

ملخص الدراسة بالانجليزية (Abstract):

The issue of the Palestinian refugees has started since more than 60 years ago, and still exists with its all political, social, economic and housing dimensions. The right planning of refugees' resettlements upon their return to their original places and choosing the best scenario is one of the most important issues that must be taken into consideration and concerned all. The Palestinian refugees were forced out of their historic land, Palestine in 1948 and dispersed in the neighboring Arab countries as well as in the western countries. They lived in the asylum camps of the Diaspora on limited areas inside and outside homeland. But these camps were not established on architectural and planning criteria. Instead, they were a mere random localities whose aim was just to shelter refugees for a certain time till they came back to their original land.

The problem of this study is represented by discussing the scenario of the Palestinian refugees return to their occupied areas in 1948, and discussing the effect of the different situations in which they currently live on the decision of return. Moreover, the study gives a comprehensive account for the places from which they were forced out in 1948 with respect of area, the settlements and cities erected in their places for the purpose to prove the possibility of refugees return. In addition, the study discusses the solutions proposed by others to resettle the refugees in areas of the West Bank and Gaza Strip as well as rehabilitation the existing camps.

The hypotheses of this study is based on the potentiality to prove the return of refugees from the Diaspora to the villages and cities from which they were expelled in 1948, and to see if these villages and cities from which they were forced out 60 years ago can now comprehend the new visitors according to the analysis of the current spaces, uses of these spaces and the total population of these villages now. This can be achieved by relying on the international and humanitarian laws issued about this problem, which ensure the right of return to the occupied territories in 1948 as well as compensation.

The methodology of this study can be summarized in three points: Firstly, Scientific and literary review of some morals ,ethics and the local and international experiences about resettling refugees and the planning process to house them and to solve the planning and housing problem. This is for the purpose to reach an intellectual and theoretical basis for the research in order to reflect the theoretical dimension onto the analytical dimension in this study. Secondly, I collect the data and information through revising the main references which discussed this problem. I also consult the concerned governmental, local and humanitarian institutions to get the basic material for this project.

Thirdly, I used Inductive Approach (questionnaires and interviews) in this study to be introduced to the opinions of the refugees in the solution scenario of return, to be acquainted to their prospective, to know the percentages of those who prefer to remain outside and those who would like to return immediately or after a period of time and those who do not think about return at all, and to know the effect of the conditions under which they lived and which are still living on their decision of return.

The most important results that we conclude from this study is the possibility of absorbing Palestinian refugees in their original own lands from they expelled, and that the issue of the Palestinian refugees is an existing one documented by international and humanitarian charters and agreements, The study does not adopt the proposals of resettlement in the territories occupied in 1967 for the unsuitability or disqualification of these proposals as a solution to the problem of refugees. Besides that, the failure of resettlement projects demonstrates the refugees refusal to move to live in the buildings constructed within these projects

Based on the analysis of the areas of deserted villages and cities and according to the study of numbers of refugees and the percentages of those who think about return immediately or unimmediately, and on the basis of the questionnaire, the study recommends the solution which is based on the refugees right to return to the villages and cities from they expelled and to resettle them in their original places.