

NEAR EAST UNIVERSITY
GRATUATE SCHOOL OF SOCIAL SCIENCES
MASTER IN INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

MASTER'S THESIS

**AN ANALYSIS OF BARRIERS ON CONFLICT
RESOLUTION:
A CASE STUDY OF ISRAEL- PALESTINE**

IBRAHIM UMAR

**NICOSIA
2018**

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NICOSIA
2018

**NEAR EAST UNIVERSITY
GRADUATE SCHOOL OF SOCIAL SCIENCES**

**International Relations Master Program
Thesis Defence**

**ANALYSIS OF BARRIERS ON CONFLICT RESOLUTION:
A CASE STUDY OF ISRAEL- PALESTINE**

**We certify the thesis is satisfactory for the award of degree of
Master of International Relations**

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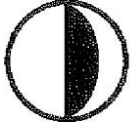
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Abstract

The situation of Israeli- Palestinian conflict is one of the largest, and biggest argumentative and contradictory issues within contemporary day international politics. The major objective of this study is providing an analysis of the barriers to the resolution of Israeli-Palestinian conflict from both at international level that is barriers role-play by the US to the resolution of Israeli-Palestinian at the United Nation Security Council and the barriers to the resolution of Israeli-Palestinian conflict from society level. The barrier to resolution of Israel-Palestinian conflict at the international level was at the result US hegemony that influences UN decision with regard to the Israel-Palestinian conflict, which makes the UN to be ineffective to the resolution of the conflict but only to manage it. The barrier to the resolution of Israeli-Palestinian conflict at the society level can be a strategic, structural and socio-psychological barrier, which impede dialogue with regard to the conflict. Within this context, utilizing the positive effects of mutual empathetic bonds between Israelis and Palestinians, compassion as a conflict resolution tool becomes the most effective measure for peace, where exposure and dialogue between Israelis and Palestinians in controlled environments is the most powerful, tangible step in implementing any form of future resolutions. The study utilized mainly historical, qualitative method and theoretical perspective to support the research.

ÖZET

İsrail-Filistin ihtilafının durumu, günümüz uluslararası siyasetinde en geniş, tartışmalı ve çelişkili konular arasında yer alıyor. Çalışmanın başlıca hedefleri, hem İsrail-Filistin çatışmasının uluslararası düzeyde, hem de ABD tarafından rol oynayan, Birleşmiş Milletler Güvenlik Konseyi'nde İsrail-Filistin kararına ve ayrıca Birleşmiş Milletler Güvenlik Konseyi'nde çözülmesine engel olan sebeplerin analizini sağlar. İsrail-Filistin çatışmasının toplum düzeyinde çözülmesine, İsrail ve Filistin toplumu tarafından çözüm sürecini engellemeye yönelik bariyerler rol oynuyor. İsrail-Filistin ihtilafının uluslararası düzeyde çözülmesinin önündeki engel, BM'yi çatışmanın çözümünde etkisiz hale getiren ancak bunu yalnızca yönetmek için yapan İsrail-Filistin ihtilafıyla ilgili BM kararını etkileyen ABD hegemonyasına dönüştü. İsrail-Filistin çatışmasının toplum düzeyinde çözülmesine engel olan, çatışma ile ilgili diyalogu engelleyen stratejik, yapısal ve sosyo-psikolojik bir engel olabilir. Bu bağlamda, İsrailliler ve Filistinliler arasındaki karşılıklı empatetik bağların olumlu etkilerinden faydalanarak, bu çalışmada çatışma çözme aracı olarak merhamet, barış için en etkili öneri olarak tartışılıyor. Bu araştırmayı desteklemek için ağırlıklı olarak tarihi, niteliksel yöntem ve teorik bakış açısı kullanılmıştır.

Dedication

This dissertation is dedicate to my father Professor Umar Garba Danbatta

Acknowledgements

First, I would like to extend sincerely appreciation and thanks to my supervisor, Assist. Prof Dr. Dilek Latif, who has been my guide in completing my thesis. Her outstanding wealth of knowledge inspired me to do the best for this work and for which I am very thankful I will forever value the time, opportunity and all the knowledge that have been passed on to me.

In addition, my gratitude goes to the Department of International Relations, Near East University especially the lecturers for helping through my academic journey.

Furthermore, I will also like to thank the jury members for their comments, suggestions and corrections that increased the quality of this thesis.

I will like to express my gratitude to my parents, who brought me into this world and for laying foundation for moral and educational discipline, also help and pray including encouraging me throughout my life.

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List of Abbreviations

UNRWA	United Nation Relief and Work Agency for Palestine Refugees
UNTAC	United Nations Transitional Authority in Cambodia
OPEC	Organization Petroleum Exporting Countries
UNSCOP	United Nations Special Committee on Palestine
UNGA	United Nations General Assembly
UNSC	United Nations Security Council
PLO	Palestine Liberation Organization
NATO	North Atlantic Treaty Organization
USA	United State of America
UN	United Nation

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CHAPTER ONE

1.1 Introduction

In the late 20th century and early 21st century we have witness a series of conflict that have turned violent in different regions of the world. The Middle East conflicts according to Dalacoura (2011) “were sets of very different although connected events”. In Egypt and Tunisia, civic right protest led to drive out of the leaders in power, the uprising in Bahrain. In Libya, regime break down following the civil war and outside military intervention by North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) member countries. Also in Yemen, the conflict simmered for years and now eventually boiled over. Additional violent conflict may even go unresolved within the border of a nation state, which we think has been at peace as in the case of Afghanistan. In Syria, the bloody violent continue between the regime and the significant part of the society. Other parts of Middle East region experience less violence, as in the case of Jordan and Morocco, no region is immune. Yet, everyday peacekeeper, peacemaker, and peacebuilder of any kind do what is impossible to contain and control the level of the violent, through peaceful nonviolent method (Dalacoura, 2011).

The Israeli-Palestinian is one of longest conflict in the history of world conflicts. It also the conflict that captures the attentions and interest of world political leaders across the globe. As the result of incompatible opinion that exist among the parties involved in the resolution of the conflict make the conflict to resist resolution once its irresolvable nature, manifested leaving management as a default option. Middle East region represent a very important area for this study because of the exceptional feature of the region as it is the region where the three major world religion originated which include Islam, Christianity and Judaism. The Israeli-Palestinian conflict represents one of the reasons of Arab-Israeli war of 1948. Conflict escalated between Israel and five Arabs countries, which include Jordan, Syria, Egypt, Lebanon and Palestine because of Israel’s invasion of Palestinian territory on 29 November 1947. It’s of very vital to note that at that particular period of time, United Nation (UN) which is recognized as the world order pass and adopted a resolution known as “Partition Resolution” which stipulate the division of the Great Britain, former Palestinian mandate into Arab and Jewish states in 1948. This UN resolution ignited disagreement that resulted into conflict between the Israel and the Arab groups inside Palestine. The main aim of the

Arabs groups at that specific time was to the beginning to stop the partition resolution process and to make the creation of Israel state impossible. The goal of the Israeli on the other hand is to be able have the control over the area of land giving to them based on the partition plan that was resolute by the United Nation General Assembly (UNGA) (Shlaim 2002).

Furthermore, with regard to Arab-revolt one of the most important and earliest events which some internationalist and expert analyst of conflict and conflict resolution expert paid attention to are the demonstration that happen in Cairo in the year 2000. Where Egyptians take it to the streets but not specifically to challenge the regime of that time (Hosni Mubarak administration), but to protest against military invasion of Israeli in occupy Palestinian geographical location. El- Hamalaway (2011) make mention on his writings of 2nd March 2011 in the Guardian “not long after the second intifada broke out in September 2000 did tens of thousands of Egyptians go to streets in demonstration against Israel action certainly for the first time since 1977. Although these demonstration is in solidarity with the Palestine the soon gain an anti-regime dimension and security forces showed-up to suppressed the peaceful protests” (El-Hamalaway, 2011).

The violence conflict that breakout in September 2000 between the Palestinian and Israeli evolved and advanced into an in-depth of clashes which resulting into confrontation between two sides. The disagreement inflicted a great and heavy human death toll on sides, exacted extreme economic damage and difficulties in the cost of living and caused rises in the level of feeling of hostility, xenophobia and distrust to the degrees at which it impeded movement towards dialogue with regard to the conflict. This development at that particular period, make international peacemaker, peacekeeper and peacebuilder of any kind efforts have equally become fruitless and eventually fail to achieve the desired target result it set to achieve. The violence conflict then once again entered the stage of intractable, protracted conflict ruled via out of control violence (Bar-Tal, & Oren, 2000).

While conflict is regard as, an impetus for positive personal social change conflict resolution concentrates on reducing, suspending, stopping, and transforming violent conflict using nonviolence approach. The Conflict resolution is complete understood as a methodological means and a collection of a procedure for the resolution of conflict

by the third party. Conflict resolution is an applied academy field of study that has designated over the past 50 years, and it has developed over the years in the post-cold war period. It has applied by a diverse of academy field including international relation. It is extremely imperative to know that management is also a tool of conflict resolution; this is because conflict resolution is an umbrella term or the entire procedure for controlling and eradicating all the causes of violence. (Miall, Ramsbothan & Woodhouse, 2000).

As in the case of Israeli–Palestinian conflict, which opposes resolution and returned to its original stage once its irresolvable character displayed. Leaving management as a default option, which was the major objective of this study, is provide a comprehensive analysis of the barriers to the resolution of the conflict of Israeli-Palestinian. Both at the international level that is United Nation Security Council (UNSC) and at the societal level that is the barriers to the resolution of the conflict promoted by both the Israeli and Palestinian society for the period of 1990 to 2009.

However, despite being a major international organization, the UN's role and decisions were been influenced by super-powers such as the United States (US). The roles of US is significant in that as its instigate the continuation of the violence in the Israeli-Palestinian and also serve as a barrier to the resolution of the conflict at the international level. Making any resolution undertaken by the UN with regard to the conflict to be obsolete and ineffective in settling the conflict but only to be able to manage it. The study would examines the continuing significance of the United Nations' (UN) inability to resolve the conflict between Israeli and Palestinian.

At the societal level (Israeli-Palestinian), the barriers to the resolution of the conflict was as the result of the nature of the Israeli-Palestinian conflict, its characteristics and history, and the relations between the parties. Barriers to the resolution of the conflict are the result of the contradictory opinions of the adversaries on important matters such as, for instance, territory and borders. There are also predicaments arising from differences and contradictions between identities, values, beliefs, historical narratives, collective memories, and the myths of the parties regarding the origins and development of the conflict and the ways of managing it, as well as the feasibility of its resolution.

1.2 Methodology

This research will mainly use historical, qualitative method and in addition theoretical perspective to support the study. Further, it is vital also to understand that this study is about barriers on the resolution of Israeli-Palestinian conflict and the UN role historically at different period in time and about the tangible and intangible factor as a barrier to resolution of the conflict, which play a major role in the resumption of violence within the two communities. That is policy, and decision adopted by both Israeli and Palestinian governments. For the study, many various sources will be reviewed which includes books, official United Nation documents, official government documents, articles and journals periodically would utilized. It is also vital to note that they are some limitation to the study, because of the issue we are been presented with is mainly optional method that was based on many different factors and conditions.

The discussion here should be understood as the review of pass study, a documented history concerning past event. However a pragmatic suggestion for a future Israeli-Palestinian conflict resolution. More precisely, analysing and evaluating the past historical events with specification on the barriers to the resolution of Israeli-Palestinian conflict. This research will desire to examine and analyse this proposal within the perspective of historical context using history as the evidence for possibility of the resolution of the conflict. As mentioned earlier this research will also be supported with the theoretical context for finding more solution for the resolution of the Israeli-Palestinian conflict. Here the study would pay more attention also to the concept of conflict resolution, peace, peace-making and peacekeeping. More importantly, the study would also look into various approaches to the resolution of Israeli-Palestinian conflict including in particular the role of compassion in conflict resolution as recommendation for future resolution of Israel- Palestine conflict.

In order to examine quality of the supposition of the one-state or two states solution the study would focused on the barriers to the resolution of the conflict, the UN roles towards management of the conflict and its ineffectiveness to resolute the conflict as well as various issues and aspect related to the circumstances must be comprehensively analysed and examined. The study would follow a confident pragmatic method particularly on the possibility for the resolution of the conflict, instead of taking position on moral stance to support or against both side of the debate.

1.3 Statement of the Problem

The failure of Oslo process led a return to violent confrontation and the psychological behaviour in terms of xenophobia that exist between the adversaries. There is no possibility of progress because of incompatible opinions, values, interest, belief and principle that exists between the parties in this situation. This incompatibility led to a failure and to stopped, decreased, and comprehensively, terminate the use of violence permanently making management a default option. The development prompted this research to examine the barriers to the resolution of Israeli-Palestinian conflict that is barrier role-play by both the US at the international level and the role-play by the Israeli-Palestinian at the society level.

More specifically the UN's role toward the resolutions of the conflict and how the UN decisions are influence by the US serving as the barrier to the resolution Israeli-Palestinian conflict at the international level leaving management as default option. In general, at its basic what roles play by the adversaries (Israeli and Palestine) that leads to barriers, and proven difficulties in the resolution of the conflict and eventually resumption of violence at their respective societal level.

1.4 Objectives and Significance of the Study

The major objective of this research is to examine the role of UNSC in the resolution of Israeli-Palestine conflict and barrier role-play by the US at the international level. In addition, at the societal level what barriers role display by the adversaries to the resolution of the conflict as well. To achieve this objective, the following specific questions must be address in other to establish causality:

1. What is Israeli-Palestine conflict?
2. What is the role of UNSC in the resolution of the Israeli-Palestinian conflict?
3. What is are the barrier to the resolution of Israeli-Palestinian conflict (role-play by US at the international level)?
4. What are the barriers to the resolution of Israeli-Palestinian conflict (role-play by the adversaries at the societal level)?
5. Is peace possible between Israeli-Palestinian?

This study is significant and important in the following ways:

1. It is the hope of this study help policy makers come up with reasonable solutions to solving the long protracted Arab-Israeli Conflict.
2. Since conflict is an important aspect of human life, it is the desire of the research to open up new avenues and channels of adequately solving the Arab-Israeli Conflict.
3. Since this is an academic exercise, it is the desire of the researcher that the outcome of this study will contribute significantly to both students and researchers in the area of Conflict and Peace studies.

1.5 Scope and Limitations of the Study

As earlier stated this research would utilize qualitative approach, which signified that the findings of this research is inadequate and cannot be used to generalize the entire Middle East conflicts make mention at the introductory part of this research. However, more importantly this research can only cover and paid more specific and particular attention to Israeli-Palestinian conflict especially from the period of 1990-2009. This is vital because of the period set for the research as well financial constraints. This research would also give particular attention to the distinctive feature of Israeli-Palestine conflict. Why it resists resolution and leaving management as a default option, the management strategies, the failure of the effort to end violence confrontation, the broke-out of the violence in 2000, the use of the phenomenon of psychological and the compassion roles in conflict resolution approach as a specific strategy of the management and resolution of Israeli- Palestine conflict.

Following the general introduction in chapter one, statement of the problem, methodology, significance and objective of the study is well cited. In chapter two the study focused on the history of Israelis- Palestinian conflict and resolutions attempts roles play by the UN toward the resolution the resolution of Israeli-Palestinian conflict at different period in time and barriers role play by the US that impede the peace process as the result making the UN to be ineffective and obsolete. In chapter three the study looked into the theoretical framework, perspectives on conflict, peace and international relations approach. In chapter four of the study an analysis on conflict resolution strategies with regard to the barriers to the resolution of the conflict from both Israeli and Palestinian societal perspectives. Chapter five discusses the barriers to the resolution of the conflict, recommendations and conclusion.

CHAPTER TWO

History of Israeli- Palestine Conflict and Resolution Attempts

2.1 History of Israeli-Palestinian Conflict

Any attempt to provide an explanation regarding the lack of success of the Oslo procedure ought to recall the legacy of Arab-Israeli peace making. This is because the Israeli- Palestine conflict is commonly been interpreted as one aspect of basic of the conflict, and this has helped shape expectancies concerning the Oslo approach and next tasks (Don Peretz 1996).

In November 1947, the UN determined to partition Palestine among the adversary, the Jewish- Israeli and the Palestinian Arabs. The Israel were usually the immigrant that has run away from hostility and end up settling in what they regarded as their ancient place of birth, the latter, however, was the country's originating residents (Palestinian). However, the result becomes the rapid increase of violent conflict between the two communities, which is escalating in view that Israel people who migrated first reach and settle in Palestine toward the end of 19th century. In May 1948, a period after the creation and recognition of the state of Israel, the neighbouring Arab countries intervened; suddenly the intergroup disagreement eventually became an interstate war. The war ends in 1949 with the cease-fire agreement among Egypt, Lebanon, Syria, Jordan and Israel after the UN intervene negotiations. The Palestinians most of whom have been deprived of their right, or have run, and were not involved to these peace accords. Hence, an action and plan were set consistently which contended troubles among the Arabs and the Israelis are been resolved on a nation-to-nation basis. However, the accord did not result to peace treaties that would succeed in achieving, only after three more repeats of violence (Gopher, U. 2006).

The 1948 defeat in the Arab-Israeli war, the ambiguous armistice agreement that followed and the growing belief in the need for collective Arab actions that characterized the second critical turning point created the conditions for the third critical turning point, which was highlighted by the 1967 Arab-Israeli war. The Six-Day War, as it is also known, which involved Israel, Egypt, Syria and Jordan, brought many significant changes to the region and helped to sow the seeds for the next and fourth critical turning point. The war resulted from a combination of factors, including increased tensions between Israel, Egypt and Syria, and internal problems within the

Israel state, evidenced by the anxiety of elites, demographic conditions and economic strains. The key motives behind it are, however, still debated among historians. The war constituted another humiliating moment for the Arab countries. In one day, the Israelis had destroyed the Egyptian air force. Five days later, they occupied the Gaza Strip, the Sinai Peninsula, the West Bank, East Jerusalem and the Golan Heights. Again, huge movements of refugees accompanied these military actions, which would be a source of enormous political difficulties in the future. This conflict again revealed the limits Arab military and political power and led to further fragmentation. It was also clear evidence of the regional dominance of Israel. Yet 1967 was more than a military defeat. It sounded the death knell of the idea of Pan-Arabism as promoted by Nasser. There was a growing realization that Arab political unity was merely an illusion. Its last expression, the 1973 war against Israel, led by Egypt and Syria. The political fragmentation within the Middle East had actually become more apparent, soon after the death of Nasser in 1970. (Rodhan, Herd & Watanabe 2011)

In 1979, a peace agreement was signed by Egypt and Israel with the help support of the US which recommended the interstate notion of the Arab- Israeli struggle and its aspects (Quandt, 1977). This event became an essential touchstone marking a significant change in the development and standard stage of the conflict, and its effect on the next peace-making determination cannot be overstated (Hirhschfeld 2000). Approximately a year and a half in advance, Egyptian leader Anwar Sadat travelled to Jerusalem, performing “the bold, the great creative power, the impressive, the extraordinary, and certainly the stimulated” (Stein, 1982).

This flow, which credited Egypt’s shock assault at the Israeli military inside the Sinai desert in 1973, attempt to break the “Psychological barrier” to peace process among the two states. But, via traveling to Israel and in the long run re-obtaining every piece of Egypt’s land, Sadat now not only reinforced the interstate notion of the Arab- Israel warfare, however also created hope with strong belief concerning the time to come peace-making endeavours. Even as the Arab leader might receive Israel, the latter might need to return all the area of land it inhabited in 1967 (Stein, 1999). But, there has been an outstanding anomaly to this rule: Israel only approves to independence for the Palestinians within the West Bank and the Gaza Strip (Stein, Janice Gross, 1982).

Arab-Israeli peace process since 1979 can consequently be examined to two standard issue: Whilst majority Israelis had been longing for an Arab leader “Anwar Sadat” who could bring down the wall of hostility that circles them. Many Arabs (and a few Israelis) have held on for an Israeli leader ideally with a substantial military background “De Gaulle” who might withdraw from all of the areas of land belonging to Palestinian. Towards the end of the 1980s and the beginning of 1990s, the Israeli-Palestinian track appeared to live up to these presumptions. Subsequently, the outbreak of the first intifada with Jordan withdrawal from the West Bank, the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) declare the creation of an independent Palestinian State and its representatives appear at the Madrid convention as part of juncture Jordanian-Palestinian delegation (Stein, Janice Gross, 1982).

In 1992 with the effort to overcome the territories become nothing, a retired Israeli general, Yitzhak Rabin, has become prime minister. In the Oslo agreement of 1993, in which Israel and the PLO formally understand and recognized each other. The issues intersect at the same time as Israeli anticipated Arafat and his men to end the territorial dispute and normalize relations with it, PLO called onto Rabin to accept and act by the way of the peace of the courageous and its prerequisites. Also, the ancient step forward gave both the PLO and the Israel’s Labour Party an aspect over their inter-group rivals (Stein, Janice Gross, 1982).

Scholars and students of conflict and conflict resolution for quite a time keep favouring Sadat’s and De- Gaulle’s potential to convert an extended conflict and permit for its successful ending (Kelman 1985; Kellerman & Rubin 1988; Lustick 1993). Though, a better inspection indicates that the Egypt- Israeli peace procedure and Algeria conflict for independence have able to only restricted inside into the Israeli- Palestinian situation. The disagreement between Egypt and Israel became from the start of an interstate war. This fact became unclear due to President Nasser’s search for regional dominance in the 1950s and 1960s, which induced him to talk in the call of Pan-Arabism, and Israel aptness to just accept his oratory at first value. However, the Arab defeat in 1967 reverted the dispute to its innitial stage with the assist from the United States, which also considered the Arab- Israeli struggle thru a statist prism. However, when looking at the French relation to Algeria was very steady, this conflict was part of the technique of decolonization within the third world countries. At the particular

period, France so far had strong institutions and honour political culture and tradition, (Schmitt 2004).

One place in which the interstate preconceptions regarding the Israeli- Palestinian war is demonstrated is the increasing literature on the failure of the Oslo process. Most of the detailed examination pay attention to the function of the party's leaders, as though they have been heads of the country and no longer leader of organization or groups (Pundak 2001) as Israeli expert analyst who takes part in the mediation process that leads to Oslo agreement, profess;

“One ought to reason that peace among Israeli and Palestinians is certainly not possible. Or one may want to conclude that peace is feasible however, the two sides do no longer still recognized it because of the only possible option, is consequently now not ready to make the essential painful acknowledgment. However, the evidence points to a third clarification. There has been, in truth, a possibility for peace, but it was misused and waste through mistake and mismanagement of the whole process”

He subsequently, relate the failure of Israeli Prime Minister Benjamin Netanyahu and Ehud Barak and the associate Palestinian equivalent to strengthen the peace procedure reach climax in the Camp David summit in 2000 and the broke-out of the second Palestinian intifada. At the same time as recognizing those different factors, for instance the two sides “lack of concern for each other feeling”. To each every other experiencing distress and hardship from the action of provoking unlawful behaviour and disinformation with the aid of Palestinians, and their premature political arrangement additionally, contribute to the outbreak violence, (Pundak 2001) prominence to the failure of the party's leaders to seize the possibility for peace (Beilin 2001).

Sayigh, a Palestinian academician who was also among those involved in the peace process also reflects the picture of Pundak's assertion. Sayigh (2001) affirm it was Arafat who lacked a clear approach and his political man arrangement has been marked by an excessive degree of spontaneity and lack of understanding. He affirms that regardless of the material beneficence of succeeding Israeli government to the collapse of the Oslo Scheme, Arafat is responsible for historical misunderstanding, with effect for Palestinians substantially historic dimensions (2001). Ben Ami, has the same view as well also, “Arafat is not always a leader. He is a fable, a leader who makes choice

and decisions, which sometimes ruin his constituency, and he every now and then should pay the price together with his own profession. De Gaulle was a leader, Arafat is not a leader who confront the waves, but rather he is using them” (Sayigh 2001).

These and different other perspectives replicate the succeeding interstate bias towards the Israeli- Palestinian struggles. This was display inside the use of principles and standards taken from the dimension of Interstate struggle to figure it. Pundak and Sayigh accentuate the collapse of the leadership as an each side to impact damage through. However, the do not remember the constraints on those leaders, specifically the delicate consensus within their organizations and their mutually confined room for manipulation (Shikaki 2002). The hidden possibility paradigm is likewise deceptive as it fails to attest that peace-making in intergroup conflicts is an ongoing business, (Saunders 1995; Kriesberg 2001; Malley & Agha 2001).

2.2 United Nation Roles, and Super-Power Hegemony in International System, Towards the Resolution of Israeli-Palestinian Conflict.

The presence of non-state actor at the international level has perpetually remained inspected among the proponent liberalism including constructivism viewpoints. Nevertheless, notwithstanding UN continued to remain dominant international institutions. How the UN’s function including its resolutions with regard to Israeli-Palestine is influenced and affected by the hegemonic state such as the US. The study would examine the function and the ineffectiveness of the UN to permanently settle the controversy between Israel and Palestine from the neo-realist viewpoint. Which describes the deficiencies installed in the UN also to shed more light on the interventionist character executed by the US. The meaning in this subject was to additionally to examine into a philosophical debate the fundamental reasons of which meant to explain the neo-realist strategy, also the notions of foreign policies and hegemony. It considered the nation state as the principal character in expanding its abilities to control including dominating the international system. The function of UN presently is in question but the importance of its existence persists significantly to the global system because of nation state recognitions beside humanitarian aid, developmental program, including other member’s gains. As this study illustrates the effect is that the nations state remain the most significant determinant controlling the global system as the result making certain conflict becoming protracted and intractable while influencing and impending all means of a peace process (Shlaim 2002).

The study will focus on addressing the Israeli-Palestinian disagreement from the neo-realist viewpoint, focusing on ideas of international system including hegemony. The UN functions in continues to encourage collaboration, cooperation and support between member's countries at peace or conflict becomes considerably appreciated but many have examined the ineffective efforts of the UN. In analysing the barriers to the resolution of Israel-Palestinian conflict, the study would examine a number of profound research to build reasoning that provide critiques on the lack of success and ineffectiveness of the UN and of the US interference to influence and veto must of the resolution take by the UN at different period historically. A particular attention includes from the inception of UN's function in rendering solutions to the Israel-Palestine conflict, and the US's policy toward the conflict. The research clarifies from the Bush Sr., Clinton, and Bush Jr. Government. This study would not consider Obama's administration reflecting that there was nothing change with regard to the US's strategy towards Israel- Palestine issue because the aims for peace have continued the disappointing matter with a fruitless result for several times.

2.3 The UN Engagement in the Israel- Palestinian Conflict in Early Years

The conflict, centring on the struggle among Israel, also named Jewish nationalism, and Arab nationalism for the control of power over Palestine, has not alone concerned the Israel and Arab settlers of Palestine, yet also their separate supporters throughout the world. These parties include Israelis and non-Israel advocate of an Israel state simultaneously with segments of the Arab League including their advocates throughout Islamic states and numerous Third World Countries. The UN, as an international organization, which was designed to keep peace including security in the world, has proposed to arbitrate this hostility since its early years. Some of its immediate intervention purposes include the following:

In February 1947, the British government directed the Palestine issue over to the UN. Britain demanded that UN should set a panel to examine the eventuality of a Mandatory Palestine. In reply, UN during the United Nation General Assembly (UNGA) agreed to the demand by setting a Special Committee to study the issue, the United Nations Special Commission on Palestine (UNSCOP). The Committee prescribed two recommendations: one would partition Palestine into separate Israel and Arab countries, and the other would constitute a sovereign federal system consisting of Arab and Israel state including Jerusalem as its capital. Many of the

committees approved the first recommendation; just a few opted for the second (Don Peretz 1996).

On November 29, 1947, the UN General Assembly declared Resolution 181 - the partition plan. The Jewish Agency, the delegate of the Israel society at that moment, received the plan in spite of significant dissatisfaction, while the Arabs declined it. This move declared the conclusion of the British Mandate over Palestine on May 14, 1948. In May 1948, Israel announced itself sovereign, after the UN's recommendation of the partition of Palestine. Its Arab neighbours whose intention was to change the partition plan (Peretz 1996) consequently assaulted Israel.

On July 15, 1948, the United Nation Security Council (UNSC) passed Resolution 54, commanding all adversary to announce a ceasefire in the definite workable terms, asserting that whatever violation of this cease-fire would fit as a "breach of peace" below Chapter VII of the UN Charter and trigger more violence conflict. Regardless of the UN call, the fight continued. During April 1949, the United Nation Truce Consular Commission for Palestine (UNTCC), set by the UNSC to encourage amicable agreement, organize a meeting in Lausanne, Switzerland, that displeased to attain an agreement on the partition borders or the issue of Palestinian refugees. Notwithstanding, Israel became a permanent member of the UN on May 11, 1949 (Gawdat Bahgat, 2009).

Throughout the Six-Day War in June 1967, a reconciliation plan came with UNSC resolution 242, recorded November 22, 1967. It asserted that Israel should retreat from all invaded areas in dialogue for peace and acceptance. It further supported for the end of all cases or circumstances of hostility and reverence for, and acknowledgment of, the independence, national honour and political sovereignty of every country in the region. Notwithstanding all certain resolutions, the UN has failed to produce a complete resolution to the conflict. This research intends to identify the causes why the UN as an international organization that was instituted with the objective of keeping global peace and security has been unsuccessful to do so with regard to the Israeli-Palestinian conflict (Dhanapala 2005).

The UN has remained concerned with the complexities faced in the Middle East from its earliest years of initiation. In attempting to address these predicaments, it has engaged tools varying from the formulation of policies for the amicable settlement of

the disputes to the deployment of different peacekeeping processes. The central issue concerning the UN in the Middle East is the condition of Palestine. The Middle East predicament is the most lasting crisis challenged the UN. The intricacy has its origins of the time the UNGA suggested the partition of the Palestine mandating separate Israelis and Palestinian states (Pubantz & Allphin, 2003).

Palestine appeared not exist as a separate governmental entity until the time when Britain took over the state towards the end of the World War I. Throughout First World War, the British gave assurances to the Arab nationalists also Israel to promote both their demands for independence. They further approved confidential negotiations concerning the partition of the Ottoman Empire among its different ally's powers such as France, Russia, also Italy. In exchange for assistance against the Ottoman Turks, also the British pledged to promote Arab ambitions for independence (Pubantz & Allphin, 2003).

Negotiations were conduct through an interchange of communication, called the Husayn-McMahon Correspondence between the High Commissioner in Egypt, Sir Henry McMahon, and the Sherif Husayn. The exchange of messages was not an official agreement just a slightly problematic perception that the British would help Arab independence if the Arabs enter a military coalition against the Turks (Peretz, 1996). The Israel also assisted the British in the war against the Turks, taking into thought Britain's agreements for a Israel country in Palestine, as they possessed limited progress in securing universal recognition of their ambitions in Palestine. The Israel perceived this as the main political effort to obtain acceptance lay nowhere else yet in Britain. Hither insight convinced Dr. Chaim Weizman, a Israeli leader, to complement wider British political interest, and aims to convince American Jews to assist the British conflict in order to gain the support of the Jews in Deutschland, Muscovy, and Austria-Hungary and to obtain assistance for British political interest in the Middle East (Shlaim 2002).

In return, the British Government on November 2, 1917, under Foreign Secretary Arthur J. Balfour published a community report in the copy of a message described the Balfour Declaration to Lord Rothschild, Head of the British Zionist Organization. Aside from working to value their loyalty to the Israel, in exchange for their stake in the fight toward the Turks. The British further assumed that promoting a Israel state in

Palestine was the straightforward process of acquiring permanent British control in imperative area of the Middle East region, east of the Suez Canal, as Palestine was an essential connection on the land tours to India (Bickerton & Carla, 2009).

2.4 The Role of UN in the Resolution of Israel- Palestine Conflict after the Cold War

From the President Carter's Camp David summit, the US commitment of the 1982 Lebanese conflict by the immediate deployment of US diplomats in Beirut, to President George H.W. Bush's Madrid Summit were completely initiated with inappreciable interest for UN engagement. With respect to the Madrid Talks which George H.W. summon following the success of the UN-authorized action eliminating Saddam Hussein through Kuwait conflict, the UN was left to barely perform the function of an observer (Kaczorowska, 2003). Account of the UN's engagement in the conflict remarks that the system has several usually not been enabled to execute its responsibility because the US decided to lead on most matters concerning the conflict. With the passing of the Cold War also the emergence of the first Gulf Conflict, the UN including the US joined capabilities by mutual approval of the administration in Washington and the Security Council in New York. This "alliance" among the two strands, the US and the UN, as Pubantz and Moore (2003) inserted, presented interesting possibilities for a general peace in the Middle East, however, it further place the UN in the unusual-risk situation of being inspected as little more than an apparatus of US external policy (Pubantz & Moore 2003).

This concentration, on another hand, increased the likelihood that every future division of UN policies would create an American hostile attitude and unilateral US action in the Middle East. This particular rose as the discussion over occupying Iraq cooked up in 2002 and concluded in the American-British attack of Iraq without UN permission following March 2003. The success of the US in the Gulf gave a concerted effort by the George H.W. Bush government to lead a comprehensive agreement in the Israeli-Palestinian dispute. However, in the form of the Nixon approach of restricting the function of the UN in the conflict, the Madrid reports under George H.W. Bush was initiated below the support of the US, without significant engagement of the UN (Kaczorowska, 2003).

Then in 1993 the Oslo Accord, took without US engagement, made the participants accept to sign agreements on the White House garden (Jones and Hart, 2008). Soliciting to provide a permanent peace agreement to the Israeli-Palestinian conflict. Once confirmed, the implementation of the Accords became the focal tip of US foreign policy on the Israeli-Palestinian dispute throughout the Clinton Administration (Jones and Hart, 2008). There was, however, side-line of the UN in the agreements, also the UN Ambassador, Madeleine Albright, by 1994 drafted in a letter to the General Assembly asserting that the US aim for this year was to secure current UN recommendations on the Israeli-Palestinian conflict unnecessary considering two-sided consultations were initiated (Bennis, 2001). The Oslo peace method did not satisfy its planned mission. Oslo's five-year interim time as accepted by the members and extended to the year 2000 with no improvement on the important matters concerning Palestine: a Palestinian independent state, boundaries, refugees, East Jerusalem, and agreements (Bennis, 2001).

Furthermore, just a little success had been made on the few complicated problems that were thought to have been settled. This failure indicated the necessity for different mediation at the Camp David organised by President Clinton also supported by the second Intifada (Avi Shlaim, 2002). UN Secretary-General Kofi Annan played a function by starting the work to break the continuation of the violence. This progress presented his unique honesty on Middle East affairs and gave the UN important position in the peace process reasonable. This time, the UN was approaching a significant international policy difficulty for the US with surprisingly parallel activities; both collaborating to approach the most complicated global predicaments. In the means, the UN renewed locus to the Middle East, especially to the Israeli-Palestinian friction it first approached 53 years earlier, and the US gave up its solitary attainment in the region (Pubantz and Moore, 2003). Violence yet intensified despite the combined efforts of UN and US. The region witnessed a set of bloody self-destruction attacks in 2001 organized by Palestinian groups and following retaliation military killings of Palestinian leaders on the West Bank including the Gaza Strip. These activities definitely terminated the chance of an early re-commencement of peace symposia (Pubantz & Moore, 2003).

2.4 US's Roles in the Resolution of Israel- Palestine Conflict following the Cold War

From Reagan to George H.W. Bush, Bill Clinton, also George W. Bush, the US strategy in the Middle East proceeded to paralyze the United Nations. The issue of Palestine continued unsolved despite the many strategies to the peace process, and UN resolution 242 remains to induce disagreement. The function performed by the US in the fight proceeded to display during the post-Cold War era (Shlaim, 2003).

As the Gulf War desisted, George H.W. Bush's government ratified a five-period-plan for the eventuality of the Middle East, described the five pillars of Wisdom: a) democracy, b) economic development, c) arms control, d) Gulf security, also e) the settlement of the Israeli-Palestinian conflict (Shlaim, 2003). The plan was a process of realizing the enormously spoken of New World Order that began with the conclusion of the Cold War, which marked the US appearing as the single superpower. At that moment the US including its Arab partners did not perform any effort to propose democracy to the Arab society, to control arms sales to the Middle East, to foster inclusive economic equity or to set the grounds of a self-governing system in the Gulf (Shlaim, 2003).

Nevertheless, the factor of resolving the Israeli-Palestinian dispute experienced sustained consideration and the American-sponsored peace process was started in October 1991 with the gathering in Madrid. Just like the previous peace procedure conference, the Conference stood on UN Decisions 242 also 338. President Bush guaranteed to work for an agreement based on safety for Israel and justice for Palestine. Bush's proposal to the peace process stated that Israel should stop building new settlements on the West Bank. Israel has been presented with two choices: either to continue building settlements in the West Bank and lose US support to Israel or stop building settlements and continue getting US support (Shlaim, 2003). In proceeding so, President Bush dragged Israeli Prime Minister Itzhak Shamir, who remained unwilling to settle, toward the peace process based on Bush's two decisions. Bush's efforts later went on to risk his political ambitions as observed by his loss in the US presidential elections the subsequent year. The Palestinian issue continued unsolved and Bush's initial promise for peace could not be actualized (Shlaim, 2003).

2.5 Bill Clinton and Israel policy (1993-2001)

President Clinton's administration policy on Israel remained more pro-Israel. He quickly modified George H.W. Bush's even-handed policies with the one that favoured Israel. Martin Indyk, Assistant Secretary of State for Near East Affairs period to Clinton's Administration, presented a lecture at the Washington Institute for Near East Policy on May 18, 1993, indicating the US government's active assistance in supporting Israeli Interests (Shlaim, 2002). He further asserted that Israel had to be remain strong while the peace procedure proceeded and that Iran including Iraq ought to be kept weak. The plan of the US administration was to defend Israel on the Eastern face by selling the Middle East procedure from an edge of cooperating with Israel, and not rejected it. One fascinating detail characterizing the position the US has acted to prevent the entire peace method rests on Indyk's comment that a retreat of Israel from occupied areas would lead to jeopardies to Israel's safety; Israel would, accordingly, particularly consider such contingencies if it knew that the US stood behind it (Shlaim, 2002). This apparent interference of the peacekeeping means further shed more light on the UN's growing lack of effectiveness (Shlaim, 2003).

United States' activities obstructing the peace procedure extended to display repeatedly in the Oslo Accords of 1993 during the Camp David Summit of July 2000. In the Oslo Accords, though Israel and the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) proclaimed that they had entered into an agreement and had the Declaration of Principles of the treaty officially endorsed by President Clinton on September 13th, 1993, the permanent peace agreement was however not realized because of some contentions. The understanding included some imprecise references to "territories also relate to powers to be given or retained." (Fernandez, 2005). This uncertainty encouraged great disparities between Israel and the PLO, also two months later President Clinton declined the UNGA's acceptance of Resolution 194 that supported the fairness of refugees, a significant concern in the conflict. The US status on this issue was that there was no need to back the resolution, as the Oslo agreement executed the former agreements "obsolete and anachronistic." (Fernandez, 2005). The United States' waning support for the decision made the Palestinian issue lose the legitimate right to fair compensation and the restoration of Palestinian refugees to their occupied homelands (Fernandez, 2005).

The result out of the Camp David summit further revealed the deception by the US in the peace process. President Clinton's activities remained the reason for the collapse of the Accords because he perpetrated many lapses that made the Israelis to disregard UNSC Resolutions 446 including 465 of the Fourth Geneva Convention, both of which forbid the systematic "transfer of civilian residents into occupied areas obtained through the Six-Day War" (Fernandez, 2005). The result can consequently not be dodged that Clinton's active pledge to Israel, as stated in Indyk's address, weakened his trustworthiness, and affected the capability of the UN as entirely (Fernandez, 2005).

2.6 George W. Bush (2001) – period before 9/11 attack

Unlike Clinton, President George W. Bush's approach regarding the peace means varied in that he gave the matter as the duty of both factions to resolve the conflict. Gawdat (2009) states that Bush may have chosen to distance himself from the Middle East peace procedure following studying from the failure of his predecessor Clinton (Gawdat, 2009). Bush, unlike Clinton, proposed no relationship with the Palestinian leader, Yasser Arafat, yet secured ample connections with the Israeli leader, Ariel Sharon. Bush's opinion was that the PLO was a terrorist organization (Shlaim, 2002). Inspired by Bush's opinion, Sharon stated that he could not continue agreements with the Palestinian Authority until there was an absolute end of violence. The study here disagrees with Bush's approach to handling the problem of Israel-Palestinian, because it might increase resentment rather of endeavouring peace. This comprehension cannot support the decree of the UN, as the proceedings have already confirmed that Bush could simply veto whatever decision would intend at settling peace among Israel and Palestine (Shlaim, 2002).

2.6 The role of the US in the conflict after 9/11

Following 1989, an extraordinary time in World Politics sealed with the collapse of the Soviet Bloc, September 11, 2001 (9/11) was assumed to be a different major turning position in international politics. Nevertheless, when the result is assessed, it can be simply recognized that notwithstanding the trauma of September 11th several significant appearances of international politics have not changed. The fundamental political structure of world politics created on the notion of the sovereign nation-states and the predicaments of global governance in an anarchic system world emerging from

the policy has not changed. The US' rejoinder to 9/11 has happened in a distinct assertiveness in the US foreign policy (Ramin, 2005).

The war on international terrorism and the effort to control the spread of armaments of mass destruction have become the centre-focus of US foreign policy, thereby, indicating the change (Bernel, 2008). The war on global terrorism has been executed as a means to prevent a recurrence of the 9/11 tragedy, displaying in the US interventions in Iraq during 2003 including Afghanistan. The 9/11 terrorist assault on the US caused far-reaching outcomes for various perspectives of US foreign policy, not omitting the relationships between Israel and Palestine. According to Khalid Sheikh Mohammed, the admitted leader of the 9/11 horrors, the attack was formulated with the "purpose of concentrating the American citizens on the crimes that America continued perpetrating by backing Israel against the Palestinian people and America's self-serving foreign policy that weakens Arab authorities and advanced to promote exploitation of the Arab Muslim people" (Bernel, 2008).

Shlaim (2002) moreover states that several Israelis believed that the 9/11 incident would present increase to great commiseration and backing for the US in its own fight against Palestinian opposition. Israeli Prime Minister Sharon gave a report that Arafat (PLO leader) was Israel's, Bin Laden. Nonetheless, Colin Powell, US Chairman of the Joint Chiefs, countered America's reply to Sharon's comment. Powell wrote that Israel's effort to demonize Yaser Arafat would show unimportant when he declared the US proposes to omit Israel from any anti-terror military operation. In particular, even as Israel was omitted from the emerging antiterrorist alliance, some of its rivals such as Syria including Iran were being included into membership. Hizbullah, Hamas, and Islamic Jihad were conspicuously missing from the list of 27 terrorist groups that had their assets halted and freezing by the US Congress (Bernel, 2008).

Shortly following the 9/11 strike, George W. Bush delivered the powerful announcement to time, displaying that the US would wage a fresh war. That expression signified the commencement of a different course in US foreign policy, though, to some extent, it served vast continuum with the past. The announcement accompanied the US government's support of a self-governing Palestinian state, with East Jerusalem as its capital. The recommended procedure stated to have been in readiness earlier to 9/11, considered quitting back almost all of the West Bank to Palestinian government

(Shlaim, 2002). Israel's Sharon seemed not endorse the idea because he was committed to retaining the entirety of Jerusalem under Israeli jurisdictions. He was not ready to concede to the Palestinian Authority more than 42 percent of the West Bank, securing an ineffective Palestinian entity. Sharon decided to display annoyance with US activities by behaving aggressively toward the Palestinian Authority. This development in reaction led to the US asking that Israel evacuate the West Bank immediately. The US reminded Sharon that a conflict toward Palestinians threatened the weak alliance against the Taliban government including Osama Bin Laden. Nevertheless, Sharon flatly declined the US requests, challenging its main partner that contributed approximately \$3 billion in funding each year (Shlaim, 2002).

The study make a comprehension that UN was ineffective to permanently resolute the Israeli-Palestinian conflict at the international level simply because of the barrier role-play by the US toward the resolution of the conflict of Israeli-Palestinian. This can observed in the history of the UN's involvement in the conflict notes that the organization has most often not been allowed to perform its task because the US tried to preside over most issues concerning the conflict. During the Six-Day War in June, 1967, a mediation proposal arrived with UN Security Council Resolution 242, dated November 22, 1967. It stated that Israel should withdraw from occupied lands in exchange for peace and recognition. It also advocated for the termination of all claims or states of belligerency and respect for, and acknowledgement of, the sovereignty, territorial integrity and political independence of every state in the area. Despite all these efforts, the UN has failed to bring about a comprehensive solution to the conflict.

After the cold war, the UN and US merged forces by common consent of the administration in Washington and the Security Council in New York. This "marriage" between the two strands, the US and the UN. This "marriage" between the two strands, the US and the UN, exciting prospects for a comprehensive peace in the Middle East. In particular, the Israeli-Palestinian issue, though it also put the UN in the high-risk position of being viewed as little more than an instrument of US foreign policy. Then in 1993 the Oslo Accord, held without US involvement, made the parties agree to sign treaties on the White House lawn (Jones & Hart, 2008: 105), seeking to produce a lasting peace settlement to the conflict. Once signed, the implementation of the Accords became the focal point of US foreign Policy on the Israeli-Palestinian conflict

during the Clinton Administration (Jones and Hart, 2008). There was still exclusion of the UN in the negotiations.

In the next chapter, the study would focus on the theoretical framework, perspective on peace, conflict and international relations. With regard to theoretical framework as it been state earlier at the methodology of this study that the study would utilized qualitative, historical perspective and in particular, theoretical frame work to support the study. This vital to the study especially when looking at the concept of peace on which the study would try to make comprehension of it in the context of Israeli-Palestinian issue. That how can we define peace in the context of this study in the context of Israeli-Palestinian precisely? In addition, the concept of conflict, importantly the study would try to examine different theory of conflict and which would best define Israeli-Palestinian issue. The international perspective is also a very important to the study as well. Here the point of focus for the study is concept of international system. The study here would link the role of the UN to Israeli-Palestinian conflict and the concept of hegemony to explain the US role at the international level with regard to Israeli-Palestinian conflict.

CHAPTER THREE

Theoretical Framework, Perspectives on Conflict, Peace and International Relations

3.1 Definition of Conflict

The conception of intimidation, or real incidence of war, is vital for installation of conflict prevention or control measure, and consequently, it is crucial to address the concept of conflict earlier than examining the way to prevent and control such incidence. For us to understand conflict on the basis of this research, step one is to apprehend what conflict is made up precisely. The departing point for this research is the classical characterization of conflict (provided below), in line with which conflict is the consequence of conflicting pursuits regarding limited resources, purpose or aim-dissimilarity, and dissatisfaction (Wallensteen 2002).

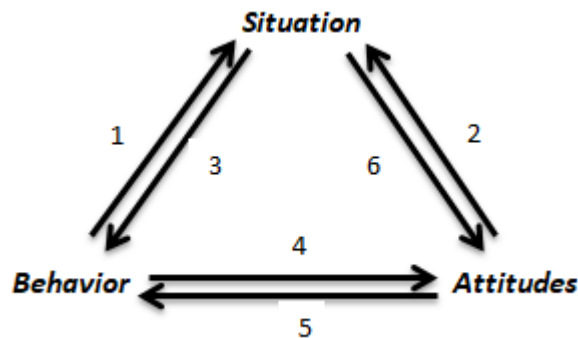
This thesis would also pay a more particular attention to the past and more recent study of the concept conflict. Scholars and international expert analyst of conflict and conflict resolution suggest that conflicts here must not be described clearly in terms of violence (behaviour) or abhorrence (attitudes), but additionally consist of animosity or “differences in issue position” (*position defferenzen*), (Czempiel 1981). This sort of definition is contrived to consist of conflict outside the classical military domain and is based totally on behavioral aspects (Czempiel 1981).

According to Mitchell, categorize conflict structure into three components; attitudes, behavior, and situation that collaborate and actualize conflicts among actors. (Mitchell 1981) Mitchell's conflict structure clarifies the complicated truth in a comprehensible manner (model 1). The model was developed for political and military wars, however, is also relevant to the modification in beliefs of conflict that the global network of the community has experienced economic, environmental and human security related issues which have become essential components of international and regional cooperation (Mitchell 1981).

Mitchell's model is suitable to include this. Nevertheless, this model is compounded by the reality that conflicts usually transpire in different-motive reciprocities where the concerned adversary both possess collaborative including contentious aims and Mitchell's model looks to have ignored this pluralistic/multi-faceted/more

complicated dimension to the relationship. (Leung and Tjosvold 1998) The competing component generates conflict also the collaborative component produces purposes to settle an understanding (Deutsch and Krauss 1962). There are, still, examinations which confirm that conflicts have the tendency to transpire notwithstanding if the concerned adversary have extremely compatible purposes. This can be defined by adding impediment, barrier, and interference in the description. The analytical structure displayed here has been improved to give room for an understanding of conflict which comprises stresses, disagreements, social, political and economic concerns, and prior hostility (Mitchell 1981).

Figure1 (Mitchell's Conflict Model)



Mitchell's Conflict Model

1. The situation influences the behaviour (lack the ability to reach the plan objectives, particularly primary objective, generates difficulty also increases the enthusiasm to reach those aims).
2. The situation influences attitudes (countless aims increase the scepticism and suspicion among the participants).
3. Behaviour affects the situation (success can precede different inquiries in the conflict as requests were raised).
4. Behaviour changes the attitudes (destruction grows resentment; progress can affect the party agreement and the idea of "us").
5. Attitudes influence the behaviour (expectations such as "our traditional adversaries may want to attack repeatedly" will influence the preventive plan and defensive operations).

6. Attitudes change the situation (the extended the conflict remains the numerous inquisitions will be proposed).

A conflict has commonly been interpreted as a circumstance in which two or more adversary endeavour to obtain the identical limited resources at the same time. Experts habitually accept that their needs were infinite than one part to have a dispute also that the period circumstance is significant. What results create interest is the term limited resource. The focal point in this debate is inadequacy, but resources require similarly be covered in the analysis. Wallensteen (2002) has denoted explanation that resources are not solely economic in essence, also that the specification might miss conflicts concerning economic bearings, social security, environment, traditional issues, etc. So conflicts are not fundamentally concerning resources, including if they are resources that are available, and importantly, not certainly scarce. A conflict is, furthermore, in several incidents based on understandings, instead than on opinions or conduct as it has frequently been interpreted (Wallensteen, 2002).

Meanwhile explaining the theory of conflict, understanding should be carried as a principal thought considering the conflicts. Moreover, the adversary aims usually are interpreted according to personal understandings. There could signify a plenty of area for settlement in a conflict, yet if the adversaries understand the dispute as being difficult to settle or the adversary to be unreliable this might not support in settling the conflict. The standardizing conflicts (often personally defined) are also issued out of the reasonable explanations. Certain conflicts include faith, preferences, and opinions and do not perpetually become an aggressive issue. Importantly, the study is of the opinion that recommend the subsequent explanation of conflict for the purposes of Israeli-Palestinian context: observed inconsistencies in issue positions within two or more adversary at the identical moment in time in the same geographical location with differences in identity, value, interest, beliefs, opinion, culture religion etc (Wallensteen 2002).

3.1.1 Protracted, Intractable Social Conflict

Protracted social conflicts, consisting of those conflicts in the Middle East regions (Israeli-Palestinian), Congo and Cyprus are very demoralizing. Circumstances and enthusiasm for peace and adherence sometimes come and go in these frameworks; however their standard patterns of malevolence remain constant. And even thought

kindling a sense of hope, those possibilities once they crumble make a contribution to a growing sense of emptiness among the stakeholders, which fuels conflicts inerrability (Coleman, 2000).

Fundamental to this series of hopes and hopelessness is a primary cause of intractable conflicts. They are stable despite exceptional ambiguity and change. If we take into account the Israeli-Palestinian conflict, for instance, it seems by most accounts insoluble, with a past, presents and future concealed in hate, depression and violence. But throughout the years we have gotten additionally visible most significant changes in some essential factors of the conflict which include, policy, leadership, intensification, regional situations, intergroup division, de-escalation of violence, global/ international intervention arrangement and popular sentiments. In other words, we have visible tremendous changes occurring within a framework of stable detrimental relations. This combine contradictory feature of stability amid change is evident in intractable conflicts at all levels from the conflicting parties and acquaintances to warring ethno political adversary. They are immediately pegged unyielding, often continuing in hostile for decades of generation. However, they may be also some of the most unstable and dynamic social strategies on earth. And strangely, it is frequently this dynamism itself, this temperamental shifting of function players, issues, strategies and attitudes, which make these conflicts so tough, to incorporate to resolves (Coleman, 2000).

The growing literature on protracted social conflicts affords a complex image of the phenomenon of intractability (The book title; Beyond Intractability, 2006; Crocker; Hampson & Aall, 2004, 2005; Lewicki; Gray & Elliotts 2003), which posit numerous demanding situations to theory building in the area.

First, those conflicts have a tendency to be complicated, with many aspect of animosity positioned at different stages which include individual, group and communal level. That regularly engages with every other to feed or maintain the conflict (Coleman 2003; Sandole 1999).

Secondly, the sources concerning conflict into this framework stand to be the most important problems, policies, attitudes, leaders or political intention concerning the people are continuously altering yet at any given period of time may remain more or less deciding over the hostilities (Mitchell 2005; Putnam & Peterson 2003).

Thirdly, every dispute of intractable conflict is idiosyncratic; each has its very own special character concerning potential elements accountable for its persistence, as it makes inference beyond one dispute to any other difficult. Although the area of conflict studies have shifted away from more essentialist dialogue concerning the key varying drive going through conflicts in conformity with more complicated models of intractability (Ledrach 1997; Sandole 1999).

Intractable conflicts are conflicts which continue due to the fact they appear not possible to solve. Some experts and scholars have classified it consisting acutely cause of the conflict (Burton 1987). Protracted Social Conflict (Azar 1990), Ethical Conflicts (Pearce & Little John, 1997) and Long Lasting Conflict (Goertz & Diehl 1993) to render homogeneous circumstances Kriesberg (2005) identify three aspects that distinguish intractable from tractable conflicts; their inevitability, enduring and opposition to resolution most protracted conflicts did not start as intractable. However they emerge as so and eventually escalation, conflict interactions, time change, sentiment and the deepness of the conflict. They can be precipitated and emerge from an extensive range of factors and activities, however usually contain crucial problems which includes identity and moral differences, competition for power, high-stake resources and self -dedication (Coleman 2003; Kriesberg 1999; Putnam & Peterson 2003).

Intractable conflicts are generally related to cycles of excessive and low intensity and destructiveness, are usually with high price in both economic and social terms and might grow to be ubiquitous, influencing even humdrum character of disputant lives (Coleman 2000; Deutsch 1973; Fisher 1990, 1997 and Pruitt & Kim 2004).

Theories and research on intractable conflict up to today are in their infancy stage. Despite the fact, that many years of research and studies on social conflict have shed significant light on extensive type of psychological, social and more importantly community based factors of conflicts rising (Deutsch 1973; Kriesberg 2003 Pruitt & Kim 2004), our knowledge of understanding intractability remains disintegrates. In his work on intractable conflict, Coleman cited more than 50 different aspects in the literature concept relate to endurance of adverse conflict. These consist of a ramification of various elements in their context, problems, methods, relationship and effects. But the field has still yet to put a theoretical model that would links this large

numbers of variables and strategies to the basic underlying guideline system and dynamics that is responsible for a conflict resistance to resolution (Coleman, 2000).

Scholars and International Relation expert analyst in person of Edward Azar provide one of the earliest analysis efforts to extensively examine and provide an explanation for understanding the protracted nature of intra- nation conflicts (Dartmouth 1990; E. Azar 1979). Edward Azar one of the precursor of the conflict resolution discipline became the first to recount violent activities in the growing global as protracted social conflict which he define as follows;

“In short, protracted social conflicts arise whilst groups or communities are under privilege of their happiness in their fundamental desires on the premise of the communal recognition but, the straitened circumstance is the consequence of a complicated cause chain regarding the function of the nation and the design of global linkages. Moreover, preliminary situations (home historical putting, colonial legacy and multi-communal features of the society), play essential function in shaping the origin of protracted social conflict” (Azar 1978).

In the influential manuscript, work of Dr Edward Azar (1978-1990), has presented an academic framework for conceptualization and basis from which Protracted Social Conflict expert can build on. At the same time as different works have been introduced to the theoretical basis accustomed by Azar thru descriptive evaluation, in addition evolution of the theoretical basis and conceptualization of Protracted Social Conflict beyond his unique work has been constrained . Majority of the evaluation of Protracted Social Conflict in the literature specializes in the feature and activities of Protracted Social Conflict (Azar, 1978).

3.1.2 Definition of Israel Palestine Conflict

The situation of Israeli-Palestinian conflict, which has in large part becoming one of the largest, and biggest argumentative, and contradictory issues within contemporary day international politics. Whilst these geographical locations have witness struggle and land claims for quite a time extent of history, the contemporary day Israeli-Palestinian struggle is not based on thousand years-old, ancient or biblical wars between the two populations. Neither is it a traditionally and historically deep-rooted religious war among the three major religion of the world (Islam, Christianity, and Judaism), instead, its background is essentially rooted in one hand ,geographical land

claims, while in the other hand, composite modern politics, and in general troubles concerning the sovereignty of the country or state. Similarly confusing topic is the momentous level of international engagement by global cooperation consisting of United Nation, Arab League and the European Union and numerous different individual nation states like United State of America, and neighboring Palestinian countries Egypt, Jordan, Syria and many others. At its basis, this misunderstanding or disagreement consists of two groups combatting for the rights to peaceful nationhood subsistence within the same geographical vicinity of the Middle East region. Simultaneously, the root of the violence and struggle approaching back to the early 20th century each history had been broadly discussed and dispensed for more or less of 120 years. Each history contains ancient depth and importance, each Israelis and Palestinians have their own particular and agitating variation of the equal violence struggle (Martin, 2000).

3.2 Definition of Peace

Reasonably 'peace' is related to 'comfort', 'equity', 'well-being' and other relate humanistic ideals, an important thing all personality and traditions profess to seek and respect, however, which few if all accomplish, at least on a recurring background. Why do harmony, equity, and happiness so pleasing and acceptable, but more so hypothetical and equivocal? Yet reasonably happiness is different from peace considering it seems to require human consistency and political emancipation, whereas happiness relates, at also in Western culture, to remain principally an individual concern (Webel, 2002)

Alternatively, possibly peace seems really suit individual happiness continuously there, understood in our mental makeup and infrequent precise in human behaviour and developmental standards. Peace is a precondition concerning our nervous wellbeing; however, a nonviolent disposition of the soul is subjected to cognitive disturbances and disruptive eruptions (Webel , 2002)

Peace is a foundation of human harmony, economic equality, and civic justice, however, peace is further continually broken by hostilities and other kinds of severe conflict. Like happiness, peace prevails so imminently and still, similar continuing desire, so far.

Religious and theological leaders from the Buddha also Jesus to Gandhi Moreover the Dalai Lama have remained willing to associate peace with love but in their spiritual approach also in the way in which people that are religiously promoted associates amidst others, most keenly among those which may resent them and also those aspire them. In the twentieth century, Freud and other different acumen psychoanalysts examined the difficulties of our loving and eschewing emotions, both concerning our ‘characters’, and to others both beside and love (especially our mothers), including to those far-flung also often times dangerous one (the ‘adversary’ inside and out) (Galtung, J. 1990).

The English lexicon is actually productive in its accumulation of words that relate to also express peace. Meanwhile Webster’s Third New International Dictionary, for instance, specific definitions regarding peace remain precisely defined.

Basically, in Webster’s, peace is explicated negatively, as ‘freedom from civic vociferation and complexity’, while positively as ‘a situation of civil silence’ (Webster’s 1993: 1660). This expresses negative peace and positive peace in their social, (political), or ‘external’ understanding. Webster’s advance further to define (political or external) peace positively as ‘a situation of safety or peacefulness inside a society accommodated for by rule, practice, or government opinion’ (Webster 1993).

Webster’s following different definition regarding peace is a ‘psychological or spiritual circumstances characterized by autonomy from disturbing or burdensome feelings or sensations’ (negative peace on its own or ‘internal’ thought) as well as ‘calmness of mind and emotion: the quietness of soul’ (positive inner peace) (Webster 1993).

Third, Peace is understood as ‘a peaceful nature of freedom from external disruptions and provocation (positive internal peace emanating from negative peace). Fourth, peace signifies ‘tranquillity in human or individual relationships: common agreement and appreciation’ (this is something we call interpersonal or intersubjective peace) (Webster 1993).

Subsequent, peace is perceived by Webster’s as (1) ‘a situation of a formal agreement among governments: lack of abhorrence or conflict’ (positive external peace induced by negative external peace) and (2) ‘the continuance of such immunity from conflict’

(negative external peace). The sixth definition of peace is the ‘complete absence of movement and turbulence: profound tranquillity: quietness’ (positive internal peace induced by negative internal peace). And the final lexicographical definition of peace in the English literature (American version) consider peace as ‘one that offers, provides or sustains composure’ (as God signifying the ultimate antecedent of peace on the planet also as associated with peace, or Peace, itself) (Webster 1993).

For a period of a thousand years, scholars, philosophers, and spiritual thinkers have talked and written much a lot about the establishment of “peace” and publicly denounce war. However, the wisdom of peace remains on its early stage of development and at the same time as theoretician, tactician and strategist/ planner of conflict and security research have dominated and become the most important academy and an area of building power. Scholars who claim and march with determination for peace accomplished that outside the ideas of philosophical subject or some distance removed from people with power to make and put into effect essential political decisions, and frequently to consternation and reprimand of their typical philosophical colleagues (Webel, 2007).

For over decades’ psychoanalysts and psychologist have tried to give light the often difficulties and gloomy depths of the human psyche. However, “depth psychology” of peace is also simply rudimentary still inchoate. Psychologist who dedicate their time to study and research and educate people about peace like that of that their colleagues do so on the margins in their subjects, and generally, as a supplement to greater extremely efficient and unemotional investigation (Charles Webel 2007).

The significance of securing global peace became identified by using truly excellent men of previous generations. However, the technical progress of our instances have grew to become this moral suggest right into to be counted of existence and loss of life for civilized mankind these days, and formed the lay hold of a lively component of the approach to the problem of peace on ethical responsibility which no conscientious man can avoid or neglect (Eistein, 1984).

Even though trying to bring about international peace through the inner transformation of people is tough, it’s far from simplest manner.... peace should first be evolved inside an individual and agree with that feeling of love sympathetic pity, concern for the suffering and altruism are the essential basis for peace. As soon as these traits or

features are advanced inside an individual, she or he is then capable of creating an ecosystem of peace and concord. This environment may be improved and prolonged from the man or woman to his own family. From family to community and ultimately the entire international (Lama, 1991).

Ghandi content that the peaceful means is an instrument of the study.... The regulation of how love will work, simply because the law of gravitation will work, whether or not we received it or no longer.... The more work at this regulation the extra experience the pleasure of the universe. It offers me a peace and that mean of curiosity of nature that I have no strength to explain (Ghandhi,1930/ 2002).

In the context of this study, the understanding of peace that best suited the Israeli-Palestinian Conflict is in the words of Galtung on which he define peace as A political condition that ensures justice and social stability through formal and informal institutions, practices, and norms. Balance of political power among the various groups within a society, or region. Legitimacy for decision makers and implementers of decisions in the eyes of their respective group, as well as those of external parties, duly supported through transparency and accountability. Recognised and valued interdependent relationships among groups fostering long-term cooperation during periods of agreement, disagreement, normality, and crisis. Reliable and trusted institutions for resolving conflicts. Sense of equality and respect, in sentiment and in practice, within and without groups and in accordance with international standards and more importantly as mutual understanding of rights, interests, intents, and flexibility despite incompatibilities (Galtung, 1990).

In addition, the definition of peace which should also be seen as the first step toward the resolution of Israeli-Palestinian conflict is the one giving by Dalai Lama on which he emphasize the significant of peace from inside an individual through which an individual make an understanding of his suffering from inside through mindful breathing, mindful walking and total relaxation. On another word the definition emphasis the role of compassion in securing global peace that would very useful and starting point for settling the Israeli-Palestinian conflict through the maintaining and sustaining of the relationship between the two community (Israeli-Palestinian).

3.2.1 Process of Peace

Similar to the term of "peace," the concept "peace process" can stand interpreted in several distinct forms. Former Track I and Track II strategist diplomat Harold Saunders explains peace processes essentially "a political procedure under which disputes are settled by a nonviolent method." (Saunders, 2001). They imply a "mixture of diplomacies, politics, developing relations, consultation, intervention, and discussion in both formal and informal platforms".

Saunders maintains that peace processes work concurrently in four Platforms:

3.2.1.1 The Official Platforms

Here is the area of official "track I" ambassadors who set up intimate relations with the other faction on the opposite side, settle interim and concluding treaties, and strive to promote connections among governments (Saunders 2001).

3.2.1.2 The Quasi-Official Platforms

This is the area that Susan Allen Nan in her article of Track I-Track II Coordination announces track one-and-a half. The personalities associated are outside of government yet possess intimate relations to the government including business message following and forward. The Oslo Agreement among the Israelis and the Palestinians transpired and progressed by quasi-official consulting with a Norwegian peacemaker (Saunders, 2001).

3.2.1.3 Community Peace Processes

This is the area of continued discussion among non-officials that seek to plead the "human" (as against to governmental) problems of dispute: opinions, conventions, mistrust, and feeling of despair. Such discussions should continue holding among Israelis and Palestinians for decades, although substantial limited presently than previously. Related methods should occur in several different protracted conflicts: the Cold War, Tajikistan, Northern Ireland, Sri Lanka, and Cyprus for instance (Saunders, 2001).

3.2.1.4 Civil Society

This is also an area in which citizens live also work. It is composed of channels of relations, usually among quarrelling parties. In protracted disputes, those relations

crumble down, creating tears in the structure of civil society that need to be repaired in all peace procedures (Sauders 2001).

A different explanation is provided by academician Tim Sisk who explains peace processes as "step-by-step correlative movements to develop a resolution, solve challenging problems such as demilitarization, including precisely establish the future in the idea of different social systems. In different words, a peace process is an complex dance of levels choreography by third-party negotiators among adversary in dispute that helps to continuously replace conflict for harmony" (Sisk; Hampson; & Aall 2001). "Exchange conflict for peace" recommends that Tim is narrowing his description to violent worldwide and local disputes (Sisk; Hampson; & Aall 2001).

However, the corresponding explanation can be applied to non-violent struggles as well. For instance, the fight among the races in the United States is sometimes violence, but we could do great to create trust among the races also possibly even develop distinct political systems or reframe the ancient ones so that can also be comprehensive (Sisk; Hampson; & Aall 2001).

A different definition was again, is recommended by Professor Nicole Ball (2001). Ball categorize peace processes into two steps and every of certain into two stages. The beginning step of a peace process is a suspension of severe conflict. Here she divides it into two stages: agreement and suspension of abhorrence. The following step is peace building, which proceeds from a transformation stage to a solidification stage (Ball 2001).

The peace treaty, on a timeline, is dropped off the centre, indicating as long as it may necessitate agreeing to a peaceful agreement, realizing that agreement becomes too long. In one of his more realistic, yet reasonably regularly pragmatic considerations, peace building, and academic John Paul Lederach usually recognize that becoming out of a dispute requires time, as it needs to take it. So if a conflict has been intensifying and developing for a centenary, Lederach suggests it will need this enduring to get over it. Such depression is not perpetually endowed, though. The Cold War began just following the World War II, in 1945. It persisted for about 40 years definitely appeared obstinate but it ceased so immediately, with the collapse of the Berlin Wall in 1989 accompanied by the fragmentation of the Soviet Union in 1991. Furthermore, discrimination and racism in South Africa appeared like a persistent system, but it

remained destroyed and a biracial system of administration governing the community was installed almost immediately (Ball, 2001).

Still, in these acknowledging circumstances, the peace accord (that just survived in one of the two events) did not indicate the outcome of the conflict, yet just its alteration. "Substantial literature need follow: neutralizing, building distinct relations, new systems, and improving earlier ones. All aforementioned is a procedure of the "peace process." (Ball, 2001).

Utmost from these compositions that support is a sub category of this "peace process." Some are "mediation/ interventions processes," indicating that both perform out by person or individuals who came in from the outside and "negotiate" in the dispute attempt to assist the adversary to change or solve it. Such methods involve formal and informal negotiation, discussion, peacekeeping, peace-making, peace building, including much infinite. Different methods are immediate procedures one perform out by the adversary himself or herself external interference. These require conflict evaluation (that can be done by an external third party) and meditation (Ball, 2001).

3.3 Peace Keeping Strategies and International Relations Perspectives

3.3.1 Peace Keeping

Peacekeeping is a concept inaugurated and emerged by the U.N, which opposes a straitjacket meaning, this is because indeed the UN itself possesses no solid explanation of the idea as no interpretation concerning it is inside the UN charter. Galodima reports that the late Secretary- General of the UN defined it as discovered in the "Chapter six and a half of the charter situating it between a conventional system of settling conflicts harmoniously, such intervention and fact-finding (Chapter VI) and effective engagement like restrictions and armed interference (ChapterVII). Further peacekeeping necessitates the locating of uninvolved, readily equipped troops as an interventionist power, following a ceasefire to depart adversary and guarantee an environment favourable to violent dispute resolution including the approval of the adversary taken as a necessary requirement. The International Academy of peace seeks to give precision to the idea by defining it as "deterrence, containment, controlling, and ending of violent conflict through this means of nonviolent third party mediation, designed and conducted cooperatively, using multi-

national troops of soldiers, police and civilians to reinstate and preserve peace's (Diew, 2006).

Notwithstanding since 1948 peacekeeping remained effective in the account and practices based on utilization and current system orders. In modern days, it has remained classified into three generational classifications. These comprise first, second also third generation peacekeeping processes. This impression to a great length defines the utilization of the idea of peacekeeping. Acquiesce to Galadima (2006), the first generation or ‘’traditional peacekeeping process involved the preceding intervention of the peacekeeping troops following receiving the permission of the adversary involved. These remained typical of the Cold War era and continued postulated on the principles of approval, equality, and use of restricted force and solely in self-protection that remained the core conventional systems of UN (Joseph S. Nye, David A. Welch 2008).

The second-generation processes required the implementation of heterogeneous, multi-dimensional peace concessions. The United Nation Transition Assistance Group (UNTAG) in Namibia, the United Nation observer mission in EL-Salvador (UNUSAL) and also the United Nation Transitional Authority in Cambodia (UNTAC) were all taken beneath this composition. Diplomats as part of mediated political resolutions conducted these out and the duties incorporated non-military assignments, demilitarization, neutralization and reintegrating of former belligerents, relocation of shelters, police discipline and surveillance, election observation and different exercises that impress on development (Galadima, 2006). This present model of peace preservation was presented recently because of the actions of the second generation of diplomats distribute operational relationships with the idea of peace building (Galadima, 2006).

The third generation of peacekeeping processes has remained fundamentally peace-enforcement procedures performed based on the backing of Section VII of the UN Chapter not required with the permission of the adversary and usually in intra-nation frictions as performed in Somalia and Bosnia (Galadima, 2006). By meditating in interior activities of a nation without permission, the classical idea of supremacy was questioned though, in the two incidents mentioned, the Security Council implore Chapter vii to grant legitimacy to the litigation. The apparently destructive approach

in Bosnia and Somalia which to a decrease the participations of the five permanent members of the UN in men and supplies. Still, with the advent of the three generations of peacekeeping, there has been the standard change in the entire extent of peace maintenance processes. Notwithstanding the authorizing apparatus for the establishing of a peacekeeping purpose, the procedure to peacekeeping signifies or a modified formulation of the United Nations position in the study of peace and security of those envisioned in Chapter VI and VII of the Chapter. In another word, it has attached a different aspect to the classical strategic means of intervention, reconciliation, and negotiation. The peacekeeping strategy has its groundwork ‘series of hypotheses having the peculiar idea of the kind of conflict’ as in the method of containment the foundation of UN troops into crisis places assists to preserve and stop an escalating military circumstance till the environment is also long-lasting agreement is settled. As a belief framework tool, peacekeeping activities (or to applied Dag Hammarskjold's categorization, ‘Preventive diplomacy’) endeavours at eliminating all kinds of scepticism decreasing anxiety as well as opening a way for/to additional search feasibilities of salvation agreement among warring countries (Onoja, 1996).

3.3.2 Peace Making

Peace making encompasses a series of diplomatic activities directed at securing a tranquil agreement once the dispute is in course or has resumed. According to (MPSO 2007), the term peace-making was first applied during the Namibia and the Central American process of 1987-1990.

Considering to peace making, as a diplomatic resourcefulness aim at drawing an ending to a violent conduct, which may continue managing the animosity relation among adversary. That is including the prospect of getting the adversary in conflict to discuss logic on why they should inquire for diplomatic medians and peaceful discussion in the analysis and resolution of their struggle ending eventually in the signing of an accord for harmony. An example of peace-making process was the Camp David Accords on September 17, 1978, which was promoted by previous American President, Jimmy Carter. The Accord was a conflict transformation push by Mr. Jimmy Carter to perform Mr. Menachem Begin the former Prime Minister of Israel and Mr. Anwar Sadat, the then Egyptian President to the way of lasting tranquillity (Onoja, L 1996).

3.3.3 Negotiation

Communication was generally, harmonized in advance methods, connecting representatives of adversary committed in a disputes or argument. As a strategy for the control, management and resolution of conflict, negotiation is performed at a different level and stage of conflict: to established similar interests and produce unilateral or multilateral dynamism in the tracking of purposes, to reduce a conflict circumstance, or to composed mutually pleasing resolutions towards resolving a particular conflict. The optional nature of negotiation gives the adversary direct jurisdiction over the procedure and result in an outcome, both of which can differ extensively. The procedure includes various skills and technique, including bargaining, understanding, and yielding, among others. The result may vary from legalize documents to informal negotiations to a different or modify the process to institutional systems. Negotiation might further be employed as a stalling tactics, although unstated, where the adversary participant does not anticipate solid outcomes. Some conflicts, for instance, those where the adversary has a bold relationship or respect their future relations with one another give themselves a more willingly situation to negotiation. Such situations do not immediately reduce adversarial confrontational character, even during negotiation procedures, but rebate in tension and common belief provide significant improvements above numerous antagonistic confrontations (Sisk, 2001).

3.3.4 Arbitration

A tool for settling the dispute in which the adversary recognized their hardship and needs, establish a proceeding scheme and voluntarily offer the resolution of results outcome, which is to be final and confining, to an external entity. The disputing parties normally select many of the associates of the third party, which often takes the order of a court. The third party is also conferred with differences in opinion and disposition from each faction, but the approach can differ in accordance to the renew established a process. Although common to adjudication, arbitration is unofficial, individualistic, reasonable, and moderately active (Einstein, 1984).

"As long as all regional and global conflicts are not subjected to international arbitration and the application of resolution reach by arbitration is not confirmed, and as long as conflict escalation is not obstructed, we may be sure that conflict will follow upon conflict. Except our generations attain the noble courage to conquer this

darkness, it is compelled to share the destiny of the previous generation: decline and extinct" (Einstein, 1984).

3.3.5 Diplomacy

Origin from the Greek word "Diploun", its indicating to a formal legal, folded paper document, the official means the process in which legitimate nations government strategize relations with each another and established understanding on their corresponding opinions and stand. Matters relate comprises of conflict, truce, unity, and peace, treaties, borders relate issue, and economic matter, among many others. Diplomacy is apparatus of foreign relation aims, goal, and objective that involves delegation, agreement, mediation, and other harmonious means. Such agreement can be conducted publicly or out of view, but once mutual interests and accord are identified, official policy plan continue. Intense compliance and prudence are usually associated to prosperous diplomatic resolutions, which are control by law and tradition. The accredited representative is authorized with the assignment of organizing diplomacy, and huge attention is placed on individual ability and capability in addition to the original official positions proposed. In more contemporary times, they have been the use of informal, non-traditional diplomatic representatives, including business administrators, religious personalities, non-governmental associations, academicians, and citizens. Such determination is alluded to as Track II diplomacy or multi-track diplomacy. UN Secretary-General Dag Hammarskjöld coined the term 'preventive diplomacy' in the 1950s to refer to the resolution of conflicts before the escalation or the action of persuading of the adversary to abstain from permitting such escalation to happen (Hammarskjöld 2008)

"Diplomacy, the basic approach by which foreign relations are carried out and a foreign goal, objective is executed, far from being a creation of capitalism or of the contemporary sovereign nation state. The ancient antiquity either, is found in some of the most primordial societies and use to have emerged separately by communities of people in different regions of the globe" (Smith, 1986).

3.3.6 Mediation

A discretionary, unofficial, non-binding procedure initiated by an external party that promotes the agreement of discrepancy or interest among directly involved adversary. Mediators usually acquire a common interest in the settlement of a particular hostility

or disagreement, but hypothetically, they were capable of working mutually and justly. Lacking the legal power to suppress or enforce judgements, circumstances, or resolutions, such facilitators objective is to revolutionize the direction of the conflict condition by proposing new important knowledge or message, peculiarly about the negotiation procedure among the adversary, and by acknowledging similarities in opinions and recommending desirable ways towards an agreement. In sensitive circumstances, mediation acts as a means of promoting conversation, usually termed as 'good offices', through the approval of the vested adversary that are incapable to express commonly satisfying resolutions on their own. The proceeding is commonly proposed by the expected external negotiator such as a global organisation, government authority or non-governmental organisation or by the somewhat powerless party of the dispute. Mediators usually use time with all parties to the conflict via what has become to be understood as 'shuttle diplomacy', specifically when the adversary is reluctant to accommodate each other or come to the tables for talk, this is not leading to progress. The contending adversaries nevertheless sustain significant power over the means and the result (Assefa, 1987).

Two theoretical approaches illustrate how mediation can be advantageous. The first one centred on the personal ability, experiences and personality character of the mediator(s) and the other focuses on the environmental and circumstantial aspect important to the conflict analysis. In both situations, appraising the procedure or officer of mediation can be challenging in that protracted conflicts usually include continuing mediation resolutions, which can necessitate different third parties and a daily-changing environment. Mediation has long been well-known, part of human history. Examples can be trace from ancient Greek Biblical, also during the era of the Chinese empire and the Persian dynasty. In present-day international relations, mediation becomes recognized explicitly during a convention of 1899, The Hague conference. Although ceasefire and armament control, the main goal of the gathering essentially failed, the secondary aim desired ideas for resolution of international disputes. The latter appears in a sequence of promulgation concentrate on settling disputes without used to military, or weapons of mass destruction. The proclamation argued for the use of adjudication, negotiation, compromise, and reconciliation (Assefa, 1987).

"In conventional African mediation, the agent is an unbiased and weak third party, armed with personal features such as knowledge and honesty but without the means for administering stimulus and punishments, noble mediator instead of a mediator with muscle, or in more standard terms, a mediator as a director but not as a manipulator. The mediator role much as an ombudsman, intervening in between government and civilian, promoting justice with humanity and penalties with rehabilitation" (Zartman 2000).

3.3.7 Bargaining

Acknowledgments, enticement, and threats issued by adversary committed in proceedings toward negotiation procedure. Bargaining need not cloud the negotiation procedure, but it gives insight into one of the processes of how negotiations are administered. Such changes may happen on one issue or multiple matters, however, the adversary usually bear to initiate what they see as less valuable in order to have what they think to be more important, a method known as Homans' Theorem. Bargaining, though, is not a direct exercise of common exchanges. In practical statements, the resemblance is found among the corresponding adversary' tricks, which are observed so as to identify a strategy that can be used as the bargaining process keep going on. Such exercises, come from social psychology, endeavour to identify and interpret the behaviours of others (Druckman 1993).

"A bargainer's conceding approach is one of the considerable clouts on the other's concessions; it collaborates with such variables as time forces, the previous offer, and anticipated relative defendability of opinions, recognized similarity between bargaining contenders, and the pressures of being a delegated. However, responding to another's moves is unlikely to be spontaneous, as in tit-for-tat. It is a more contradictory procedure involving expectations, examination, and improvements" (Druckman 1993).

3.3.8 Conciliation

The spontaneous referral regarding a conflict to unprejudiced external party (in the form of an informal function) that both recommend a nonbinding agreement or handles investigations to promote increased composition procedures of conflict perseverance. This latter can constitute classified negotiations among the antagonists or support through a pre-negotiation stage. Conciliation can additionally contribute to

persevering negotiations including anticipating future conflicts across different problems. The neutrality of the third party is necessary to this conciliation rule as is the party's non-intervention in the disagreement (Wallenstein, 2002).

3.4 International Relations Perspectives

The Israeli- Palestinian frictions become a major repetitive matter in UN following its establishment and system of practice (Ziring 2005). However, a matter of significant attention to the previous League of Nations. Following the Second World War, it remained among the earliest conflicts that UN is well committed. This dispute had remained on schedule program of every gathering of the UNGA following 1946 also could probably be the multiple debated issue in UNSC (Don Peretz 1996). UN had many specific gatherings assembled to deal with contingencies occurring from this struggle. Many specialized UN institutions, which could be over a dozen, has also formed in order to address these circumstances: include; UNSCOP, UNRWA, UNEF, UNOGIL, and many so on (Don Peretz 1996).

3.4.1 Neo- Realist Perspective

Neo- realism begins after the ideology of pragmatism (realism). Realism, generally considered one of the greatest substantial intellectual schools of thought in foreign relations studies indeed also by its core reviewers explains similarly that in foreign relations there was not a government of jurisdiction presented (Burchill, 2001). However, global practice is identified with chaos, a global environment in which no central authority including an avenue were authorization remains at the hand nations government. However, no universal authority that controls power above the nations including also to examine their indigenous or external procedures practices. Furthermore, the global practice is anarchical, a disorder however not an end practice. Dominance regime endures between nations, causing the global policy submissive. Control, influence, and authority, however, was displayed in many provisions of capacities between nations, on which some possess an abundance of capabilities including having accomplished exceptional power-position, for instance, the US. Rationalists tend to rank nations in expressions of this positions average, great, super or minor endowments, also it is within this power positions on which the conception moreover the creation of global institutions are defined (Pease, 2008). International institutions represent the political systems between nations on which wishes and intentions of the super-power states are standardized. Moreover, rationalists believe

on global regulations are both designed by hegemonic super- powers interacting. However additionally manage to understand global institutions as organizations, which help as continuations of the authority and role of super- power directions (Burchill, 2001). Consequently, actions of global institutions are straight attached to the dominant nations who dominate the environment of global system (Pease, 2008).

A proponent of neorealist Waltz maintains on realism saying it exhibits something liberal institutionalism approach covers: On which global institutions assist essentially nations instead of global importance. Viewing of a formulation of UN precisely 1945, its main advocate in expressions of politics activity including economics, it's of vital to note that the US, continued remained the alone champion which appears following the second world war unchanged either economically including militarily (Waltz, 2008). On the same vain Mearsheimer (1995) explains also one of most influential nations in the policy design and develop the organizations in other to sustain interest and division of world power, or equal expand it. Establishments, in his words, were grounds for pulling more power connections. However, they seek may promote collaboration and interaction on non-contradictory matters where nations hold familiar interests. Notwithstanding, they infrequently define nations behaviour on matters where interests are different also questioned. With regards to the situation of the Jews Palestinian dispute, affairs among these participants included were reluctant also distinct. The division with regard to realist assumption force organizations like the UN ineffectual in negotiating a resolution. Apparently, the realist belief is that international institutions perform limited or no function in keeping global tranquillity and security (Waltz, 2008).

Realism appears of many forms. Neorealism varies from classical/ traditional realism. A traditional realist in person of Hans J. Morgenthau maintains that it was the character of a human which was fundamental characteristics of world political picture, like as in opposition, anxiety, also conflict can be defined. Neorealist seems not support the traditional realist premise that politics is a consequence of individual character. Adverse to traditional realist, neorealist like Waltz trait protection, opposition including the inter-nation fight to the nonexistence of an overarching power administering nations including the pertinent sharing of power in the command in global practice. Furthermore, he maintains also that the global framework is essentially

determined by the commanding policy of anarchy practice, and further by the division of abilities between nations (Waltz, 2008).

The universal sharing of authority influences the action of nations, particularly their power- searching character, to the extent that hegemonic nations manage to inconsiderate the abilities concerning another nation. Such inconsideration, however, induce the exercise power to promote political concerns. The common significant idea in neorealist approach was the policy formation is defined by the organization system: lawlessness and the sharing of power, frequently power between nations, start the organization. Structural- realism properly suited to the study of global institutions, for instance, the UN since it concentrates on formations preferably than human- nature. Therefore it is fitting and appropriate for the analysis of the role of UN in the resolution of Israeli- Palestine conflict (Waltz, 2008).

3.4.2 International System

Karen- Mingst (2004) reemphasizes Keohane- and Nye's interpretation regarding the global practice as comprising "of the confidence dependence scheme that many international players were either sympathetic to (influenced) and unprotected to (victim harmful consequences) from the activities of another." Furthermore, Waltz- (1959) outlines three stages, on which issues also bearings in global relations could be examined. On the opening stage, Waltz links international disagreement to individual character, in which he clarifies that the reasons of conflict are discovered in the character and conduct of man; hostilities emerge from self-indulgence, misinformed hostile thoughts and madness. The second image relates to a global structure of nations, in which he states a reason for global friction is the nations including community: friction happens since some nations and communities were extra threatening instead of others. The third stage is associated with the global practice, identified by disorder or lack of a centred authority. Waltz clarifies also global practice, defined by anarchy or non-presence of a global authority, presents the nations with the most important jurisdiction. On which no power to defend one nation from the other, nations must rely on their weapon for endurance (Nye and Welch, 2008).

Together with either polity, also social peculiarities remain connected to global practice. The global policy varies from indigenous polities practices on which its formation appears not cover factors like as a commander-in-chief, legislature,

parliament, or tribunals. Politically lack of a centred authority seems not imply the non- present of a global community. Edicts of behaviour such as the global rules depended on strategic policies of diplomacy, properly- specified virtues, and responsibilities, including universal code. Other significant feature of the global policy is a balance of power (Nye & Welch, 2008).

Nye- and Welch (2008) moreover clarify also the global policy ought to be enduring, effective to receive confusions still not collapsing down. Policies collapse if however continue not to be capable to attend their predetermined goals. An important goal of a global operation is to safeguard the supremacy and safety of member nations. Nevertheless, some times when insignificant hostilities befall. Certain trivial disputes could be viewed as a means to preserve the supremacy also the safety of individual nations preferably than aiming to policies breakdown (Nye & Welch, 2008).

On another word, significant conflicts lead to endangering the supremacy and safety of the majority nations, generating uncertainty at the global operation. With this, Waltz's contention, which the durability of the global framework rely infinite on sharing of authority between nations, also often at times it relates to resource abilities, is maintained (Mastanduno and Kapstein, 1999). These nations equipped and have more resource abilities possess the capability to affect organizations to assist them also to intensify their political concerns. UN is constituted of nations including those of very powerful national government exercising capability to intensify own self-political concerns. Meanwhile, a predominant nation's concerns supersede the purpose of UN, it generates a difficulty for UN to operate an efficient task in settling disputes (Mastanduno & Kapstein, 1999).

3.4.3 Hegemony

After the end of the cold- war, US has appeared to be a dominant super- power. The issue of world- power hegemony- has a tremendous influence in the international environment. Hegemony- is described as the global ability to launch long- range aspects of international order (Gregg, 1993). It symbolizes the ascendant of one nation above others. This central stage thought is originated in the realist- belief yet attracts from neo -liberalism including political economy- assumptions (Kams and Mingst, 2004). Hither hegemony- is executed when an influential nation controls and impacts resolutions of the different nations inside its circle of control. Utmost of writings on

hegemony- moreover hegemonic- durability is troubled by the changing of the universal economy and the predominant nations performance in building and maintaining a liberal trade regime-. Still, hegemony- is frequently concerning, leadership, including power in the world system. The most central elements of governing in the world system- are the division of control and the bureaucracy of influence (Gregg, 1993).

After UN was founded, US remained the prominent authority in terms- of both armies also economic abilities. With regard to the evidence on which the US remained the biggest authority, we might undoubtedly apprehend that its capabilities was probably strengthened by its influence, by the reliability of that capabilities also the outcome will be of small nations to recognize their preferences including affairs with that of US. Certain abilities could be circumstances of additionally intensify on the influence of the US, executing it in the impact, the hegemonic- influence in the emanating post-conflict global system. The conceptions here, when utilized to this research illustrates the character of US regarding the resolution of UN moreover the influence of US behaviour towards position of the UN to the settling of the Jews- Palestinian dispute (Gregg, 1993).

In this chapter the study have provide an analysis base on theoretical frame work, perspective on conflict, peace and international relations. Focusing on the concept is very important in other to understand the Israeli-Palestine conflict from theoretical perspective. The concept of conflict have been define base on different conflict theories that emerged by scholar and expert on conflict this is important in other to know which definition can best explain and characterised Israeli-Palestinian conflict and how it became intractable, protracted conflict. Theoretical analysis on concepts of peace and process of peace, the study here try clarify how can we define peace in Israeli-Palestinian context and what process to be follow in other to attain peace in Israeli-Palestinian. With regard to the international relations perspective. This would help to support and further explanation of the historical perspective, which is analysis for the previous chapter especially when looking at the UN position as the international organization from neo-realism approach. The international system and more importantly the concept of hegemony that explain the US character at international level towards Israeli-Palestinian conflict.

As earlier stated the major objective of this study is to examine the barrier to the resolution of the Israeli-Palestinian conflict at the international level. That is role-play by the US to impede the resolution process initiated by the UN on which US served as the barrier to the resolution of Israeli-Palestinian conflict at international level. In the next chapter the study would focused on conflict resolutions strategies and barriers to the resolution of Israel-Palestinian conflict from societal level that is barriers to the resolution of the conflict as the result of the role-play from both by the Israeli and Palestinian societal perspective. That is barrier to the resolution of the conflict from both Israeli and Palestinian society level.

CHAPTER FOUR

Conflict Resolution Strategies and Barriers to the Resolutions of Israel- Palestine Conflict

4.1 Conflict Resolution

Conflict resolution, contrarily understood as conciliation conceptualized as the practices and methods included in promoting the peaceful ending of dispute and retribution. Conflict resolution as entirely is a set of procedures for the interpretation of conflict by a third party, conflict resolution is an applied scholarly discipline prescribed over the past 50years, moreover has reached of age in the post- Cold war era. It has been acquainted with a difference of Scholastic disciplines, including, International Relation. Base on the premise that conflict can be an impetus for actual personal, social change, conflict resolution concentrates on limiting, lowering, preventing and transforming extreme conflict using peaceful, non-violent approach (Mensah 2005).

A variety of methods intended in resolving conflicts through this prolific solving of predicaments different of this control measure or transmutation of disagreement. Dispute resolution is ambidextrous, on which it relates to a method, a determination, moreover a recognized profession of scholastic thought also an action that an individual also societies involve every day without always employing the concept. The hostilities in inquiring might include an individual connection, labor- management difficulties, business arrangements, inter- group conflicts, disagreements among authorities-nations, or global disagreements. Not all disagreements remain dangerous. Some could conclusively end in significant political development. As written by Nigerian sociologists Onigu- Otite and Isaac- Olawale Albert (1999), ‘despite disputes hold contradictory implications . . . several compose a fundamental formative factor for developing communities and accomplishing the aims and hopes of people and organizations’ (Albert 1999).

Conflict resolution includes acceptance by the adversary of each side interest, wants, viewpoints, including enduring survival. The common useful methods know by identifying circumstances of the disagreement furthermore, addressed them within resolutions, which are mutually satisfying, individual continuing survival, and

supporting nonviolent means. Dispute resolution however also be practiced including utilization of a sort of importance, also though not restricted to the agreement, non-dispute, non-conflicting, and trusting-sum familiarization. Severe difficulties remain identified when the adversary at moments compliments, for different purposes, a resumption of disagreement over its perseverance. In such circumstances, the function of outside participants could be crucial in generating a surplus of power, by enforcing penalties and incentives or representing as a disinterested mediator. However is not all disagreements present themselves to nonviolence analysis procedures (Mohammed, 2003).

Conflicts emerge either form policies practice or personal opinions. Consequently, a permanent solution to whatever disagreement needs either policies practice including an individual examination and meditation. Dispute resolution- and reconciliation, therefore, request for a cooperative and strategy, which approaches both of certain levels. The adversary to the dispute is the specialists in interpreting their demands and whereby to settle them. The function of a third mediator here is to help the adversary in recognizing including agreeing on the requirements also advantages when mediations become successful. Inflicting external decisions might render not lasting solution, yet a permanent settlement and could just be composed and executed by the adversaries themselves (Mohammed, 2003).

4.2 Conflict Management

Interventionist efforts relating to stopping the unprecedented intensification including adverse impacts particularly severe ones, of continuing disputes. Unusually are conflicts entirely resolved? Further often times, they remain decreased, minimized, or restrained. Such advancements can be accompanied by a reorientation of the problem, reconstitution of these disputes between opposing factions, or also by a re-appearance of preceding concerns or complaints. Dispute management meanwhile intensely administered is, consequently, a continuous method. A modification of procedures has been recognized and applied in conflict management purposes. The comprehending was the common outstanding: Firstly, differing individuals are summoned collectively to discover a complementary understanding. Secondly, authorities or mediator to the dispute could immediately mediate to preface or force a settlement. Thirdly, different actions, plans, or formal organizations arrangements are executed to approach the disagreement in issue. Fourthly, quarrelling individuals are constrained or pressured

to employ earlier instituted medians of recommendation or agreements. Fifthly, authority or different mediator might apply intimidation to reduce or infuse panic between one or all those involved in a presented dispute, driving to decline (Zartman 1997).

Dispute management should not be inspected as a mere, director arrangement method. Those thinking or encumbered with such a responsibility need habitually succeeded a profoundly uncontrolled condition. Conflicts are constantly controlled straight within the community in which they transpire. Meanwhile not likely or when disputes grow general in extent, the authority usually seizes the responsibility, rendered it is not a faction to the disagreement. In situations on which government is incapable or reluctant to negotiate, global organizations frequently seize the position of dispute manager (Zartman 1997).

"Dispute is an unavoidable character of individual interplay, an inevitable coefficient of possibilities including determinations. . . . The predicament, perhaps, shouldn't judge the impediments of attempting to eliminate conviction, but preferably of striving to hold disagreements in bounds" (Zartman 1997).

4.3 Conflict Prevention

The prospect concerning a dispute, which endeavours to rectify formative circumstances to withdraw from the intensification of severe methods of disagreement action or to decrease the reoccurrence of violence exchanges, or any sequence of certain factors. The word 'dispute prevention' simply misrepresenting obviously since none of the certain above mention characters aim to 'stop' fight. Rather, the purpose is usually to solve a disagreement at the present or further expected to limit intensification and intense demonstrations. However, at points led to essentially 'preventive engagement' and 'dispute prevention', so actions normally include sustaining the situation because of the inherent intimidations connected with the dispute. The predicted results of joining in the dispute. Dispute prevention, though, understands that in sequence to evade the hardships connected with the conflict, especially violent eruption, change is habitually required, for instance, for new systems, revitalized methods, or the distribution of strength (Michael & Rasamoelina, 2000).

In some occurrences, conflict prevention while an approach depends massively on the detailed examination of any potential or trivial arguments in the purposes of selecting

relevant approaches for analysis or meditation. Such attempts are collectively characterized as ‘early warning systems’ that differ in complexity and strategy. They may involve fact-finding purposes, meetings, investigations, record, mechanisms, observing and monitoring. The imminent reality of conflict prevention suggests diverse issues, especially concerning the timing of intervention and the opportunity of accelerating pre-emptive response by participants behind particular conflict. Humanitarian and ethical solicitudes are usually inadequate for in stating productive conflict prevention endeavours, yet in the light of extreme violent situations. Consequently, various reasons are set forward in support of conflict prevention, for instance, geostrategic matters, security concerns, cost-benefit reviews, and defector problems. Notwithstanding the growing scientific potential and human knowledge to recognize destructive conflicts before they explode, as well as the possibility of severe losses in life, political coherence, and regional vulnerability, conflict prevention endures in the field of theory more than practice (Michael & Rasamoelina, 2000).

Conflict prevention remains superlative is inspected as the assignment, if not the duty, of global organizations or governments-states disinterest to a given conflict. It, furthermore, seems not significantly rely in neither should it depend entirely on external affairs. The usual practical process of conflict prevention, although not defined as such, is responsible governance, how residents and associations should reach to productive avenues also tools for settling the series of controversies and disputes that habitually start in communities. Such access not only includes political arrangements but additionally needs the participation of civil society’s organizations and business societies. This is especially genuine in contexts where intense conflict has previously befallen and conflict prevention concentrates on restraining recurrences, for instance within any kind of rapprochement (Michael & Rasamoelina, 2000).

“The Somalia situation shows the tremendous price anticipating too long. The global society was unquestionably informed of the increasing crisis and the call for external arbitration. By mid-1990 the United States was preparing emergency procedures for an intervention in Somalia, including the West understood it well in advance that a highly cost civil conflict including humanitarian trial was approaching.

Notwithstanding forewarning, the international resolutions initiated remained inadequate to prevent the dispute before it became dangerous.

As the conflict worsened, the economic damages of interference arose, as did the humanitarian detriments. The delay of global interference is common often times imputed on indigenous social matters. Some elected authorities dispatch troops to a state where no compelling important concern is the enclosure. Nevertheless, governments require knowing that endangering a small yet certain armed intervention quick in a conflict could generate indigenous political progress. Considering it was apparent to the West early in the conflict that unusual deployment would ultimately be essential, anticipating just increased this prices that would finally be provoked”(Blakley 1999).

4.4 Conflict Transformation

New development in all, each, or any mixture of the subsequent circumstances concerning a disagreement: The overall setting or set up of the condition, the contested factions, the problems at the post, the methods or schemes overseeing the crisis, or the compositions concerning of the above mentioned. Dispute transformation could transpire within the unexpected outcomes of efforts exerted by groups internally and externally to the disagreement. Nevertheless intended efforts at transmutation might further be formed. The following purposes to produce possibilities for dispute settlement or dispute management and eventually further fair results, especially on which a given disagreement is viewed obstinate or where it has confronted an apparently impossible obstacle. Dispute transformation demands that the adversary concerned altering their past approaches of controlling or withdrawing the dispute in order to execute different strategies towards improving the circumstances. The peaceful transmutation of dispute and the weaponry of peaceful effort are welcome for those that endeavour nonviolent approach of conflict involvement, which can alter the probabilities for reconciliation (R. Mitchell. 2004).

4.5 Restorative Justice

The restorative justice model drives from the conventional conceptions of war crime from that of the broken norm to the abuse induced to the individuals most touched by the conflict crime. In *Changing Lenses*, Zehr contributes a concise but accurate account of what he calls “the restorative lens.” Zehr explains the restorative lens as

the scene that “war crime is a breach of people right and human relations. It produces responsibilities to execute things reasonable. Justice incorporates the sufferer, especially offender, including the inhabitants in a quest for resolutions that can help rehabilitate also conciliate and encouragement” (Zehr 1990).

Despite the fact, this account is not perfect; it gives a precise perception of the restorative justice standard. It indicates people preferably than norms. It focuses on the burden inflicted by offenders, retaining them responsible for the crime they perpetrated. It demonstrates the requirement of including the sincere stakeholders suffered by the criminal transgression in the justice method and changes the goal of that method from discipline and the castigation of pain to remedy the harm. These are the fundamental teachings of the restorative justice principles (Zehr 1990).

One of the defects of this classification rests in the imprecision of the responsibility to “make things right.” In particular, it is not perpetually apparent whichever the abuse is; permit solely how to change it. Moreover, the significance feature to the function of societies in the restorative justice approach proposes the inquiry of what creates a society. It is not self-apparent to think that a “society” ever more endures in urban presence in the 21st century. An added predicament is the increased centred on the sufferer. (Braithwaite 2002). This may properly be determined from the terms of Randy Barnett, who is periodically cited by restorative justice ideologists:

“Where we already observed a crime upon community we immediately detect a crime on an individual victim. In a process, it is a well-known thought scene of the offense. The armed criminal did not rob community; he robbed the victim. His commitment, consequently, is not to community; it's to the victim” (Barnett 1977).

Notwithstanding, Barnett’s belief seems not display the restorative justice criterion yet is adequately represented as the Restitution Approach to immoral justice (Hadley 2001). Despite the fact, the following approach shares with the restorative procedure a clear importance on victim restitution, it varies from that restorative method in asking for the abolishment of the criminal act as an independent body of law. All offense has both a societal and personal dimension. Rather of concentrating substantially only on the offender and the community aspect and ignoring to discuss the individual dimension of the victim, the restorative justice approach advocates for a greater scale among the two. Restorative justice does not support a method, which completely

concentrates on victims. That is the domain of public and tort rule, which cannot exercise state jurisdiction and execution in to react to crime. As of now, restorative justice activities serve as alternative means of the criminal justice practice. They are all member of the society endeavours to obtain a legitimate, effective and powerful response to crime, and consequently, should remain acknowledged as an integral segment of the criminal justice practice (Braithwaite 2002).

It is important to note that the research, here would pay attention on analysis of the barriers to the resolution of the conflict from both Israelis and Palestinian societal perspectives. One of the most important and central question that engross the mind of Scholars, Students, international expert analyst of peace, conflict and conflict resolution as well as global network of community is how to triumph over the mental (psychological). Barriers that are of prime impediment to freedom of tranquillity, peace keeping in the community spent most of it time in concerned into extreme violent conflict.

4.5 Barriers to the resolution of the conflict and Resumption to Violence

Violence are cause as the result of competition for scarce resources, more importantly territory, natural resources, the process in which one chose to control their life or fundamental values and actual problems of goals inconsistent had to be giving a particular attention in the resolution of the violent conflict. However, without feeling of uncertainty, it might be a lot easier to resolve them had they not been observed through an excessive socio-psychological range, which will become an investment in conflict and develop into a basis of lifestyle of conflict. Its inflexible not to alternate, accelerating its continuation, restraining de-escalation of the conflict and for that reason presented itself as one of the most important barrier to the resolution of conflict through non-violent means (Bar- Tal &Halperin 2007).

These barriers were the outcome of the inherent character of Israel-Palestinian conflict, its features, past events and the connection of relationship among the adversaries. These circumstances and barriers to the resolution of conflict are the consequence of the inconsistent interests between the adversary on some issues, which they are so particular about, and value such as for instance territorial dispute and borders land issue. There are also other issues, which are of difficult in nature arising due to differences in preference of priorities and inconsistent elements among the identities

of the adversary, values, opinions, morality, principles, historic narrative, share-memories as well as the traditional background and stand of the adversary. Concerning the reason of the deeply rooted conflict, its development as well approaches of dealing with it, in addition to the degree on which it can be easily resolute (Siman- Tov 2010).

According to Yaaco Bar- Siman- Tov (2010) barrier to the conflict resolution in the perspective of Israeli-Palestinian is classify into Tangible and Intangible factors that impede negotiations and make the process to peace talk difficult and eventually resumption to violent.

4.5.1 Socio-Psychological Barrier to the Resolution of the Israeli- Palestinian Conflicts

In examining the ideologies that promoting conflict beliefs, which show the ethos of conflict, the study paid attention essentially on those ideas that were discovered to be principal in promoting the argument and frustrating peace-making process. Certain beliefs involve issues that concern to the purposes of the conflict and their support, de-legalization of the Arabs in prevailing, including of the Palestinian in circumstantial, a feeling of mutual victimhood, common self-demonstration, and issues that defines the essence of peace (Gopher, 2006).

The study would like to remark that, in a system and in practice, the ideology of the societal perceptions that maintain the conflict give the epistemic foundation for the denial of an agreement on the central problems, which hold the Israeli-Palestinian conflict. Both decline an agreement, which would share the land within the Jordan-River and the Mediterranean Sea between the two countries. This central impression arises from at least two principal references that are not jointly select. One reference is ethical-national and rests its arguments on an inclusion of religious doctrine including social-historical assumptions, while the other is holds on existential salvation thoughts tangled with political necessities (Magal, Bar-Tal, Oren, and Halperin, 2007). Both references present stands for the societal expectations that frame components ideology of conflict also, accordingly, should be seen as ideological conflict-supporting expectations.

The next section under this chapter would focused on the barrier to the resolution of the conflict from Israel societal perspective this is important in other to see what role-

paly and function did the Israel perform toward generating barrier to the resolution of their conflict with the Palestine.

4.6 Barriers to the Resolution of Conflict with Palestine: Analysis of the Israel Society

The application of philosophical framework, that integrates numerous earlier strategies to socio-psychological barriers for the resolution of conflict, has been broadly reviewed in some remarkable current analysis. Concisely, it recommends that two satisfied- affiliated collections of ideas (i.e., the dispute- promoting ideas also the global worldview opinions) combined with adverse inter-group sensations to produce a prism within which people understand and explain the existence of the conflict. Here, in particular, biased, also misrepresented data analysis, which matches an open development of cognitive, psychological, and motivational methods. The result of this processing is keeping, including even supporting, of the fundamental disparities, as well as of the conflict-promoting ideas. It blocks, for instance, the infiltration of nonviolent postures inducted by the opponent, new recommendations proposed by third parties or by the opposite faction, including/or new data concerning the opposite side's readiness to negotiate. Below these conditions, reducing the fundamental conflicts is a tough and challenging (Halperin, Bar-Tal, Nets-Zehngut, & Almog, 2008).

The study would concentrates however on the utilization of the aforementioned analytical logical structure of Middle- Eastern conflict, especially from the viewpoint of Israel society. Theoretical explanation regarding the principal socio- emotional difficulties of the Israel community which apportioned as inhibitive strengths to welcome the nonviolent resolution of the dispute, concentrating on the understanding of the Israel society, political parties, also of the state leaders. First, the study would develop on the conflict promote ideas that comprise of the beliefs role in promoting the fighting, including the circumstantial conflict-promoting beliefs. Both support the extension of the conflict including preventing its amicable resolution. Finally, the study will examine the spontaneous circumstances that serve as barriers.

4.6.1 Belief of Ideology Supporting the Conflict

In the works, of Bar-Tal and Oren, they have examined the Israel beliefs including the form it develop following 1967. They discovered that throughout the obstinate years

of the conflict (until 1977 and the traveling of Egyptian- leader Anwar- Sadat to Jerusalem), most of the fundamental societal beliefs comprised the Israeli ideology of the conflict remained imperative. Here is, they held at almost 75% of the Israelis, usually worked for the government in supporting and defining procedures, developed the core accounts of the conflict in class textbooks, and usually emerged in media news and remained displayed in different social activities. Consequently, analysis has discovered important developments in the Israeli ideology of conflict over the years, particularly through means of dispute transmutation following the peace agreement with Egypt including through the days of the Oslo process. Certain modifications usually entailed a reduction in the influence of the Israel opinions regarding the ideology of conflict. The incidents of 2000, with the outbreak of the second Intifada and its intensity, changed the course also lead to the support of any of those communities' tenets (Bar-Tal, 2007b; Bar-Tal & Sharvit 2008; Oren, 2009).

4.6.2 Israeli's Understanding and Palestinian Goals

In the 1980s, the societal understanding toward rejection of Palestinian rights to the land including refusing to acknowledge the existence of a national Palestinian identity campaign and the struggle for existence of Palestine as an independent state, people perception in Israel society. For instance, the verdicts of a current Peace Index review confer a substantial majority of 61% in the Israel society who view the Palestinians' right to a sovereign nation of their own as legitimate (Peace Index, November 2008). Meanwhile, also, 62% of the Israel society in June 2009 acknowledged the continued presence of a Palestinian state (32% reject that furthermore, the rest were not aware of it). Meanwhile, all current Israeli- prime ministers, also the present, Netanyahu, endure the notion of a Palestinian state, and public votes show that majority Israel welcome the idea two-state resolution. Probably, this development symbolizes the elimination of an important barrier to the resolution of the conflict with the Palestinians (Peace Index 2006).

A familiar observation of the present Israel views regarding the Israelis and Palestinian purposes, though, exposes that some modifications to earlier existed Israel ideas concerning belief are less significant than they appear at the initial look. There were several proofs that peace among these two-nations resolution seems not implies either acceptance about the Palestinian account of the struggle or abandonment concerning the Israel interest to the West Bank areas, which was taken in 1967 battle. Besides,

there remain assumptions that the level of endurance to the Palestinian account has continued increasing in contemporary times inside Israel community. For instance, during 2008 poll, a many of the Israel people defined the West Bank as “liberated area” (55%) also not as essentially “occupied area” (32%). This is a difference related to 2004, in August 2004, 51% considered the West Bank including the Gaza Strip as occupied areas, also 39% believed remained positive that they did not. Subsequently, a Peace Index review discovered that significant many of Israel call the community that is precisely resided in the areas as, “land which are not in these occupied areas” (Peace Index, 2006).

Related bearings emerge in the discourse of key Israel leader. Essentially, in the 2004 report, past leader of Israel nation Ehud- Olmert asserted, “We emphasize on this traditional justice of the Israel community to the entirety of Eretz Israel the (Homeland of Israel). Each mountain in Samaria, each basin in Judea, is a segment of our traditional country. We seem not misremember this reality, indeed for one second.”

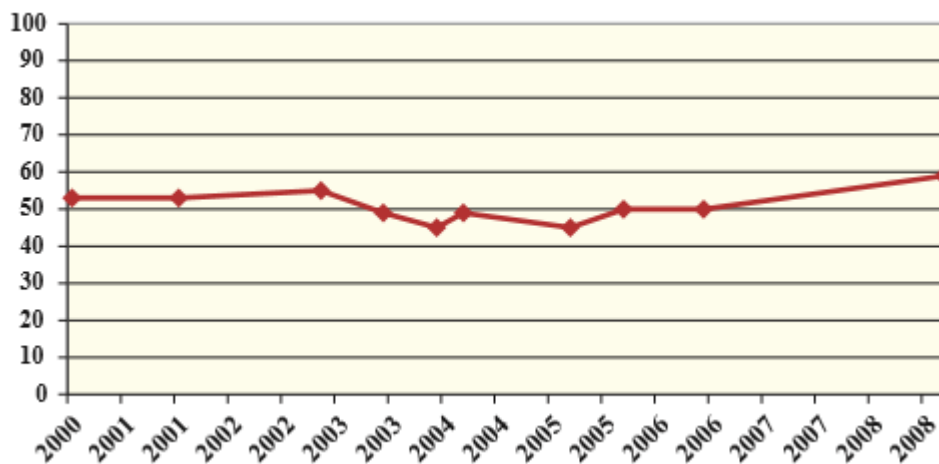
Netanyahu, the present Israel leader, reasserted the concept of the areas of land being essential “Israel Land” during his summer 2009 lecture at Bar- Ilan University: “This relationship of the Israel people on the land ought to be into actuality for longer than 3,500 years. Judea including Samaria, these areas remain where our ancestors Abraham, Isaac, including Jacob, stepped, our ancestors David, Solomon, Isaiah, including also Jeremiah. This remains not an unrelated area; here is that Homeland of our Ancestors” (Magal, Bar-Tal, Oren, and Halperin 2009).

There continues uncertainty that the general belief of West Bank is not occupied remains as the main impediment to conflict resolution. Here, the understanding of the many of Jewish within Israel also an important part of the governmental policy. Specifically that the West Bank own solely to the Israel community also is instantly extracted resulted in dismissal of the concept of agreement on the area. To challenges in dropping this area, and to the belief that the Israel people are the particular side that provides tangible result to the resolving of the Israeli-Palestinian conflict (Magal, Bar-Tal, Oren, and Halperin 2009).

In extension, community belief surveys show influential resistance to an effort to understand or explain the Palestinian account. For instance, during a 2009 survey, many of the Israel people (56%) rejected Israel becoming even halfway guilt for the

misery induced to the Palestinian during the 1948 fighting, also, for instance, the causes of the refugee predicament, also if the Palestinian are to formally admit part of the blame concerning the 1948 conflict. Meanwhile, as been observed in Configuration 2, that many of Israel people reject the idea of adopting a school syllabus, which would acknowledge the Palestinian as State. Including leaving the ambition to recapturing parts of the homeland, which was on the Palestinian side, even in the circumstances of a peace negotiation with the Palestinian and also the establishing of a Palestinian state that was acknowledged by Israelis (Peace Index, June 2009).

Figure 2: (Israel Belief on School Curriculum) Percentage of Israeli who objected to adopting an Academy curriculum that acknowledges the Palestinian state also to leaving the ambition to recover parts of the Jewish “country area” that remains in the Palestinian state.



(Source: JIPP data <http://truman.huji.ac.il/polls.asp>)

4.6.3 Arabs Image

While the significant shift in views concerning the objectives of the conflict seems to be slightly (partially) constant, differences in opinions concerning the Arab from the days of the harmony approach with Egypt including the Oslo agreement appear to be unsuccessful. Following 2000, public belief surveys including political policies framework ought to consider the replacement of earlier understandings concerning the Arabs and the Palestinians. First, as was shown earlier, throughout the years 1977, 2000, Israelis understanding of the Arab transformed from an understanding of them as a separate independent society associated in their malice to Israeli toward a further different understanding, which separated them between several Arab countries (Bar-

Tal & Teichman, 2005). As an indication of this development, it is likely to see the description of sympathetic Arab nations, such as Egypt and Jordan, in the voting framework of the Israel political parties throughout the 1990s. Following 2000, the attention changed over to the belief of unity Arab an alliance that endeavours to exterminate Israel nation (Oren, 2010). Usually, the aim is to point to a largely consistent group the axis of evil.” Consequently, in a 2006 Joint Israeli-Palestinian Poll (JIPP) survey, 78% of voters concurred with the declaration: “The Arab in the region decree never more endure the actuality of the republic of Israel” (Oren, 2010).

Secondly, there continue signs that uninterested defining of the Palestinians becomes also constant following 2000. For instance, during 1997, 39% of Israel people respondents defined the Palestinians as savage also 42% as misleading; at the close of 2000, these numbers total to 68% also 51%, sequentially. Likewise, in November 2000, 78% of the Israelis Jewish citizens concurred with the report that Palestinians possess limited respect for mankind being also, therefore, continue in practicing animosity notwithstanding a lot of their own losses (Peace Index, November 2000).

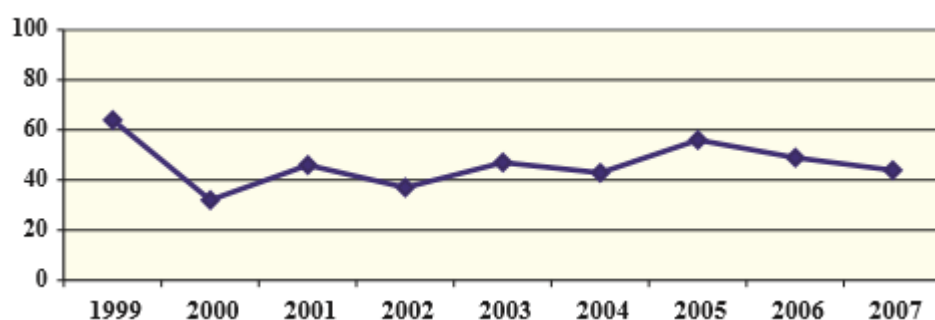
A contemporary research, initiated in 2008, displayed related conclusions: 77% of the respondents believed that the Arabs including the Palestinians possess limited respect for humankind being, also 79% concurred with the report that deception perpetually describes the Palestinians also the Arabs. A recent study, undertaken in 2008, presented similar findings:

In inclusion, while there was an inclination before the Oslo Accords (particularly in Work policies also between Labour voters) to see Israeli operations in a more severe conditions also to identify Israel as more accountable for the “political impasse” in Arab-Israeli relationships, since 2000 Arabs are repeatedly consistently accused concerning the prolong continuation of the conflict. Including for firmly declining a nonviolent decision. For instance, in 2003, Labour policies assert, “the Israeli concerns toward settling the Israeli-Palestinian conflict were destroyed as the consequence of the waves of resentment, motive, intense brutality, and horror release in Israel following the support of the Palestinian Authority....” This idea is represented further fully in the 2009 Likud program: “We do not think that the Palestinians stand equipped for the extraordinary settlement that will settle the conflict (Halperin, Gross, 2010).

There is neither confirmation that the Palestinians are willing to acquire yet the minimum requests that are requested of an Israeli leader. They have declined unique yielding which us, the Israelis, introduced eight years before, also their position possesses neither modified nor been abated up to this time.” Netanyahu reiterated this view in his summer 2009 lecture at Bar-Ilan University: “Why the dispute must continue proceeding on for the past 60 years? The pure fact is that the source of the disagreement has continued also prevails the unwillingness to acknowledge the right of the Israeli people to its own nation in its traditional motherland... The nearer we approach a peaceful settlement with them, the further they continue distancing themselves from peace. They propose further requests. They continue not revealing us that they need to stop the fight... With Hamas in the south including Hezbollah in the north, they continue on maintaining that they require to ‘liberating’ Ashkelon in the south including Haifa and Tiberias. Despite the moderates between the Palestinians are not able to tell the simplest words: The State of Israel is the sovereign country of the Jewish people. Moreover will prevail so” (Halperin, & Gross, 2010).

Public view surveys show that majority Israelis have certain viewpoints: in 2007, just 44% of Israeli Hebrews understood that the maximum of Palestinians desire peace, correlated to 64% that believed so in 1999.

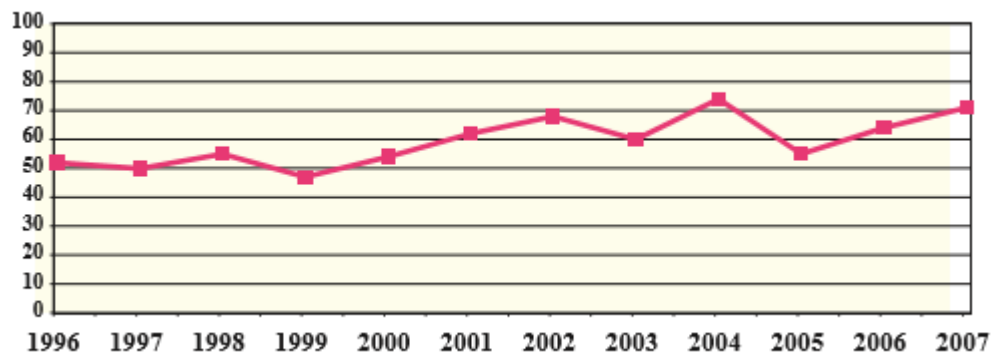
Figure 3: (Palestinian Image) Percentage of Israelis who think that maximum Palestinians desire peace



(source: Peace Index, November 2000)

Subsequently, public views surveys show an increment in the percentage of respondents who believe that the final intent of the Arabs is to exterminate the state of Israel, from 50% who deemed so in 1997 to 71% who believed so in 2009 (Figure 3).

Figure 4: (Israel Belief About Palestinian Aim) Percentage of Israelis who believe that the final aim of the Arabs is to destroy the state of Israel, 1993-2007



(source: Peace Index, November 2000)

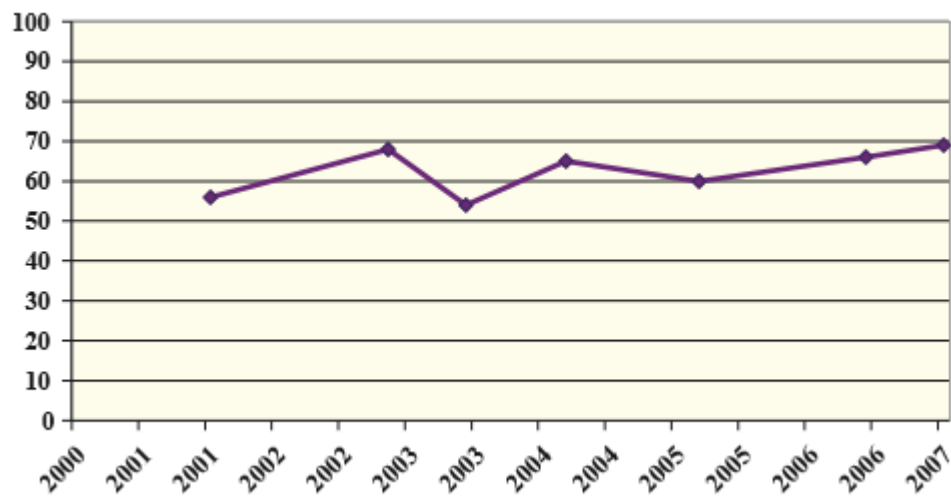
Repeatedly, certain partaken contradictory views regarding the Palestinians also the tremendous level of scepticism can describe why Israel behave negatively to the notion of a Palestinian nation moreover do not hold most recommendations to negotiate with them.

4.6.4 Peace Beliefs

Following 2000, there have occurred various signs the agreement conditions that shifted less necessary in the Israel community. For instance, in opposite to early years, peace is rarely discussed in the 2003, 2006, including 2009 Likud and Labour voting programs. While the third largest party in the 2009 Israel government, Israeli Beytenu, categorically reveals in their program that peace is not its central intent also that it is subordinate to different purposes, such essential security including the aim of Israelis as a Israel nation (Halperin, & Gross, 2010).

Meanwhile, additionally, as intensity emitted in 2000, the Israel started to display depression regarding the possibilities of solving the conflict. For instance, with concerns about the prospects of reconciliation, a study by the Institute for National Security Studies (INSS) records a reduction in the level of confidence, including an increment in the level of grief from 56% during 2001 that believed also it is not likely to attain a peaceful reconciliation with the Palestinian about 69% during 2007 (Figure 4).

Figure 5: (Peace Belief) Percentage of the Israelis considering that it is not likely to attain a peace treaty with the Palestinians

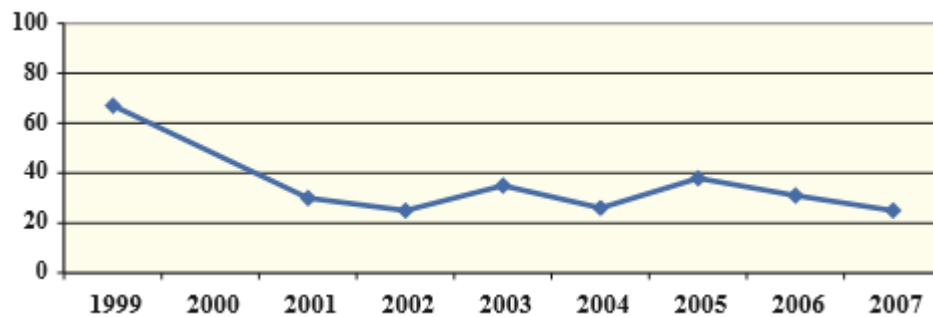


(source: Peace Index, November 2000)

Negative beliefs regarding the likelihood of attaining tranquillity ought to also been asserted in current times in community discussions with Israel decision makers including policies makers. For instance, Uzi Arad, Netanyahu's national security advisor, stated in a summer 2009 conference, "It would be challenging to attain a genuine Israeli-Palestinian harmony that takes off with the majority of the disagreement. I don't observe that in the upcoming years it might be likely to produce a distinct actuality, which very diverse Israelis need" (Halperin, E. & Gross, J. J. 2010).

Certainly, maximum Israelis remain realistic not just concern about the possibilities of entering an agreement with the Palestinians but including about the prospects that such an accession (if confirmed) might insert a conclusion to the conflict. Essentially can be observed in Figure 5, community polls show that following the start of the Intifada during 2000, the rate of Israelis who thought that peace agreement can produce a conclusion to the conflict descended distinctly from 67% in 1997 to 25% in 2007.

Figure 6: (Peace Agreement) Percentage of Israelis who think that a peace agreement with the Palestinians cannot favour a conclusion to the Israeli-Arab conflict



(Source: Ben-Meir, 2008 p. 73.)

Similarly, amidst such gloom regarding the possibilities for agreement, it is not unexpected that Israel surveys show society opposition to the different recommendations (including Israeli ones) to terminate the fight.

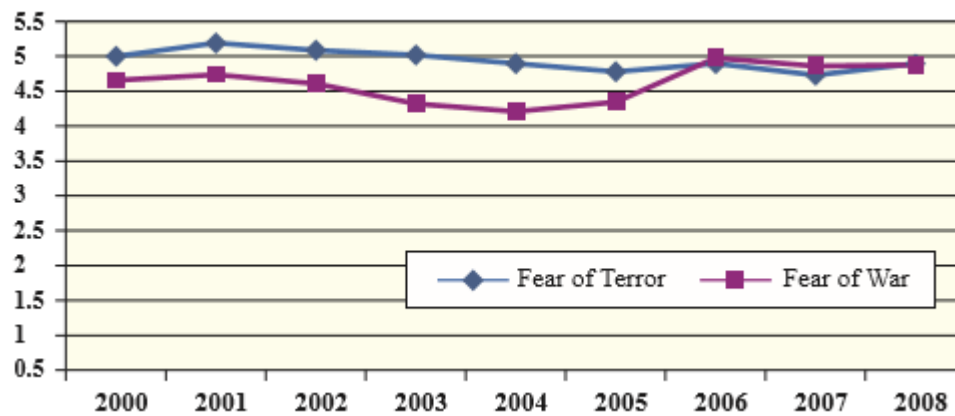
4.6.5 The Israeli – Palestinian Emotional Barriers:

4.6.5.1 Level of Fear in the Israel Community

The level of fear in the Israel Community: For as considerably following the beginning 1960s, studies between Israel discovered tremendous levels of anxiety. The anxiety, has continued to govern the Israel public view. Further lately, following the eruption of the second Intifada in the year 2000, the people concern amongst Israel community escalated dramatically. For instance, following in the late 1990s (1999), barely 58% of Israelis told that they are worried or really scared that they preferentially their relatives could be maltreated by fright, in 2002 nearly every Israelites (92%) thought the very way (Arian, 2002). Likewise, in 2004, following the massive influx of horror declined, 80.4% of Israelis responded that they seemed anxious to board a bus and 59.8% stated that they worry to be nearby crowds either in community places (Ben-Simon, 2004).

As can be observed from the chart under (Figure 6), levels concerning the anxiety of imminent conflict including levels regarding worry of terror amongst Israelis in Israel remained almost high also constant completely in the immediate years. On a range of 1 (low anxiety) to 6 (high anxiety), levels of worry from panic did not descend under 4.78% still while the recurrence of terrorist assaults decreased eventually. Certainly, these results imply that considering the year 2000, anxiety is a constant also fundamental subconscious aspect feature of the whole Jewish community in Israel (Ben-Simon, 2004).

Figure 7: (Level of Fear) Levels of Fear of Terror plus of Future Conflict within Israelis in Jerusalem



(Source: Ben-Dor & Canetti, 2009)

During the current year, couple supplementary roots of despair have been attached to the variety of different anxieties between Israel. Approximately half of the Israelis in Israel (39.9% during 2006 also 40.6% while 2007) displayed a high or extremely high panic of non-conventional assault (atomic, organic, or biochemical weapons) that would harm them or their families. Moreover, essentially following the second Lebanon conflict also the continuous rocket assaults on Sderot, several Israelis (50.6% during 2006) have stated that they remain worried that they or their families will be harmed by rockets (Hall, Hobfoll, Canetti–Nisim, Johnson, Palmieri & Galea, 2007).

On the common level, studies carried in the last decades discovered that a substantial preponderance of Israelis, however, maintain that continuous terrorist assaults could create an imperative, also constant existence of menace to the state of Israel. In 2002, 85.5% of Israel assert this belief, 86.6% during 2002, also 83% during 2006 (Ben-Dor et al., 2007).

Additionally, during 2006, 80% of the Israelis society displayed high levels of concern from a thermonuclear strike by Iran that can ruin the Israel as a country Moreover, a quarter of the Israel society has lately (2003-2005) recorded tremendous levels of concern from the probability that Arabs would attack all Israelis to the sea (Ben-Simon, 2004).

Subsequently, a nationwide review conveyed during spring 2008 by the Anti-Defamation League explicates that 82% of Israelis children (age 15-18) also 77% of Israelis (above 18) understand that the Israel state anticipates both a significant intimidation and a threat of destruction. This research further revealed that 39% of children also 35% of adults think that there was either a meaningful possibility or some possibility of different Israel destruction in the time to come (Ynet, April 30, 2008).

4.6.5.2 Levels of Abhorrence in Jews Community

Resentment is a secondary standard than anxiety inside Israel community its inherent consequences are no less harmful. In a couple of studies that were administered during 2004-2005, Kupermintz and his colleagues Kupermintz., Rosen., Husisi & Salomon, 2007 discovered that about quarter (31.9% during 2004 also 38.4% during 2005) of Israeli adolescence in Israel describe enormous levels of hostility towards Arabs. Interestingly, related outcomes were observed in an adult review based on a national delegation sample of Jewish in Israel, in which 36.5% of the sample stated average high levels of hostility against Palestinians (Halperin, 2010).

In particular, these average levels of hostility continued steady also did not expand dramatically, despite accompanying years of dispute acceleration including mutual combat. To explain, in a national study administered shortly following the Lebanon conflict, 35.6% of Israel stated tremendous levels of animosity against Palestinians. Furthermore, in a study that was administered in the last conflict in Gaza, just 32.7% of Jewish in Israel described enormous levels of antipathy against the Palestinians (Halperin & Gross, 2010).

Notwithstanding the average levels of prejudice discovered amongst Israelis, hostility is deemed to be one of the various harmful sentiments also one of the numerous influential driving factors of the dispute (Halperin, 2008). Its illegal character can demonstrate this generally low repetition of it, as seen in civil opinion surveys. Clearly, hatred is viewed a politically wrong sentiment, also, therefore, the consequences of civil opinion surveys which endeavour to evaluate levels of hate in a certain community might be distorted and incorrect. Consequently, it was not too unexpected to discover that 63.9% of Israelis in Israel showed enormous levels of hostility against Palestinian, when an inherent (instead of definite) pattern of hate continued adopted (Halperin & Canetti-Nisim, 2008).

The next section under this chapter would focused on the barrier to the resolution of the conflict from Palestinian societal perspective this is important in other to see what role-paly and function did the Palestinian perform toward generating barrier to the resolution of their conflict with the Israel.

4.7 Barriers to the Resolution of the Conflict with the Israel: Analysis of Palestine Society

Longer than 30 years passed following the agreement of the first Camp David summit (1979), which lead to the isolation of Egypt from the series of the conflict with Israel furthermore grounded tranquillity and confidence simultaneously with their respective border. The Arab League's embargo of Egypt after the signing of the agreement as well as Egypt's withdrawal from inter Arab organizations was revoked next few years also, not surprisingly, other Arab countries including institutions began on a pathway of a political compromise including also retiring from the series of conflict. The Palestinian, who had followed the process Egypt adopt with anxiety also had been among its boycotters, conceded in a few years' time that their difficulties might not be resolved simply by strength or "armed conflict". However must to depend on different courses that can attract outside assistance furthermore turn into political signal the developments that had earlier started to take place in their domain some years earlier to President Sadat's action (Halperin & Canetti-Nisim, 2008).

This method, which remained starkly clear throughout the first Intifada (1987- 1994) also ended with the agreement of the Oslo summit (1993-1995) basically initiated a unique chapter in the blood-shed of Israeli- Palestinian account. The PLO also Israel- officially acknowledged each other respectively, furthermore, Israel- retreated from various areas of the Gaza- Strip including West Bank, giving them to Palestinian authority as part of a continuous approach, which was designed to deliver the two factions to a perpetual settlement, rendering for Palestinian sovereignty including setting an conclusion to the fight (Halperin & Canetti-Nisim, 2008).

Despite the fact that Israel's negotiations with Egypt including Jordan started the themes of character- examination also common criticism within the intra Arab discussion, grounded confidence on the borders, also produced corporate affairs. Palestinian resistance parts worked to undermine Israel's negotiations with the Palestinian from the source through terrorism also the encouragement of successive

disputes among Israel including the administration of the Palestinian Authority's well. Certain attempts ruined the moment between the two parties, and eventually generated strong domestic constraints, and sparked violence that affected improvement on mediations very tough. This tenuous connection encountered one wave of destruction following another, including efforts to promote the means through the disagreements within such waves. Issues approached a summit with the repression of Palestinian Authority Chairman Yasser- Arafat to the Mukataa (headquarters) in Ramallah (2003-2004) also including the dissolution of the Palestinian Authority's security accoutrement and members of its civilian organizations. Therefore undermining its capacity to control, decreasing its status in the community eye, including executing it inappropriate (Halperin & Canetti-Nisim, 2008).

Whereby is the Palestinian platform distinct from the other platforms? How? is it not likely to implement whichever worked with Egypt and Jordan to the Palestinian platform? In order to describe this happening, is it sufficient to see that these two political realities have certainly portrayed areas of their own, while the Palestinian existence lacks government also endeavours to be safe from "external" control, or are there further specifications. The Arab- satellite channels, which first emerged in the period of the agreement of the Oslo agreement, have donated significantly to our knowledge of this problem. Both shed enlightenment on the content of the interior dialogue-holding place in the intra Arab platform. Its general denominators, the predicaments that obsessed it, including the various vulnerabilities it presents (Alzajeera 2003).

Besides several different weighty difficulties, the Palestinian predicament clearly works as a uniting circumstance in the intra Arab platform because it shared by all, concerned and serves as an intra-Arab test of harmony. Those dedicated to the notion of pan-Arabism worry that resolution of the Palestinian issue will destroy the movement of Arab solidarity because the difficulty has remained a principal determinant in the establishment of this alliance since 1948. From their point of belief, leading an agreement with Israel over this impediment could split down all barriers among Israel including several Arab nations, particularly the affluent Gulf nations, furthermore give legalization for normalizing relationships. Upon the opposite side are advocates of specific country citizens, their view resolve of the Palestinian-predicament as the elimination of a complicated burden that has caused it severe to

approach interior Arab- barriers further the backwardness of Arab communities. Aforementioned is an extremely emotional discussion, which shows all of the intra Arab disputes and displays two conflicting collections of claims: One strategy seems not allow the placing of responsibility for crashes, backwardness, including losses on “the Arab- People” and appears not allow either searching within the origins of the culture including history of Arab- civilization. The second strategy uses this fact as support for diversity including a ruthless drive towards a current state of activities in which each community would accept liability for its own future, releasing itself from the ideological enthusiasm that has served these communities for several years furthermore was accountable for their backwardness (Aljazeera 2002).

This explain barriers that influence Palestinian decision making in getting a resolution to the conflict with Israel, and on the decision of the Palestinian leader that is engaged in resolving this predicament. These barriers are certainly alike to the barriers, which Egypt including Jordan confronted as they planned to sign peace treaties with Israel. But they are difficult to dismantle in the inner Palestinian- platform.

4.7.1 The Palestinian Barriers

The nature of certain barriers is formed by the role of the Palestinian problem a problem that has experienced several transitions formed an interdependency on numerous circumstances has endeavoured to be free of them yet has still to discover its way to a resolution. These barriers possess diverse attributes, all of which affects the Palestinian resolution making procedure on its individual process. Some of these are structural; including their source is in the characteristics of the Palestinian predicament, its station in the inter-Arab discourse, and its effects for this discourse. Any of the certain are theological and political, tangled with several others, spreading barrier to different geological regions, bringing in the complete Arab world, intensifying the movements including regional conflicts, and at times creating insensibility that blocks any peace making activity. Some of these are traditional further describe models of behaviours including feeling which have grown nowadays and taken hold between Arab- and Palestinian- communities and associations (Halperin & Canetti-Nisim, 2008).

4.7.2 The Structural Barriers

Another circumstances, which meld the uniqueness of a people, society, or civilization, whatever, or whosoever they exist, is an area of land. Particularly in a situation on which it is described by precise and accepted boundaries. In Arab- nations, the country national integrity has emerged following the First World War, when the Western authorities of the past split the Middle East into nations and countries. The boundaries which were then divided, to a considerable degree arbitrarily, developed to possess the position of something divine with period. They influence the creation character of community existing inside the nation boundaries: Syria for the Syrians, Saudi- Arabia for the Saudis, Jordan for the Jordanians, including Egypt, whose uniqueness as a fundamental including national existence was realized following to the era of the Ottoman Empire. This identification is certainly subjected to domestic constraints, the purpose of which is to weaken it in support of ambitions towards Arab unity, which, in the past while it was predominant excited the beliefs of the masses. However with time, these ambitions disappeared, and the Six Day War set a conclusion to them. Notwithstanding its delicacy, the appropriate nation identity defeated the Pan-Arabism identity, and several of those that lived inside identified geographic borders built their houses also usually solicited to be released of the troublesome Palestinian-predicament (Bar-Tal, & Halperin, 2010).

4.7.3 The Arab Intervention

As remarked, Palestinian issue assumed to remain resolved with those of Arab countries, which were established ere 1948, circumstances upon which the Palestinian expatriates fastened their beliefs. In this initial period regarding the creation of Palestine, Palestinian administration unusually emphasized their nationality. They regarded their self as Arab firstly and secondly as Palestinian, they ought to be included as a member of the Arab people. The hope for their own nation has not been specific ere 1967. Following anxious of the Arab countries, Palestinian decided to discover a means to be relieved of their necessity for, including reliance on, certain countries. Arafat the acknowledged Palestinian leader, understood whereby to “tiptoe within the tulips,” understood that restrictions on ease of manoeuvrability inside these countries, viewed himself as the ultimate representation of traditional Arab- initiative also offered his personal conviction to the limitations that this situation necessitated. His vulnerability was the outcome of his complicated character, which destroyed his honesty in the eyes of those who reached into communication with him. His ability to

manoeuvre implied further restrained in contrast to the positions of different Arab-leaders; as the Palestinian- problem encompasses a broad collection of pan- Arab-predicaments that put a strain of obligation which further endanger them to a broad array of constraints (Alzazeera, 2003)

These series of friction between Palestinian inherited the forms of intra- Arab disputes. In another word, the prominent issue is: does the solution concerning Palestinian-dilemma rely upon obedience to the West, or compromise with them? Does it have to be on surrendering political including spiritual beliefs, or achieving it by means of understanding? Is it defeatism or is an agreement while “been static on position” the relevant means to behave? Can acknowledgment or remorselessness be the character? Can one use a political procedure or disappear from existence? Would the Nakba- be sustained or discontinued? Each of these uncertainties remains usually detected in the Palestinian domestic community dialogue, also to almost the identical amount, in the pan Arab discussion as well. Here is a conversation of the hearing-impaired, deadening including blocking whatever activity intended at avoiding the severe violence on which the average Palestinian and his Arab- relative in various sections of the Middle East region discovered their self. It was the continuation of this sensation further also ruined those brave leaders who endeavoured to turn including swam against the courses, such as Anwar Sadat, who stimulated profoundly meaningful developments in the region with his vacation to Israel. Also later King Hussein-including Arafat, who also followed leading the courageous action of accepting Israel sadly decided to play it both directions (Aljazeera, 2003).

Every Palestinian who walks towards Israel, consequently, could possess consequence implications for intra- Arab conflicts. Furthermore, any of these countries, particularly the stronger one, use the Palestinian issue, as advantages to further and promote their political interest. Which are capable of affecting the progress of an agreement or its accomplishment following impression. Syria, for instance, pictures non- solution of the Palestine issue as root to sustaining the ability to possess all its needs of Israel reached with respect to the Golan- Heights including to secure its advantages in Lebanon. Settling of the Palestine crisis would undermine Syria including the fundamental position it describes. Aforementioned provokes the PLO administration, given the obstructions Syria mounts including the burdens it puts on Hamas. The other opposition demonstrated it supports, as they enter an accord with the PLO or negotiate

their beliefs. On the opposite side, some nations have for decades continued displaying annoyance with the Palestine also they recognize the absence of a resolving of this obstacle as a yoke on the neck of the Arab- society (Alzazeera 2004).

4.7.4 The Seeking of Remedy Historic Injustice

The search for compensation has remained pivotal and imperative between Arab the Palestinian. Requests following the commencement of the disagreement. The Certain request describes Israel as an alien, “the other” inserted to the region by Western colonialism. Further its requests for the dismissal or suspension of Israel from the region as the only means to attain peace and justice. No procedure of agreement is satisfactory in this opening. Till 1967, Arab- discourse concerning Israel continued with the utilization of violent words such as degradation, evil, apartheid, colonialism, false Hebraism, global intrigue a famous land invader in records, including the alike (Harkabi, 1979).

Any Israel leadership or compromised was viewed as inadequate also as a prejudiced and undesirable solution. During the 1967, the conflict ended, and the amount of loss grew clear, further vulnerabilities were exposed. Meanwhile, the Palestinian authority solicited settlement negotiations, many Palestinian including Arab deficiencies were revealed in all their rigor, increasing the sensitive probing toward national identity also pan- Arab- injuries and increasing these vulnerabilities. In another word, the development, which emerged following 1967, was displayed as a progressing to talk with the people of the region fact of which Israel was presently part, though it seemed not excluding the necessity for correcting injustice (Susser, 2006).

In reality, this demand was possibly raised by the loss, as it worked as an appearance of enduring vulnerability, enabling another side to create further prejudices. Following the start of a talk agreement means which needs understanding; the issue of rectifying prejudice becomes a hindrance in the way of the Palestinian authority because of the friction that such agreement constitutes (Susser, 2006).

4.7.5 Religion and National Barriers

The religious nature of the Israel- Palestinian dispute becomes more powerful as efforts of the national camp to settle the disagreement fail. During the process enters the crucial stage at which time it is no longer likely to keep bargaining with these cardinal issues of borders, religious sites, refugees and different delicate problems later as a focus of direction spiritual leaders also a general area of solicitudes join the picture. Certain additional players also concern all need attention, as do the implications that drop over from the Palestinian problem to the Islamic domain and put additional barriers before decision-makers. If we attach this to the previously apparent community loss of confidence in the political administration that sustains relationships with Israel- either this loss is because of nepotism, because of the method Arafat- controlled the Palestinian- Authority including its relationships with the Palestinian- society. Also because of the progress of Hamas- and spiritual jurisdictions in showing their integrity and in promoting some feeling of national dignity then we might presume that not just is the series of thoughts and complications. Yet that it is not, however, likely to settle the conflict or still discuss its fortitude, without covering or including these determinants (Susser, 2006).

There is a particular similarity on the Israeli- faction, where the religion determinant is also important than in the history. The strengthening of religious- national dominance on both factions of the disagreement has a meaningful impact on its nature. At some points, this strengthening works as a mirror, displaying for the religious areas how reality looks on both sides (Susser, 2006).

4.7.6 The Pressure between the Achievement of Independence and Loss of Identity

This pressure is principally a result of the gap within the virtue of endurance on the one hand also its defects and losses on the other. If the method preferred to include the virtue of resistance, whereby is it likely to obtain independence through negotiation? Is negotiation harmonious with the radical slogans, which the Palestinian introduced following the establishment of their political inclinations? If so, how will this develop the structure of national identity? We would not lose our identity, come across as pessimistic, or use the advantages of the opposite side by pursuing this course? Certain is the questions constitute by the traditionalists. Therefore, even meanwhile they have forsaken the way of opposition and terrorism, or have officially

revealed their plans to drop it. They have considered passive and resentful also must attempted to hide the truth out of regret, out of a feeling of vulnerability in the light of inner opponents, including out of despair of undermining the reputation of courage and sacrifice, which has become part of the developmental identity of the recent generation. Agreements with Israel, one of the litmus analyses of this tension, hence put the Palestinian side below the centred stage in a situation of vulnerability from the outset also cause extensive global assistance for Israel (Alhayat, 2006).

Whereby is it likely, since, to talk about independence? Following all, agreements are no longer, than a stipulate resolution that the opposite side enthusiastically presents they are not compromises among opposing rivals. This is a circumstance whereby the Palestinian vulnerability is utilized in support of the opposite side's importance. That is the sentiment that remains to create opposition to every action or political means proposed at bringing the Palestinian- predicament to a solution. Ahmed- Yassin, the well-known Hamas's leaders till his shooting in 2004, was required by several media sources to talk about the Arab- peace initiative when it was first proclaimed at the Beirut- Summit (March 2002). He responded that every action created by Arabs anywhere is an interpretation of failure. Arabs- should refrain from offering initiatives collectively, he insisted, because "the Israel robbed, killed, and dismissed any proposition, so let them offer the resolutions also 'we' will determine in a case to endure them or not" (Al Jazeera, 2002).

4.7.7 Emergence of the Idea of Two States for Two People

The notion of two states for two peoples has continued been the motto concerning those who seek territorial agreement on each side of the dispute. The abovementioned resolution of the Palestinian- National- Council of 1988 actually secured the idea as a Palestinian- confinement. In particular, notwithstanding, this had remained an externally designated concept, a request of the international community that was based, between different things, on the PLO's concern in being accepted as part of that society. Following Yasser Arafat's first exhibition in the United Nations (1974), the PLO- has favoured in viewing international resolutions as conferring legitimacy to all means and each request aimed at Israel. Arafat- repeatedly articulated of the significance of "international- legitimacy" following that time (Susser, A. 2006).

It is because of this that international legitimacy signified further a beginning of crises inside and outside of the PLO. It is very sceptical that Hamas ought to recognize the 1967 lines as the borders of a Palestinian state in its long-term Hudna- political disposition, signified it not for the PLO's 1988 resolution. In reality, that resolution forced the PLO's opponent as well. In practice, notwithstanding, Israeli- peacemakers who have communicated with the Palestinian during the Abu Mazen period have noted that the two-state resolution seems not "accepted in their stomach" as it appears for Israeli; neither are the Palestinian- working out of their means to realize it (Ramon 2009).

It is likely that this idea indicates the depletion of the two-state notion on either side considering the start of the Al- Aqsa- Intifada- (September 2000). The distinction is that on the Israeli part, the amount of those who promote this resolution has increased because of loss of confidence in the chances of a lasting resolution, care in protecting Israel self-determination, and despair of the demographic menace, while support has failed on the Palestinian side. Following the Hamas revolution, life in the Gaza strip has involved both a feeling of disaster that deadens political life including lack of belief in Israeli compliance, after disengagement, to halt and destroy its settlements. Is there, however, a Palestinian devotion to the two-state idea? Palestinian- Authority diplomats answer to this question in the positive, but the number of opinions requesting for its refusal is growing (Ramon, 2009).

The strength of the two-state notion prevails in the international assistance it gains and in the lack of an option at this moment. The idea of a bi-national state is perceived as unrealistic because of all side's cohesion to its own national identity and because of the potential for violence implicit in this thought. Recognition of the two-state idea depends, consequently, on overcoming the feeling of insensibility that has germinated covering the Palestinian side following the separation between Gaza and the West Bank (Ramon, 2009).

4.7.8 Cultural Barriers

This broad array of barriers displays a profound feeling of instability, weakness, and mediocrity, continuously contributing to a culture of "poor and mistreated people" manifested essentially within the parameters by which it regulates itself. Progress, innovative construction, individual improvement, the country, the political concern,

and community. None of these is at the vanguard of this culture's affairs; preferably, it is the maintenance of solidarity in light of outside forces endeavour, "to use the advantage of our vulnerability, of our resources... to extract authorizations from us... to make us a victim in their games ... to command us..." and so on. (Muhammad, 2003).

The word "sumud" (strong stance) is one of the notable characters of this culture. It views as an action the powers to receive blows without fainting, as objected to failing the opponent and realizing tired slogans regarding "banishing the invasion," "destroying the adversary," including "liberating the land." According to this mind-set, vulnerability is a circumstance of fate and, in the path of time, things will change around and it will be likely to apprehend what presently seem to be meaningless slogans (Haim Ramon, 2009).

This culture impedes the works of those of its affiliates who seek to take care of their own future and split apart from the severe reality that they regard as the reason for backwardness and paralysis inflicted by the culture itself. Followers of this cultural view will perpetually charge with defeatism, unnecessary acknowledgment, submissiveness, and deception anyone who strives to believe otherwise or to enter an understanding with the "other," whom they see as accountable for their vulnerability and misery. In this behaviour, they prevent any leader who aspires to take the future of his people into his own hands and start into agreements with the Israeli other (Rishmawi, 1995).

In this section the study have provided various analysis of barriers to the resolution of the conflict between Israel and Palestine from Palestinian society perspective. Barriers emanating from psychological, strategic and structural which can impeded any peace initiatives or agreement proposed from Israeli side or from various third parties involve in the negotiation process. The next chapter would be the final chapter of this study. The chapter presents the conclusion and recommendations of work done, pointing out and summarizing the important and notable point of the whole thesis. Recommendation based on the research findings as well as the outcome of this thesis for possible future resolution of Israeli-Palestinian conflict is provided under this chapter.

CHAPTER FIVE

Conclusion and Recommendations

In conclusion, since this research is about the analysis of barrier to the resolution of Israeli-Palestinian at both international level that is barrier role-play by US policy or strategy toward the Israeli-Palestinian conflict at the UN. In addition, more importantly, about the barrier to the resolution of the conflict at the societal level that is role-play by both the Israeli and Palestinian toward impeding any peace process initiated.

The study would conclude that the barrier to the resolution of Israel-Palestinian at the international level was as the result of continuous reality of interest inconsistency by different nation state that are very much concerned with the issue of Israeli- Palestinian conflict which was also related to the neo-realist prognostication of international relations and the framework of the international system. The nations-state remain essentially the fundamental also a very significant character in global politics, on which international institutions remain subjected to the nation's government authority. The UN was a corporation formed to help and promote the concerns of all national governments big and small. Nevertheless, the exploration for acquiring national interests influence nations with great capabilities to create global institutions, which it can use as a tool and utilized it as means to increase their foreign interest. The invention of UN was off cause not difference. However, it was designed by hegemonic nations and through collaboration and cooperation of the states with great capabilities UN emerge undisputed by nations state government following the Second World War.

Neo- realist viewpoint accentuates the structure of the international system by defining global politics with viable sharing of power symbolized as authority between nations in an anarchic environment. Authority defines the policy structure also resource and abilities which a nation possesses could be simply influenced and modify the actions of another nation in the global practice, particularly the UN. The UN displayed limited influence towards the affairs of US. In different matters, the US must at time exercised its rejection ability (veto-power) to obstruct decisions which might jeopardize its political affairs. It could also be witnessed that state with small capabilities maintain unusual powers which would leverage to force international institutions to respond in support of their importance. Israel have taken this many past, urging the US to approve recommendations, which would prevent Palestinian of being, indicated as self-

governing nation. The lack of success by UN in this disagreement illustrates the extent at which nation government think that global partnership satisfies their individual political concerns only.

However, when looking at the barriers to the resolution of the conflict from societal level that is role-play by both the Israel and Palestine toward impeding any peace process initiated that was meant to resolute the conflict. The study conclude, these barriers was a result of the nature of the Israeli-Palestinian conflict, its characteristics and history, and the relations between the parties. Barriers to the resolution of the conflict are the result of the contradictory interests of the parties on fundamental issues such as, for example, territory and borders. There are also barriers that arise from differences and contradictions between identities, values, beliefs, historical narratives, collective memories, and the myths of the parties regarding the origins and development of the conflict and the ways of managing it, as well as the feasibility of its resolution.

The study can ascribed the failure of the peace talks to the nature of the Israeli-Palestinian conflict. As an intractable, ungovernable, and insoluble conflict; others blamed the unwillingness of the parties to make the concessions necessary for reaching a settlement; still others blamed the mismanagement of the negotiations, The ill-conceived focus on an temporary agreement rather than on a permanent agreement. The failure to address Israeli and Palestinian national narratives and the failure to address the ideas of justice and fairness. The failure of Israeli and Palestinian leaders to forge a coherent and lucid peace strategy or to garner public support for the peace process, and even the failure and ineffective UN, US mediation process.

These barriers can be strategic, structural, or psychological depending the circumstances that emerged. The focus on the socio-psychological barriers, which have tormented the Israel community inside Palestine. The focused does not indicate that socio- psychological difficulties does not work on the Palestinian side. The focus on Israel community, revealing that the Jewish in Israel possess strongly solidified political beliefs, which produce ground floored for argument in other leaving the prevailing circumstance as it, was. The root of these popular beliefs rests with Zionism and Judaism. The worked fully to serve the beginning restoration of Israel societies and the ultimate founding of the Israel state. In 1967 friction, including the capturing

of more areas of land and the unintended outcomes, led the rebuilding of these beliefs, which intended to confer a different opinion concerning this condition that appeared.

Essentially, this belief redeveloped the character regarding the conflict that governed Israel community antecedent to the 1967 battle. In practice, it produced a method of planned community belief, which appeared to maintain, and the retaining of these invaded areas of land for many reason religiously, traditionally, politically, and security base reasoning. Meanwhile these beliefs de-legitimized Palestinians, denied them their social status and assigned obligation and reason to them for the resumption of the violence, and characterized them as a menace. Everything here endured in opposition to the acknowledgment of Israel and to their personal profound feeling of being the sufferers of this ambivalence.

Those philosophical community dogmas rationale of the dispute continued spreading via channels of information and community schools. The following years, the Israel community in the region has experienced a significant transition. Although, several of the core societal views of the ethos of conflict and collective memory has continued to be predominant. This testament practice is displayed within a properly accepted belief of many Israel who particularly are allowing areas of land including properties in favour of resolving the disagreement. Aforementioned signifies also the Israel position, indeed concerning several of the ones who prefer resolving the conflict harmoniously, was off cause the West Bank including Gaza Strip, plus their properties, goes to the Israel nation also perhaps Israel were just the only side which endeavours to peace procedure. Certain opening illustrates completely the challenge, hesitation, also a rejection of others to retreat and depart in the occupied areas, in other to share Jerusalem and to destroy the Israel settlements. No state relinquishes its area of land voluntarily. Moreover, the increasing willingness of Israel to retreat at least from any of the areas of land is essentially a sequence of perspicacity that retaining it is quite expensive to Israel society also for a government of Israel.

These dispute-promoting ideologies views characterized by circumstantial dispute promoting opinions that arises under different conditions at different events in time. Certain feelings encourage besides also give further strong justifications for suspending the agreement processes. Certain sets of assumptions form a logical method including a constant composition and philosophical principle, which frustrates

the agreement processes. These practices of views are hard because of fundamental including inspirational circumstances besides is immune to reform. Furthermore, the aforementioned method that usually backed by global prospects, which present a conventional viewpoint regarding the world. In extension, it could also regarded that these practice of views is tangled, and linked to, an emotional practice, which was an integral component socio- psychological stock.

This illustrated that socio- psychological barrier exceedingly impact communication channels of segments of the community, as people. However this points to misperception, misinterpretation and distorted flow of information, that is in reality blocks the recognition including of different information which can present more enlightenment regarding the conflict, the opponent, whose own the community, also the account regarding dispute, in a process that it could resist the thoughtful opinions and promote different thoughts concerning the imperative of peace-making.

The salient feature of the barriers to the disagreement related to Palestinian's viewpoint. The motif of behaviour which emerged essentially as outcome of interaction with the "Israel" Hither is a lifestyle (culture-) also religious beliefs has promoted a bond of symbols particularly to the West, that dominated the region for several decades furthermore of in particular which Israel is an essential part of.

Israel, however, might not neglect certain burden, which Palestinian bears in his soul. At points, this would seem those inherent Israel barriers impede them from accurately perceiving whatever was occurring from the opposite side. For instance, while negotiating agreements with Palestinians, Israel did not focus attention and prepare no record concerning the importance of the political and societal transformations, which bring the first Intifada differences, which involved knowledge of dealing among each of these barriers stipulated earlier. Arafat- also the PLO- could nevermore appear to endorse the Oslo- Accords- if the administration of the first Intifada is not inflicted simultaneously on them.

Regardless of its dissimilarity with Palestine, Israel continue to a prime actor in the palestinian arena, especially correlating issues which were been on the palestinian agenda following Abu- Mazen's voting as a leader: either to support the diplomatic way of consultation or the fighting way of defenced. That could enable the Palestinians to actualize their ambitions. Israel position could support or undermine of the views

concerning the problem. Agreement with Israel was a core to the restoration of the inner Palestinian dialogue also a test that requires the Palestinians to sort out with the immense inherent attractions and intricacies.

From the Palestine standpoint of view, it is obvious not sure, what Israel desires. Throughout decades, Hamas have stated cases, which off cause yes usually possess an element of propaganda; however, its display general Palestinian feeling, which up to nowadays, Israel didn't define whichever, was her boundaries are. Does this appear Israel means to continuing invading further areas of land? If it is so serious in a lasting resolution with Palestine, why is it not ready to acknowledge, 1967 boundaries as perpetual? Also, Abu- Mazen, in reply to the statements in which he declined the reasonable propositions of Ehud- Olmert in late 2008, revealed also he had sought to define were Israel's- boundaries remain on the map.

With regard to the role and function of the UN, the resistance groups in the Arab Southern Mediterranean, as well as International NGOs moreover global interpreters worldwide, have provide criticism of the UN for falling victim to the tricks of the US and its strength to control the UN's system by executing the security card toward the Islamic bogeyman. Consequently, several people have declared scepticism regarding the responsibility of UN to sustain and maintain global security (Al-Ayyam, 2002).

How can we deal with the socio-psychological barriers to move communities involved in an obstinate, protracted social conflict towards an epoch of peace making? Notwithstanding, the research will seek to describe a brief conceptual answer which can help as a foundation for uncovering further extensive thoughts for the resolution of Israeli-Palestinian conflict.

Recommendations: An Alternative Approaches to Israeli-Palestinian Conflict Resolution

A flexibility would lead to the emergence of a different thought which is incompatible with the formerly held beliefs and consequently generates unusual sort of pressure, dilemma, domestic dispute which could spur people to move away from their status and look for a different idea. In the situation of Israel- Palestine disagreement, the current idea, that would called an "established idea," differs the earlier powerfully held assumptions which emphasis the need to sustain the violence conflict. This established

idea, which accelerated the impulse towards flexibility, that based on identification of the dissimilarity between the desire future in one hand and the contemporary situation on the other hand and the observed history, in general. Therefore, the established idea gives the impulse to re-examine the earlier held ideas and, in particular, points to compliance with regard to the potential enactment of different ideas. The established idea may emerge unconsciously in the thoughts of the community also not under any specific conditions, however, normally, people come to understanding as a consequence of outside circumstances which necessitate a re-examination of the earlier held conflict promoting repertoire (Bar-Tal & Halperin, 2010).

Particularly, the recognition that promotes openness to different information promoting peace making that is the amounts of continued the conflict exceed the cost of compromise in peace making process. It has further understood that perception of the expenses been considered more heavily than a perception of the potential benefits emanating from peace- process.

This system could be simply be used to the situation of Israel community who believe on the system on two- state resolution essentially since “the demographic peril,” which recommends also a significantly greater percentage of community increased of the Palestinian societies in Israel. The Palestinian Authority might quickly change the population scale including cumulative within the two biggest ethnic holy cities in the area and, as so, believed to point to the world of a Palestinian preponderance in coming few decades. This recognition pointed to the relief of perception between two falcons such as previous Prime Minister Ehud Olmert including former Foreign Minister Tzipi Livni and to their reception of different ideas that promote significant agreements (Ethan Kapstein 1999).

Surely, there are different reasoning and methods, which start under some circumstances to a recreation of characters that, in a round, would later start to the recognition of ideas that promote peace making process and even understanding. In some case, certain methods, as shown, nearly perpetually start with an opposition and, in unusual circumstances, strongly disseminated everywhere in community till the spirit of harmony displays predominantly. We need continuously recognize that human beings were the ones that choose to start extreme violence conflict and so they

must also, consequently be the ones to choose and launch furthermore concluded peace process.

The study also is of the opinion that action to succeed the Palestinian- difficulties are by possessing a solidified procedure for a serious and genuine pursuit of an understanding, a procedure that involves the people on either side plans it for the compromise and is characterized by a spirit of action and productive beliefs. Prime Minister Menahem Begin and President Anwar Sadat amended the status of the Middle East when they collaborated seriously, usually sent equal information in collective public presentations, and endorsed a peace agreement during 1979. This method enforced the Arab side to face a broad variety of issues dealing with inherent difficulties linking to nationality, religion, and Arab- public denominators who would allow them to deal with inherent Arab- predicaments. Jordan and the Palestinians additionally formed the domestic Arab dialogue on certain issues in the mid-1990s; meanwhile they endorsed reconciliation accords with Israel. Jordan approached its ending involvement and discontinued the period of conflict, however, the Palestinians have still to be relieved of the contradictory impacts which Arafat- started back (Kahneman & Tversky, 1979).

Now Abu Mazen, whose likelihood is never in uncertain between Israeli decision makers, notwithstanding his deficiencies, manages a day the Palestinian- Authority. He has demonstrated his strength to stand before his community and talk the uncomfortable truth. His administration would offer several advantages for Israel if it directs the argument towards issues of an essence, whatever is determined by the negotiation, whatever is the structure it endeavours at the completion of the agreements, and what kind of involvement could be developed among the Palestinian also Israel people? To the end, though, Israel need set a three- part framework, which could be dispersing Palestinian views concerning its plans (Kahneman & Tversky, 1979).

Community recognition of 1967 borders policy as the boundaries separating Israel and the Palestinian nation, besides a request for consultations on the swapping of areas of land where there are blocs of settlements that Israel- is desired in retaining, in swap for different areae within its area of land (Kahneman & Tversky, 1979).

Israeli decision for the affinity of the Gaza- Strip with West- Bank, acceptance of Hamas as an essential member Palestinian community, who are subjected to its administration, and perception of the administrative paralysis and common neutrality which this division inflicts on either side.

Faithfulness to the rule of the agreement, i.e., rendering general support to all negotiation, which was achieved, so as to circumvent a circumstance in which an approved arrangement or agreement is agreeable to just one part of Palestinian community. Abu Mazen in fact often pledge to place important subjects to a poll, however, an Israeli request accompanying these series might support this engagement and kick off a significant community discussion in both platforms, Palestinian and Israeli.

A true argumentation of the kind can decrease uncertainties about Israel's plans and could attitudinize requests to the Palestinians-, challenging them to approach the various difficulties, which they created for themselves, and those ones installed years before them. Today, Abu- Mazen has displayed that he is ready to establish to a community discussion with emphasis on several problems, which were regarded as law from an Arab- viewpoint in the history. Following his voting as the leader, he has instituted concerning a domestic Palestinian- dialogue discussion, which possesses no resemblance in the Arab- world.

These approaches further need a true and investigating public discussion in Israel concerning the eventuality of the nation. Would Israeli attitude of the country be assured "permanently" meanwhile Israel- extends to control over a Palestinian- community in Judea- and Samaria? If so, whichever could be the situation of this people? The dialectic has continued proceeding on for decades yet in the kind of bickering among one inner compound and the other – a method which seems not reach to some resolution and frequently throws the ball into the arena of the partisan opponent as if issue depends solely on the other compound. A genuine discussion, led by the superior administrator level, might give responses to officeholders moreover the party leaders who remain unwilling to take a community stand on this matter for concern of the outcome of polls that take place in Israel- considerably constantly.

A discussion of this kind is expected to stimulate a dialogue on the Palestinian- side as entirely. It could strengthen confidence in Israel- also execute possible significance

of the means on which Israel- is experiencing. Its possible to yield further concrete aspects to the domestic Palestinian- discussion also to dealt with the origin elements of the difficulties to which Palestinian- community is directed as well as endeavours to subdue them. Aforementioned could be a long method, which would last for years. However, there are no assurances the result could please both sides. In circumstances of the nation of Israeli- Palestinian relationships, it is obvious also there was no avoiding similar a discussion and also the action for which must occur from Israel that accommodates all the agreement conditions. Further to control areas subjected to conflict and a developmental and popular institution, that has an incorporated tool for resolution making and open, fair, and conscious community discussion.

If in correspondence, Israel organizes its procedure along average Arab- nations such as Egypt, Jordan, and the Gulf countries, suddenly the method could set a substantial ground for the creation of a regional alliance, of which Israel should be a member. This alliance would present assistance for this kind of method and more efficiently manage the Iranian- threatening moreover the destruction purposes of radical groups who oppose to reconciliation and cooperation of reasons off cause perhaps the might do all they have to interrupt the peace means.

Certain approaches were based upon an analysis of aims and progress Palestinian- community is experiencing also because of its inherent dialogue that of the Israeli society. From the Palestinian- viewpoint, the main recognition took place in 1988. Israeli acceptance of this concession is the Palestinian continue search for the honesty of Israel aims. Today, consequently, reports and statements concerning this matter have attached significance in relationship to the antiquity since the important moment, which has gone because of the beginning dialogue between the two sides also since the Palestinian concerns regarding manipulation of its vulnerability, including the Palestinian demand to understand whatever Israel is seeking to accomplish towards end.

These approaches would not be of importance for any individual that is reluctant or incapable to think the unequivocal description of boundaries for the Israel country also for anybody that seem not understand the importance of Palestinian integration with Israel. Both require a different reasoning including an understanding to see Palestine as a neighbouring state preferably instead of a community served by leadership which

was to be judged in the circumstance of in case it is of “advantages or disadvantages to Israelis.” The method defined hereabouts is intended at yielding agreements in different concepts of belief including deliberation of domestic Palestinian predicaments, on one hand, and Israel’s demands on the other. It seems not fundamentally confirm that agreements could certainly happen in a rapid interpretation of all the complicated difficulties on the schedule. Since that dealing with the current difficulties would necessitate several decades, however it might require the Palestinian to find ways of addressing the obstacles, which impede their chance of entering reconciliation furthermore starting on a method of discovering a resolution to their inherent disagreements including their dispute with Israel- two beginnings, which can produce a transparent relationship.

In addition, the study intended to look into the role of compassion in conflict resolution as another alternative to the resolution of Israeli-Palestinian conflict. This is important because, instead of imposing a resolution from the outside it onto the Israeli-Palestinian conflict, it would be necessary more productive to listen to the genuine demands and needs to be communicated directly by both Israel and Palestinians. Both parties present a request for more disclosure between the two societies and for an evolving method of reasoning in which conflict understanding seems not focus on historical wounds or the enduring impacts of direct and indirect disclosure to the conflict. Increased meeting with violence moreover polarizes every person in this conflict. Direct presentation of violence without collective exposure to the opposing side’s civilians is the usual potent mixture for a continuously deadly end. Nonetheless, inclusive presentation to the people and faces behind all side produces a more empathetic relationship that rotates around common suffering, which in turn decreases the counterproductive enduring impacts of violence. Both parties are, at this instant, so polarized that it appears nearly exhausted to concentrate on a sure-fire “permanent” resolution, instead, it would be sensible to the beginning to centre attention on the “building blocks” of conflict resolution. This requires effective measures to start the founding of a relationship built on some level of trust, and a shared empathetic perception of how Israelis and Palestinians both undergo pain. To repair the void of a non-existent relation, each person in the conflict has to come to agreements with a sincere wish within themselves to wholeheartedly, desire peace and pledge to efforts for a more sustainable future. The only force powerful sufficient to defeat the power

of history driven hate is the method of developing compassion by reaching individuals face-to-face and knowing first hand with their story (Dutton ; Jane Kristina ; Workman & Ashley, 2015)

The human capacity to practice compassion experiences meaningful consideration from the organizational analysis as it proceeds to unveil new abilities to create supportive and productive organizations and social actions. To feel compassion is to undergo an interpersonal method that includes three main steps: the noticing of pain, accompanied by making sense of suffering through empathetic care and then initiating succeeding activities that endeavour to relieve the suffering that the other person is undergoing (Dutton; Jane E; Kristina M. Workman and Ashley 2015). Compassion provides significant benefits not only for the person feeling the direct suffering but also for the person rendering empathy and several third parties that observe compassion in action. It provides an empathetic care and responsiveness of understanding that are others-focused with humane inner impulses to alleviate the suffering need (Dutton; Jane E; Kristina M. Workman and Ashley 2015).

A valuable beginning point for resolution in this dispute would be for this relational method to maintain. The only way of verifying each other's sufferings gives a perception that the other person has experienced discomfort and that the individual validating the suffering has subjectively legitimized their distress. It receives the traumas as genuine problems that are moving ahead and can be analysed in efforts to understand different aspects on the conflict. The real act of Israelis and Palestinians recognizing each other's suffering, preferably than distinguishing who suffers more, serves as recognition of a predicament and receiving of the other side's understandings as legitimate. Without receiving each other's suffering as viable there is no opening point that can satisfactorily understand the heart intricacies that make the other side to suffer (Dutton; Jane E; Kristina M. Workman and Ashley 2015).

For the Israeli-Palestinian Conflict to be actively involved in compassion can assist the two communities groups to recover and improve psychologically from the pain associated with the circumstance, and to overcome other stressors like tension while concurrently creating further emphatic sentiments (Dutton; Jane E; Kristina and Ahsley 2015). Furthermore, if people from both parties are efficiently effective to display compassion towards every other. This would create understandings of self-

worth that demonstrate dignity and meaning from one individual to the other. Experiencing compassion as a sufferer allows the sufferer to make genuine feeling about the circumstance he or she has discovered himself or herself in and aids to examine the condition of their peer environment. In the conflict receiving compassion as in Israeli or Palestinian from the other side would allow them to properly experience and understand the disagreement from a broader prospect. People could study the conflict circumstance not only for themselves but also for their companions across Israeli and Palestinian subgroups. In turn, both Israeli and Palestinian giving and getting compassion in a diversity of perspectives would guarantee that no one faction becomes fatigued from continuously giving compassion without concurrently getting it. In other words, both parties must actively involve with giving and receiving compassion in order for it be effective in relationship building and conflict resolution purposes (Dutton; Jane E; Kristina M. Workman and Ashley 2015).

Additionally, certain impressions of giving compassion to Israelis and Palestinians include the personal-satisfaction that occurs from assisting another person. Many times interviewees displayed a regretful tone or brought their virtue into the conversation when talking about ways they become directly involved in the conflict. This perspective rings particularly emotional for Israelis who have observed life or death contests in urban conflict zones and fight with the decisions made in those circumstances. Displaying compassion additionally constitutes an individual-perception of understanding oneself as a caring person and contributes to help others envisioning the person as a more capable leader that can understand circumstances more wisely. This would further approach the enormous gap of scepticism among Israelis and Palestinians. Displaying harmonious compassion to another person can help in developing trust between the two communities. Moreover, research on compassion reveals that actively involving in the compassion method can create a more cooperative concentration for compassion as a whole individuals group, a greater cumulative potential for depression healing, and higher and further useful overall levels of collaboration (Dutton; Jane E; Kristina M. Workman & Ashley 2015).

The human perception of suffering is dynamic and continually evolves depending on the circumstance the person found himself in. People not just experience pain in different ways however also reveal this pain personally. This could not be real for the Israeli-Palestinian Conflict, where so several people have remained uniquely and

prominently affected by the consequences of violence. While every individual's experiences and following thought to these events are unprecedented, the sensations the disagreement invoke are semi-congruous between Israelis and Palestinians. The biggest distinction is in how the Israeli or Palestinian person responds to these sensations. Israelis and Palestinians can cater their responses to the person and their individual demands, including avenues such as a listening behaviour or and concrete settings that give substantial support to the victim. Exercising compassion in this sense can allow the Israeli or Palestinian to engage in prospect considering where they think their life in the shoes of the other person (Dutton; Jane E; Kristina M. Workman and Ashley 2015).

In turn, as the real interpretation of compassion grows, the two populations will perceive each other as more deserving of an increased significance of compassion, which will create up further trust and agreement between the two parties. Based on how the actor reacts in the present to the sufferer, at a future time when the actor himself is suffering the former sufferer will have made understanding of active compassion procedures, and initiate a different cycle wherein the old sufferer is presently giving mutual assistance to the original actor. Compassion replaces the sequence of violence we have observed in the contemporary Israeli-Palestinian Conflict and alternatively changes it with a positive-sum relationship that develops additive trust each time the sequence is repeated (Dutton; Jane E; Kristina M. Workman and Ashley 2015).

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