Israelis are required to be brought before a judge [within 48 hours](#) of being arrested, Palestinians can wait up to eight days. Palestinians are tried in military courts, while Israeli settlers living in the same territories are tried in civil Israeli courts. At every stage of the criminal justice process, occupied Palestinians have fewer rights. Their trials can be longer, the [threshold](#) for their convictions is lower and they receive [longer sentences](#) than Israelis for similar crimes. As of 2011, the [conviction rate](#) of Palestinians in these military courts was almost 100 percent.

8. Palestinians can’t travel in, out and through occupied territories without restriction.



HAZEM BADER/AFP/GETTY IMAGES

Palestinian Muslims wait at an Israeli checkpoint in Hebron; West Bank on July 1, 2016. Israel has implemented strict travel restrictions in and outside the occupied Palestinian territories for decades, making it difficult for Palestinians to leave, return and travel through the areas. Military checkpoints and roadblocks are scattered throughout the West Bank and East Jerusalem, some of which have lines that [can add up to five hours](#) to Palestinians' daily commutes. There are almost [100 permanent checkpoints](#), according to B'Tselem. Checkpoints have been set up on roads following terrorists attacks, but also after [children threw rocks](#). Occupying soldiers can [arbitrarily deny passage](#) through any checkpoint, which can make working, visiting family and planning travel almost impossible. Palestinians have died at checkpoints en route to a hospital on the other side, reports. Entering and leaving occupied Palestinian territories is also difficult for Palestinians. The border with Egypt is [rarely open](#) and has a waiting list of 30,000 people. Passage through the northern border is up to Israeli officials' discretion. Travel between the Gaza Strip and the West Bank is [extremely difficult](#). Traveling through Jordan has become [more restrictive this year](#), as more travel permits are denied. Many of the people who attempt to leave are students or people seeking medical treatment. Entering occupied territories as a foreigner is also difficult, [even for Palestinians](#) who were born or are living abroad. U.S. citizens [report that they've faced discrimination](#) for attempting to travel to occupied territories, and detention and interrogation are not uncommon. It's particularly challenging for [activists and journalists](#) to enter the territories.

9. Palestinians aren't equally protected by labor laws.



AMMAR AWAD/REUTERS

A Palestinian worker carries wood through a construction site in an Israeli settlement in the West Bank on March 13, 2011. In 2007, the Israeli Supreme Court passed a law allowing Palestinian workers employed by Israeli businesses the protection of Israeli labor laws. But a [new regulation](#) passed in September requires Palestinians to pay a deposit to the court upfront before suing employers for labor law violations. The expensive fees and long process makes it harder for Palestinians to challenge mistreatment. Foreign workers, many of whom are Palestinian, hold the majority of working-class and service jobs in the Israeli economy. Palestinians working for Israeli businesses in the settlements have experienced violations of Israeli employer standards. Human Rights Watch has documented incidents of [child labor](#) in settlement businesses as well as other abuses, like [denying social benefits and paying below the minimum wage](#).

10. Palestinians can't stay out late.



HAZEM BADER/AFP/GETTY IMAGES

Israeli soldier patrols an empty street following the implementation of a curfew in Hebron, West Bank, in July 2009. The IDF has, at times, imposed curfews on Palestinians. The curfews are usually put in place on Jewish holidays, like [Rosh Hashanah in October](#), or following clashes

between Palestinians and Israeli forces. Israeli officials justify these curfews as necessary security measures, but human rights observers like B'Tselem say curfews constitute collective punishment — [a violation of international law](#). Curfews are often the result of [protests](#) of the itself. This list of obstacles Palestinians face as a result of the occupation is not exhaustive — there are a number of other human rights concerns and restrictions imposed on non-Israelis in the West Bank, the Gaza Strip and East Jerusalem. Human rights groups like [Amnesty International](#), [Human Rights Watch](#) and [B'Tselem](#) have said aspects of the occupation violate or disregard international law and human rights. There is no sign Israel plans to end the occupation any time soon.

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