

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

A. Background

One of the most complex and long-running conflicts in human history, it has created a dark legacy of human misery and regional instability for more than seven decades. The root of this problem lies in the false claims of history, religion, and national identity between viewpoints based on territorial and resource gaps. To understand these complexities and the role of the UN Security Council in resolving them, it is necessary to trace the long history of interaction between these countries, which goes back to before the formation of the UN and the echoes of the Balfour Declaration, whose name is known internationally. Prior to Israel's establishment as an independent state in 1948, much of what is now a territorial dispute was home to several civilizations and religions.

To this day, the region still has deep religious significance for Jews, Christians, and Muslims. This creates contradictory historical and spiritual claims (Smith, 2010). At the end of the 19th century, the Zionist movement emerged with a burning spirit, trying to get Palestine, which was then part of the Ottoman Empire, to become a Jewish homeland (Tessler, 2009). This movement has prompted a wave of Jewish immigration to Palestine, causing anxiety among the Palestinian Arab population about the loss of their land and the threat to their identity.

In the First World War situation, Britain obtained the Palestinian Mandate. That same year, Britain published a national document declaring

the establishment of a territory for Jews in Palestine (Smith 2010). Each camp maintains its patriotic presumption of the decision that brought more than a century of destruction into the world. He accelerated the process of theft of the rights of Muslims in Palestine; It also adds to the intensity of the armed riots due to the aristocratic structure allowing the king or president to do anything.

The flames of conflict are increasingly active. Its peak occurred in 1948 when the British mandate ended, resulting in Israel being an independent state until the first Arab-Israeli War, thousands of Palestinians were displaced and the capital of Israel increased. In addition to this, it has been repurposed since the beginning of the PPB, present has a war mission for world peace in conflicts between the two nations to political and military opposition with unilateral violence for the sustainability of the closed system.

From the beginning, the UN sought to resolve the growing horizontal conflict. With a great burden on its shoulders to maintain peace, PPKB has issued various resolutions, including facilitating the relaxation of tensions, permitting an armistice to hold peace negotiations (Firestone 1997). One of the most important resolutions in history was the first revision of 181 of 1947 which offered a plan to divide the Palestinian territories into two states, one for the Jews and the other for the Arabs. Many Jewish leaders agreed, but Arab leaders immediately rejected it outright because they felt it was unfair. Every time there was a war, the 1948 war prompted the UN

Security Council to issue veto resolution 242 of 1967 which signaled to Israel to withdraw from all territories occupied in the six-day war and the recognition of the rights of all countries to live in peace and security there (Firestone 1997). While this involved success in many subsequent peace efforts, it was always plagued by differences of interpretation and a lack of support from the two sides caught in a cycle of violence and mutual suspicion. For decades, the UN Security Council has always sought to facilitate peace negotiations between Israel and the Palestinians, with varying degrees of success.

The Oslo peace process in the 1990s, mediated by Norway and supported by the United States, ignited the flame of hope with a rape between Israel and the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO). However, this process collapsed in 2000 after the failure of the Camp David Summit and the outbreak of the second Intifada which again dragged both sides into conflict. The Israeli-Palestinian conflict not only has an impact on both sides of the conflict but also has a far-reaching impact on changing regional and global dynamics.

The US as a close ally of Israel plays an important role either as a mediator or supporter of the country (Bishara, 2013). Russia, on the other hand, tends to support Palestine and Arab countries despite Russia's changing position in recent years

As with other countries, Arab countries have been heavily and actively involved on both sides of the conflict, especially in cases of regional

stability and solidarity with the Palestinians. The European Union has also participated positively in the peace process and offered humanitarian assistance to the Palestinians. International efforts have always faced obstacles of strong political realities with diverse interests. The Israeli-Palestinian conflict is caused by many interacting and highly interrelated effects that each new development makes understanding more and more difficult. Overlapping historical and religious claims create many narratives for conflicting stories of domination over land. Further disputes, especially about the issue of settlement, are a source of many difficulties. Since they were financed with public funds and supported by the government, they forced their problems into the political realm, creating many difficulties for the Baltic states, as well as for Europe. Meanwhile, the Baltics, it seems, are doing well, giving him the chance to continue.

These settlements are considered illegal under international law and stand in the way of the establishment of a sovereign and sustainable Palestinian state. The constant violence and mutual suspicion between the two sides made it increasingly difficult to find a solution, causing a vicious cycle that was difficult to break. Hamas launched an attack on Israel on October 7, 2023, indicating that the rise in violence will hinder peace efforts in the already unstable region. The assault caused the deaths of hundreds of Israeli civilians and prompted a strong military response from Israel. This widens the gap between the two nations and raises tensions throughout the Middle East. People all over the world are anxiously witnessing a new

chapter in this ongoing conflict. International law considers these settlements illegal and prevents the creation of an independent Palestinian state. This situation becomes more complex with violence and mutual distrust, creating a cycle that is hard to break. The escalating crisis has pushed the UN Security Council to "a very crucial post" in working to de-escalate the conflict, prevent further violence, and find an acceptable way out of this suffering-filled situation.

B. Limitations and Problem Formulation

Given the significant escalation of the Israeli-Palestinian conflict after the Hamas attack on October 7, 2023, this study focuses on the period from October 7, 2023, to November 20, 2024. This timeframe is important because it offers new insights and challenges for the UNSC's efforts to prevent conflict. The study examines UN Security Council resolutions related to the Israeli-Palestinian conflict and the responses of Security Council members, especially the United States. The main focus is on specific resolutions that highlight the political nature of the situation, the importance of the issues involved, and the difficulty of gauging attitudes toward the conflict at the UN.

Based on the limitations of the problem above, this study's problem formulation is as follows:

1. What is the UN Security Council's strategy for deterring the Israeli-Palestinian conflict following the Hamas attack on Israel, particularly in

light of the resolutions that were vetoed between October 7, 2023, and November 20, 2024?

2. How effective is the UN Security Council's work in resolving the Israeli-Palestinian conflict after Hamas' attack on Israel, based on the resolutions that were vetoed from October 7, 2023, to November 20, 2024?

C. Research Objectives and Benefits

Based on the formulation of the problem described earlier, this research has the following objectives and benefits:

1. Research Objectives

- a. Understanding the UN Security Council's strategy for reducing the Israeli-Palestinian conflict after the Hamas attack on Israel, especially as reflected in the resolutions that were vetoed from October 7, 2023, to November 20, 2024.
- b. Knowing the effectiveness of the work of the UN Security Council in reducing the Israeli-Palestinian conflict after the Hamas attack on Israel, judging from the resolutions that were vetoed in the period from October 7, 2023 to November 20, 2024

2. Research Benefits

As for the specifics, the benefits of the research conducted by the author are as follows:

a. Theoretical Benefits

1. Contributions to the development of international knowledge, especially research on international organizations, the UN Security Council, and conflict resolution.
2. Raising awareness and understanding of the complexity and dynamics of the Israeli-Palestinian conflict, which hinder its progress.
3. This paper provides a critical analysis of the UNSC's conflict resolution strategy, particularly in relation to resolving Hamas attacks and divisions.

Provide more accurate information on the implementation of veto rights in the development of UN Security Council decisions and their impact on the effectiveness of UN Security Council in resolving conflicts.

b. Practical Benefits

1. Provide policy recommendations for the UNSC Security Council, UN member states, and other actors involved in Israeli-Palestinian peace efforts.
2. Provide insights for preventive diplomacy efforts to prevent the escalation of conflict and promote future peace.
3. It can be used as teaching and reference material for students, researchers, and other parties interested in studying the Israeli-Palestinian conflict and the role of the UN Security Council.

Raise public awareness of the complexity of the Israeli-Palestinian conflict and the importance of international peace efforts.

D. Conceptual Framework

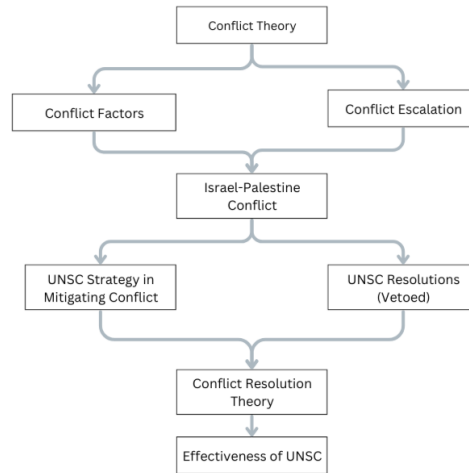


Chart 1.1 Conceptual Framework
Source: Author

Based on the chart above, this research consists of organized theories, namely expert views extracted like inverted pyramids. It is based on Conflict Theory and Conflict Resolution.

A detailed presentation of the conceptual framework of this research will include theoretical citations and expert opinions related to the research problem. This approach aims to support analysis and assist in the completion of research as follows:

A) Conflict Theory

Conflict theory is a perspective in social science that views conflict as an inherent element and a factor in social interaction between individuals, groups, and nations. Conflicts arise from differences in interests, resources, and power imbalances. Instead of seeing conflict as a social function, this theory emphasizes conflict as a potential catalyst for social change and innovation.

Karl Marx (1818-1883), a key figure in conflict theory, emphasized the class struggle between the bourgeoisie (the owners of capital) and the proletariat (workers). Marx argued that conflicts arise from differences in power caused by ownership of the means of production (Marx & Engels, 1848). Max Weber expanded conflict theory to include other sources of power beyond social class, such as political parties and status (Weber, 1922). Ralf Dahrendorf developed a conflict theory focusing on the struggle between those with power and those without (Dahrendorf, 1959). Lewis Coser studied how social conflict can lead to social change and strengthen group unity (Coser, 1956). Conflict theory is widely used in many fields, including international relations, sociology, politics, and organizational studies. In international relations, this theory helps explain conflicts between nations, including wars, economic competition, and territorial disputes. In international relations, this theory is used to explain conflicts between countries, such as wars, economic competition, and territorial disputes. In sociology, conflict theory helps analyze social conflicts, such as social movements, discrimination, and social inequality. In politics, this theory is used to study political conflicts, such as competition between parties, protests, and revolutions. At the organizational level, conflict theory can explain conflicts in the workplace, such as competition between departments and conflicts between employees.

Understanding conflict theory allows us to examine various social and political issues in more depth. This theory helps us identify the root causes of

conflict, understand power dynamics, and develop strategies to manage and resolve disputes effectively.

B) Conflict Resolution Theory

Conflict resolution theory emphasizes the study and systematic approach to resolving conflicts. Its main aim is to reduce violence, establish effective communication channels, address core issues, build trust, and find inclusive solutions. The core principles of this theory include peacebuilding, mediation, and arbitration. Arbitration involves a neutral party making a decision that benefits the conflicting parties.

The goal of preventive diplomacy is to prevent conflict through dialogue, mediation, and trust-building, while peacebuilding aims to address the root causes of conflict and lay the groundwork for sustainable peace. Conflict resolution theory can be applied in various settings, such as international relations, peace and security, social development, workplaces, and personal life. It is hoped that by understanding and applying these principles, a more harmonious and peaceful world will emerge (Kriesberg, 1998; Wallensteen, 2002).

E. Research Methods

1. Research Type

This research will adopt a qualitative approach using a literature review method. The study aims to analyze the Israeli-Palestinian situation through secondary data from various literature sources. According to Snyder (2019), qualitative research methods involve systematically reviewing, critically

evaluating, and synthesizing existing literature. This process offers new insights into the topic, develops conceptual models, clearly presents the subject, identifies research gaps, and paves the way for further studies. Academic sources such as books, journals, research papers, and other relevant works on the Israeli-Palestinian conflict will be used to gather information and conduct the research.

2. Data Type

In "Case and Application Study Research: Design and Methods," Yin (2018) defines secondary data as data collected for purposes other than case studies or ongoing research. This data may include records or documents that are already available. Secondary data for this study will come from various sources, such as books, scientific journals, research papers, news articles, official documents, and other reliable sources about the conflict between Israel and Palestine. This secondary data will be used alongside the literature review method. This approach aims to enhance our understanding of conflict based on existing literature.

3. Data Collection Techniques

Data collection in this study will be carried out using several methods to ensure the completeness and accuracy of the data obtained.

These methods are:

- 1) Literature study, according to Bidang (Snyder, 2019), involves qualitative research methods that include systematic review, critical evaluation, and synthesis of existing literature to gain new insights into

the phenomenon, develop conceptual models, present topics thoroughly, identify research gaps, and lay the groundwork for further research. In this context, academic sources such as books, journals, research papers, and other works related to the Israeli-Palestinian conflict will be used to gather information and conduct studies.

- 2) **Internet-based data collection**, according to (Tourangeau et al., 2013), offers several advantages, such as the ability to reach a wider population geographically, lower costs compared to traditional surveys, and faster data collection. They state that "web surveys have become an increasingly popular method of data collection in research due to their flexibility, cost efficiency, and the opportunity to improve data quality through increased control over the data collection environment," by gathering data from credible online sources, such as official websites, databases, and trusted news outlets regarding the Israeli-Palestinian conflict.
- 3) **Documentation**, according to (Bowen, 2009), is a qualitative data collection method that involves a systematic process to examine and evaluate various types of documents, both written and unwritten. In using this method, researchers need to consider the authenticity, credibility, representativeness, and meaning of the documents collected. These documents can be public documents such as annual reports, government policies, meeting minutes, or newspapers, or personal documents such as diaries, letters, or emails. The main emphasis in

document analysis is on how the data contained in those documents relates to the particular context in which the research is focused. Using this method, researchers can collect and study official documents such as reports, statements, agreements, or policies issued by governments, international institutions, or organizations related to the Israeli-Palestinian conflict. This allows researchers to collect rich descriptive qualitative data and help understand the conflict phenomenon in more depth.

4. Data Analysis Techniques

The data analysis technique used is content analysis. According to Hsieh and Shannon (2005), content analysis is a research method that interprets the meaning of data content through a systematic classification process. This involves identifying a specific theme or pattern. Data will be collected qualitatively from books, journals, research reports, news, and official documents related to the Israeli-Palestinian conflict. After thoroughly studying the data, it will be coded and categorized based on themes such as "power differences" and "conflict sustainability" to answer the research questions. In addition, the data will be analyzed and interpreted using the theoretical frameworks of realism and deterministic realism. Finally, conclusions and recommendations will be made to provide a complete understanding of the Russia-Ukraine conflict and its implications for regional and global security.

CHAPTER II

LITERATURE REVIEW

A. Liberal Institutionalism

Liberal institutionalism is a theory of international relations rooted in classical liberal thought. It offers a more optimistic perspective, although realism emphasizes the global system's tensions and conflicts among countries. This theory highlights the importance of institutions in fostering international cooperation and understanding. It even claims that such institutions can strengthen the national interests of all nations (Keohane & Nye, 1977). This theory relies on the belief that individuals and nations act logically. They recognize the benefits of working together to achieve common goals, especially when addressing complex global issues like trade, the environment, and security. International organizations, such as the United Nations and the G20, function as platforms that facilitate negotiations. They help reduce uncertainty, promote transparency, and ultimately lead to positive outcomes (Keohane, 1984).

1. Key Principles of Institutional Liberalism:

To better understand the framework of institutionalistic liberalism, here are some of its main principles:

- a. **Cooperation:** Countries have different national needs, but they can benefit from working together to solve problems together (Oye, 1986)

- b. Interdependence:** Globalization and technological advances have increased interdependence among countries in various fields, such as the economy and security, through collaboration. This encourages countries to work together and resolve conflicts that affect everyone (Rosecrance, 1986).
- c. The Role of Norms and Rules:** International institutions play a key role in establishing and enforcing norms and rules that govern how countries behave in international relations. These norms and rules help create stability, predictability, and trust, which facilitates cooperation and reduces conflict. (Krasner, 1983).
- d. Absolute Advantage:** In contrast to realism, which emphasizes competition for relative advantage, institutionalist liberalism believes that cooperation can result in absolute benefits for all parties involved. In other words, cooperation can improve mutual well-being and produce a "win-win solution" (Axelrod, 1984).

2. The Relevance of Institutionalism Liberalism to the Israeli-Palestinian Conflict

The Israeli-Palestinian conflict is one of the most well-known and ongoing conflicts in the world. Institutionalism and liberalism can provide a thorough analysis to understand the role of the UN Security Council in this conflict. The Security Council plays

a central role in conflict resolution efforts, exercising its authority by issuing legally binding resolutions and deploying peace missions.

3. UN Mechanisms and Instruments in the Perspective of Institutional Liberalism

a. Security Council Resolutions: Since the conflict began, the UN Security Council has adopted various resolutions to ease tensions and encourage peaceful solutions. UN resolutions, such as Resolutions 242 (1967) and 338 (1973), establish the fundamental principles for resolving the conflict, mainly Israel's withdrawal from the territories occupied since the 1967 war and the acknowledgment of Israel's right to live in peace and security. These resolutions reflect the belief of institutionalist liberalism that international rules and norms can support peaceful conflict resolution.

b. Peace Missions: The United Nations has carried out various peace missions in the region, such as the United Nations Truce Supervision Organization (UNTSO), established in 1948, and the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon (UNIFIL), established in 1978. These missions are responsible for monitoring ceasefires, separating conflicting forces, and helping to create conditions conducive to peace. These missions align with the principles of institutional liberalism regarding the importance of international cooperation in maintaining peace.

c. Mediation: The United Nations, through the Special Envoy for the Middle East, has acted as a mediator between Israel and Palestine. This effort aims to promote dialogue, resolve differences, and find a solution acceptable to both sides. It reflects the belief of institutional liberalism that institutions can support communication and negotiation between conflicting nations.

4. The Effectiveness of the UN in Reducing Conflict

Although the UN has made significant efforts to defuse the Israeli-Palestinian conflict, its effectiveness remains limited. This can be explained through the lens of institutional liberalism by focusing on the following inhibiting factors.

a. Interests of Major Nations: Geopolitical and domestic issues, especially those involving the United States as an adversary of Israel, often influence the UN's position. Permanent members of the Security Council, particularly the United States, can use their veto power to block conflict resolution efforts that could undermine Israel's interests (Mearsheimer, 1994).

b. Actors' Non-Compliance: Neither Israel nor Palestine fully understands UN resolutions and the resulting agreements. Israel continues to build infrastructure in the occupied territories, even after the territory was captured by the UN, while the Palestinians occasionally send rockets into Israel. This shows that international

organizations have difficulty enforcing the law in countries in conflict.

- c. **Complexity of the Conflict:** The status of Jerusalem, Palestinian refugees, Israeli settlements, and other sensitive topics are part of the complex Israeli-Palestinian conflict. Finding a solution that works for everyone is a challenge because of this complexity and the lack of trust between the two parties (Said, 1979).

B. Conflict Theory

One of the key perspectives in international relations that offers a critical lens for understanding the dynamics of international interaction is conflict theory. In contrast to institutionalist liberalism, which emphasizes the potential for collaboration, conflict theory instead highlights the importance of power, conflict, and potential conflict between actors, whether they come from the same country or not (Waltz, 1979). This theory is based on realism, which views the international system as a battleground where countries compete to improve their status and prosperity (Morgenthau, 1948).

Conflict in international relations is a phenomenon that results from interactions between parties, non-party actors, and social groups within a global system. Generally, conflict can be defined as a situation where there are differences in priorities, goals, or values among two or more parties involved in a political or social system (Galtung, 1996). In international relations, conflicts occur between parties and involve non-party actors such

as terrorist organizations, rebel groups, or supranational organizations like the United Nations (UN).

1. Definition of conflict according to experts

Several scholars interpret conflict from varied viewpoints. For instance, Lewis Coser (1956) characterizes conflict as a manifestation of constrained status, authority, and resources, whereby competing parties aim to mitigate, harm, or contest the law (Coser, 1956). This interpretation emphasizes the political and social dimensions of conflict.

However, Johan Galtung (1969) introduced the concept of structural conflict, in which conflict is caused not only by long-term factors such as physical weakness but also by systemic failures in the distribution of wealth and resources in society. According to Galtung (1969), conflicts in international relations often arise from structural chaos that results in the dominance of one side over the other.

According to Karl Marx's political and economic view, conflicts happen because of economic exploitation. Although this idea was first used in domestic settings, Marxist analysis is also applied in international studies to explain global conflicts driven by economic stagnation and imperialism. (Marx & Engels, 1848).

2. Types of Conflict

Conflicts in international relations can be classified into several categories based on their nature, the factors that exist, and their causes. This classification helps in understanding conflict dynamics, patterns, and conflict resolution tactics more systematically (Galtung, 1996). International relations theory and practice have developed various strategies for resolving conflicts, emphasizing the complexity of interactions between actors and non-actors in global systems.

a. Conflicts Between States

There is a conflict when two or more countries disagree on issues such as borders, natural resources, security, or foreign policy (Mearsheimer, 2001). These conflicts often lead to military power and can develop into open wars. One example of this conflict is the Gulf War (1990-1991) between Iraq and an international coalition led by the United States.

b. Intra-State Conflict

Intra-state conflicts arise in a country's wars and often involve governments in conflicts with separatists, rebels, or other related groups (Collier & Hoeffler, 2004). This type of conflict often turns into a brotherly conflict, as happened in Syria involving governments, the opposition, and international terrorist groups such as ISIS.

c. Ideological Conflict

This conflict highlights the fundamental ideological differences between Israel and Palestine. Israel, as a Jewish state, adheres to Zionism, while Palestine upholds national unity and the right to self-determination. These ideological differences exacerbate polarization and hinder efforts to reach a compromise (Falk, 2002).

d. Economic Conflict

Economic competition between countries can also lead to conflicts, such as the trade war between the United States and China that is rooted in global economic dominance and protectionist policies (Krugman, 2018).

e. Identity and Religion Conflict

Conflicts based on ethnic and religious identity often occur, such as the Israeli-Palestinian conflict, which is influenced by historical, spiritual, and nationalistic factors (Said, 1979).

f. Regional Conflicts

These conflicts involve multiple countries within a region and are often triggered by overlapping issues of borders, resources, or geopolitical interests. An example is the South China Sea conflict, where several countries such as China, Vietnam, the Philippines, and Malaysia compete over claims to resource-rich maritime territory (Buszynski & Roberts, 2015).

g. Sympathetic Conflict

Symmetrical conflict occurs when the warring parties have relatively balanced military and economic capacities (Waltz, 1979). World War II was an example of this conflict, in which the Axis and Allied countries had almost equal military power.

h. Asymmetric Conflict

Asymmetric conflicts involve actors with unbalanced powers, for example, between the state and rebel groups or terrorist organizations (Arreguín-Toft, 2001). The Israeli-Palestinian conflict is often categorized as an asymmetric conflict, in which Israel has a far superior military power over groups such as Hamas.

i. Political and Military Conflicts

This conflict involves disputes between nations or groups over government systems, foreign policy, or political dominance (Mearsheimer, 2001). An example is the Cold War between the United States and the Soviet Union, which, although it did not result in direct warfare, was still filled with geopolitical tensions and an arms race.

j. Natural Resource Conflict

This conflict occurs when a country or group of people compete for control of limited natural resources, such as oil, gas, or water (Homer-Dixon, 1999). A clear example is the conflict in South Sudan triggered by the seizure of oil fields.

3. Factors Causing Conflict

There are various factors that trigger conflicts in international relations, including:

a. Political structure and national interests

Countries often clash over differing political interests and national strategies.

b. Ethnic and religious identity

Differences in identities often create tension and trigger conflict, as in the case of the Rwandan genocide in 1994 (Horowitz, 1985).

c. Economic factors and resource inequality

Global economic disparities can trigger conflicts between developed and developing countries.

d. Historical factors

The history of colonialism and imperialism often leaves a lasting impact in the form of modern conflicts.

In conclusion, conflict in international relations is a complex phenomenon and can be understood through various theoretical perspectives. An understanding of the causes and types of conflict is essential in efforts to effectively mitigate and resolve conflicts, especially in the context of the role of the Security Council.

4. Theories of Conflict in International Relations

In the study of international relations, conflict theory plays an important role in analyzing the causes, dynamics, and resolution of

conflicts. A variety of theoretical perspectives have been developed to understand conflicts, ranging from a realist approach that emphasizes national power and interests to a liberal approach that focuses on international institutions and cooperation (Morgenthau, 1948; Keohane & Nye, 1977).

a. Theory of Realism and Conflict

The theory of realism is one of the main theories in international relations that views conflict as an inherent phenomenon in the global system. Realists argue that the international system is anarchic, where no supreme authority can govern states, so conflict becomes inevitable (Waltz, 1979).

a) Anarchy and Conflict

Kenneth Waltz (1979) asserts that the structure of anarchy in the international system encourages states to act according to their own needs in order to ensure their security and well-being. Due to the lack of effective mechanisms to enforce international law, conflicts often arise as a result of power and resources.

According to Hans Morgenthau (1948), international politics is based on the principle of balance of power, or balance of power, in which countries work together to strengthen or increase their own power to subjugate other countries. In the context of the Israeli-Palestinian conflict, this theory can be used to explain how Israel, as a stronger state, has continuously

strengthened its resolve to confront threats from groups such as Hamas.

John Mearsheimer (2001) developed the theory of offensive realism, which states that countries are not only involved in business, but also seek ways to control the international security system. In the context of the Israeli-Palestinian conflict, this point of view can explain how Israel is responsible for maintaining control over Palestinian territories to ensure its security and national interests.

b) *Balance of Power in Conflict*

A fundamental component of realist theory is the idea of a balance of power. This theory states that conflict arises when the balance of power is disturbed, either as a result of a shift in strategic alliances or the emergence of powerful new actors (Mearsheimer, 2001).

This theory can be applied to the Israeli-Palestinian conflict to explain the role of regional states such as Iran that support Hezbollah and Hamas in an effort to offset Israel's influence in the Middle East (Walt, 1987). Furthermore, Israel's strategic partnership with the US is a reflection of its efforts to maintain its position in the balance of power in the world.

Overall, the theory of realism offers a solid framework for understanding how anarchy, national interests, and balance of power factors contribute to conflicts in international relations.

b. Liberalism Theory and Conflict Resolution

In contrast to realism, which views conflict and power as inevitable, liberal theory examines international cooperation as a way to reduce conflict and promote peace (Keohane & Nye, 1977). Liberalism argues that international institutions, trade, and democracy are essential to building global stability.

a) The Role of International Institutions in Mitigating Conflict

One of the main ideas of liberal theory is the role of international organizations such as the United Nations (UN) and regional organizations in resolving conflicts (Keohane, 1984). This institution serves as a mediator who can help countries to reach consensus through international law and diplomacy.

In the context of the Israeli-Palestinian conflict, the UN Security Council often works to enforce the law through resolutions and peace missions. However, the effectiveness of the United Nations in handling this conflict is still debated, with vetoes from powerful countries such as the United States often opposing conflict resolution (Claude, 1966).

According to Robert Keohane (1984), international institutions can help reduce tensions and foster trust between warring parties. For example, the 1993 Oslo Accords between Israel and Palestine were the result of diplomatic efforts by international actors such as the United States and the European Union.

b) Economic Cooperation as a Means of Peace

Liberalism also argues that economic interdependence can reduce international hostility. This theory states that countries that have close trade relations will usually avoid conflict because war will negatively impact their economies (Doyle, 1986).

Various economic initiatives, such as the Common Industrial Zone, which aims to increase trade and create jobs for Palestinians, have been implemented in the Israeli-Palestinian context in an effort to encourage cooperation between the two sides. However, Israel's economic restrictions and inequality often hinder the achievement of economic peace for the Palestinian people (Loewenstein, 2006).

c) Democracy and the Democratic Peace Theory

The Democratic Peace Theory, which states that democratic states are less likely to go to war with each other, is one of the main claims of liberalism (Russett, 1993). This

theory states that democracy builds internal protection against decisions hostile to other countries.

The Israeli-Palestinian conflict, which continues despite Israel's status as a democratic state, calls this theory into question. This shows that other elements such as history, identity, and national interests also have a significant impact on peace and that democracy is not the only determinant (Maoz & Russett, 1993).

5. The Israeli-Palestinian Conflict in the Perspective of Conflict Theory

One of the most complicated and protracted disputes in international relations is the Israeli-Palestinian conflict. In addition to the dispute between two political entities, this conflict also involves more general historical, religious, economic, and geopolitical elements (Said, 1979). The main causes, dynamics, and possible resolution of these conflicts can be examined using various theories of conflict in international relations.

a. Realism Perspective: Conflict as a Power Struggle

According to realism, the Israeli-Palestinian conflict can be described as a struggle for security and power in anarchic international law (Waltz, 1979). States make decisions based on their national interests, which often manifest themselves in the

form of efforts to maintain or strengthen their geopolitical and military power.

1) Israel as a State Seeking Peace

According to the perspective of defensive realism Kenneth Waltz (1979), Israel continues to increase its military power to secure its survival because it sees a dangerous environment. Israel adopted an aggressive defense strategy, including a policy of preemptive strikes and the construction of a security wall in the West Bank, in response to threats from Hamas, Hezbollah, and countries that oppose its existence, such as Iran.

2) Conflict as a Result of an Unstable Balance of Power

According to John Mearsheimer's (2001) theory of offensive realism, states will continue to seek to gain an advantage in anarchic international relations. By controlling key areas such as East Jerusalem and closing the Gaza Strip, which is considered a threat to its national security, Israel is trying to maintain its dominance in this situation.

However, Palestinian organizations such as Hamas and the Palestinian Authority also aim to improve their position by forming alliances with countries such as Iran and Turkey, which support them militarily and politically. This is in accordance with the balance of power theory, which states that in order to

challenge the dominance of their opponents, weaker actors will seek allies (Walt, 1987).

b. Liberalism's Perspective: International Institutions and Diplomacy as Solutions

Liberalism offers a different perspective on the Israeli-Palestinian conflict. This theory emphasizes the importance of international cooperation, global institutions, and diplomacy in resolving conflicts (Keohane & Nye, 1977).

1) The Role of the United Nations (UN)

International institutions can help reduce uncertainty and encourage cooperation between countries, according to Robert Keohane's (1984) approach to institutional liberalism. The United Nations has tried to bring about peace in the Israeli-Palestinian conflict through a number of resolutions, including Resolution 242 (1967), which demanded that Israel leave the territories it occupied after the Six-Day War.

However, the United Nations did not succeed much in resolving this conflict because the pressure on Israel to comply with international resolutions was often thwarted by the veto of powerful powers such as the US (Claude, 1966).

2) Diplomacy as the Path of Peace

Liberalism also emphasizes the effectiveness of diplomacy and negotiation in resolving disputes. This strategy

was exemplified by the Oslo Accords in 1993, in which Israel and the Palestinians, with the help of the United States and Norway, sought to establish a peaceful resolution through mutual recognition and the establishment of the Palestinian Authority.

The implementation of the peace deal has been hampered by a number of factors, including the presence of extremist groups that refuse to compromise, shifts in political leadership, and a lack of mutual trust between the two sides. As a result, liberalism faces difficulties in this regard (Doyle, 1986).

C. Conflict Resolution Theory

After understanding the root causes and dynamics of conflict through conflict theory, the next question is how to manage and resolve the conflict constructively and peacefully. Conflict resolution theory offers a variety of approaches and methods to achieve this goal. This theory focuses not only on the cessation of violence, but also on the transformation of conflict, that is, changes in attitudes, behaviors, and relationships between warring parties. (Galtung, 1969).

1. Conflict Resolution Methods

There are various conflict resolution methods that can be applied in the case of Israeli-Palestinian, including:

- a. **Negotiation:** Negotiation is a diplomatic process in which the parties to the conflict negotiate directly or indirectly to reach a mutually beneficial agreement. Negotiations can be conducted at

the bilateral, regional, or international levels, involving actors such as governments, armed groups, and international organizations. (Fisher & Ury, 1981).

- b. **Mediation:** Mediation involves a neutral third party, such as an individual, organization, or state, to help the parties to the conflict communicate, understand each other's perspectives, and find mutually acceptable solutions. The mediator does not have the power to impose решения, but plays the role of a facilitator who guides the negotiation process (Bercovitch, 1997).
- c. **Arbitration:** Arbitration is a process in which a neutral third party, such as a panel of experts or a court, makes a binding decision for the parties to the conflict. Arbitration is usually used when negotiations and mediation fail to reach an agreement. The arbitration's decision is final and must be complied with by both parties. (Moore, 2003).
- d. **Track II Diplomacy:** Second-track diplomacy involves interactions between individuals or groups that do not officially represent the government or state. This interaction can be in the form of dialogue, cultural exchange, or cooperation in non-political fields. Second-line diplomacy aims to build trust and understanding between the parties to the conflict, which can pave the way for a formal resolution of the conflict (Diamond & McDonald, 1996).

2. Application of Theory in the Israeli-Palestinian Context

In the context of the Israeli-Palestinian conflict, various methods of conflict resolution have been tried, but with varying degrees of success. Some examples are:

- a. **Oslo Negotiations (1993):** The Oslo Accords were an example of bilateral negotiations that managed to reach an initial agreement between Israel and the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO). However, subsequent peace processes have regressed and failed to reach a comprehensive solution (Pruitt, 2007).
- b. **Mediation Efforts by the United States:** The United States has repeatedly acted as a mediator between Israel and the Palestinians, but these efforts have not yielded significant results. The complexity of the conflict and the different national interests between the two sides pose a major challenge for медиаторов (Ross, 2004).
- c. **The Role of the Middle East Quartet:** The Middle East Quartet, consisting of the United States, the European Union, Russia, and the United Nations, also seeks to facilitate the peace process between Israel and the Palestinians. However, the role of this quartet has not been very effective due to the lack of unity and сованности among its members (Lynch, 2011).

3. Challenges in Implementing Conflict Resolution Methods

There are various challenges in implementing conflict resolution methods in the Israeli-Palestinian context, including:

- a. Lack of Trust:** Trust between Israel and the Palestinians is very low due to prolonged conflict and ongoing violence. Without trust, it is difficult to reach lasting agreements (Crocker, 2000).
- b. Difference of Interests:** The interests and demands of Israel and Palestine are very different and difficult to reconcile. Israel wants to maintain its security and sovereignty, while Palestine wants to gain independence and the right to self-determination (Said, 1979).
- c. External Influences:** The Israeli-Palestinian conflict is also influenced by external factors, such as support from countries and global powers. These external influences can complicate conflict resolution efforts (Falk, 2002).