
Israel-Palestine Conflict: Realist Security and Constructivist Identity Perspectives with Implications**Maryam Rafaqat¹**

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Abstract

This study employs the theoretical frameworks of constructivism and realism to analyze the Israel-Palestine conflict and its ramifications for the region at large. It examines how security concerns, power dynamics, national interests, identity, and historical narratives impact Israeli and Palestinian state policy by synthesizing a wide range of academic literature and reports using a qualitative methodology. Constructivism emphasizes the influence of collective identity and historical narratives on Palestinian policy, while Realism clarifies Israel's emphasis on security measures, territorial control, and regional relationships. The study finds important themes and trends that show how these policies affect the Middle East's political dynamics, economic circumstances, humanitarian concerns, and international interactions in addition to regional stability. Through the integration of two theoretical perspectives, the study offers a comprehensive understanding of the complexities of the conflict and emphasizes the need to use a variety of techniques to handle its issues. With their insights on possible routes to long-term peace and stability in the region, the findings add to scholarly discourse and guide policy discussions. This research emphasizes the significance of grassroots efforts, creative diplomacy, and persistent international participation in ending one of the longest-running conflicts in contemporary history.

Introduction

The emergence of nationalist movements among Jews and Arabs in the Middle East in the late 19th and early 20th centuries laid the groundwork for the long-lasting and intricate Israel-Palestine conflict. An important turning point was the 1917 Balfour Declaration, in which the British government endorsed the creation of a "national home for the Jewish people" in Palestine (Balfour). The antagonism between the Arab and Jewish communities was exacerbated by this pronouncement, which went against pledges made to Arab leaders during World War I. The United Nations' 1947 partition proposal, which called for separate Jewish and Arab states, was rejected by the Arab leadership and resulted in an increase in violence during the British Mandate period (1920–1948) (Nations, n.d.). The United Nations' 1947 partition proposal, which called for separate Jewish and Arab governments, was rejected by the Arab leadership and resulted in an increase in violence during the British Mandate period (1920–1948). This led to the 1948 Arab–Israeli War following the State of Israel was declared. One of the main outcomes of the conflict is the widespread displacement of Palestinians. The disputes have been further entrenched by subsequent wars and intifadas (uprisings), with a tremendous loss of life, displacement, and economic devastation on both sides (Morris, 2001-2008). The establishment of a Jewish homeland, territorial integrity, and national security have constituted the main focuses of Israeli state policy. This has required several actions, including the deployment of security barriers, the founding of

settlements in the West Bank, and the imposition of strict regulations on the flow of goods and people into and out of Gaza. The Israeli government frequently defends these measures by claiming that they are required to safeguard its population from terrorism and to ensure Israel's survival in a volatile region. They have, however, also come under heavy fire on a global scale for escalating hostilities, jeopardizing the peace process, and breaking international law—especially concerning the growth of settlements and the humanitarian effects of the Gaza siege (Shlaim, 2011). Conversely, the policies of the Palestinian Authority (PA) and Hamas, in particular, show that they are focused on both attaining statehood and resolving the socioeconomic difficulties that the Palestinian people face. The PA formally advocates a two-state solution based on the pre-1967 lines, with East Jerusalem serving as its capital. The PA is acknowledged as the official diplomatic representative of the Palestinian people. It has participated in several peace talks, albeit with little result. Though it has also shown a readiness to consider long-term truces, Gaza's ruling party, Hamas, has historically maintained a more militant position, including the use of armed resistance against Israeli occupation. Palestinian efforts to present a unified front have been hindered by internal political splits, economic hardship, and external influences, further obstructing progress toward a durable resolution to the conflict (Said, 1992). The ongoing conflict is characterized by cycles of violence, fruitless negotiations, and mistrust between the parties. The status of Jerusalem, Palestinian refugees' right of return, security concerns, and mutual recognition are important issues. Despite efforts by the US, EU, and UN, little progress has been made in international attempts to arbitrate the dispute. The state of affairs continues to be a crucial geopolitical concern with substantial humanitarian ramifications that affect both local and International politics. There hasn't been a lasting agreement that takes into account the security concerns and aspirations of both Israelis and Palestinians, despite several attempts to foster peace.

Theoretical Lens

I draw on a combination of Realism and Constructivism from International Relations theory to understand the interests, actions, and regional implications of the state policies in the Israel-Palestine conflict. Realism is a suitable lens for examining Israeli state policy because of its emphasis on power, security, and national interest. According to realism, governments operate largely to protect themselves in anarchic international systems where security risks are constant. This viewpoint clarifies many important facets of Israeli policy, including:

- Israel's strict security measures, including the building of the West Bank Barrier and the siege of Gaza, are explained by realism. It is believed that these steps are necessary to shield Israeli residents against terrorism and military attacks by non-state groups such as Hamas.
- The strategic territory is important, according to realist theory. Moreover, it is possible to understand Israel's settlement construction and upkeep in the West Bank as an attempt to establish defensive positions, seize essential resources, and establish safe havens against prospective attackers.
- Realist efforts to forge partnerships that counterweight regional enemies, especially Iran, are reflected in the Abraham Accords and other diplomatic initiatives to improve relations with Arab states. The goal of this action is to strengthen Israel's influence and security in the region.
- Constructivism offers a complex perspective of Palestinian state policy, including the different strategies used by Hamas and the Palestinian Authority (PA). It does this by highlighting the importance of ideas, identities, and norms. Constructivism clarifies how historical narratives and social identities influence state action and policy:
- Constructivism emphasizes the significance of the national identity of the Palestinian people as well as their shared experience of occupation and displacement. These common

historical and cultural narratives serve as the foundation for the PA's insistence on the 1967 borders and East Jerusalem as the capital of a future Palestinian state.

- The ideological and tactical distinctions between the PA and Hamas are explained using the constructivist perspective. The PA's status as a governing body pursuing international legitimacy shapes its emphasis on diplomacy and state-building initiatives. On the other hand, despite certain pragmatic modifications, Hamas's policies are shaped by its identity as an Islamist-rooted resistance movement and its dedication to military conflict.
- Constructivism also clarifies the PA's attempts to win over other countries by conforming to international standards of human rights, statehood, and diplomacy. Its policies and tactics, like as its involvement in negotiations for peace and interactions with international organizations, are influenced by this drive for legitimacy.

The Israel-Palestine conflict can be seen holistically by combining constructivism and realism. Constructivism sheds light on the ideational and identity-based impulses underlying Palestinian politics, while realism explains the practical and security-driven components of Israeli policy. A greater understanding of how physical interests and immaterial elements like identity and historical narratives interact to influence the policies of both states is made possible by this integrated theoretical approach. Constructivism clarifies the PA's and Hamas's policies via the lenses of identity, historical narrative, and international conventions, whereas realism aids in explaining Israel's emphasis on security, territorial control, and regional allies. A thorough and detailed analysis of the intricate and deeply ingrained state policies underlying the Israel-Palestine conflict is offered by this dual-framework approach.

Methodology

Using constructivist and realist viewpoints, this study uses a qualitative research methodology to examine the Israel-Palestine conflict and its ramifications. The selection of qualitative approaches is based on their appropriateness for examining intricate socio-political phenomena and comprehending the intricate relationships between regional dynamics and state policies. Comprehensive literature reviews from scholarly sources, such as books, journal articles, and reports from global organizations like Human Rights Watch and the United Nations, are part of the data collection process. This strategy guarantees a thorough comprehension of the conflict's theoretical underpinnings, empirical data, and historical settings. Using a thematic approach, the analysis focuses on finding important themes and patterns in the literature that shows how constructivist elements—like identity, historical narratives, and norms—and realist principles—like security, power dynamics, and national interests—have an impact on Israeli and Palestinian state policies. The goal of this research is to understand the fundamental motivations and consequences of state acts in the Middle East through the careful examination and interpretation of textual material. The study also takes into account moral issues while addressing touchy subjects like international diplomacy, human rights, and conflict resolution. To provide a significant contribution to scholarly discourse and policy discussions on the Israel-Palestine conflict, careful consideration is given to assuring accuracy, objectivity, and transparency in the presentation of findings.

Israeli state Policies

Israeli state policy regarding the conflict between Israel and Palestine is distinguished by a multifarious strategy that prioritizes international diplomacy, territorial control, and security. The upkeep and growth of settlements in the West Bank is a key component of Israeli strategy. Recent literature suggests that Israel regards these settlements as crucial for security, historical, and religious reasons, despite international condemnation and charges that they violate international law. Israel maintains a millennium-old relationship with the territory. Moreover, the Israeli

government frequently invokes security concerns in its defense of its claim that maintaining control over key West Bank districts is necessary to stop terrorist attacks and protect national security. This involves putting the Israel Defense Forces (IDF) into action and building security barriers—like the West Bank barrier—which Israel claims are essential to thwarting terrorist assaults. The siege of Gaza, which Israel justifies as a way to stop weapons smuggling and limit the power of Hamas, an organization that Israel and many other nations label as terrorists. Notwithstanding these security justifications, the embargo has had detrimental effects on humanitarian relief efforts, restricting access to necessities and exacerbating Gaza's economic stagnation. While these actions have limited Palestinian mobility and exacerbated humanitarian problems, (Byman, 2013) claims that they have greatly decreased suicide bombings and other attacks. Another critical aspect of Israeli policy is the growth of Jewish settlements in the West Bank. To maintain a Jewish population in strategically significant places and to secure territorial claims, the Israeli government backs these settlements. According to Peace Now's 2023 report, there has been a significant surge in settlement development, with over 13,000 additional housing units sanctioned in the last year alone. The Israeli government sees these settlements as a security barrier and a way to assert authority over contested territory. However, the international world, including the United Nations, strongly condemns this approach, viewing the settlements as unlawful under international law and a substantial barrier to peace. The study done by (Gordon, 2008) claims that the growth of settlements aggravates relations between Israelis and Palestinians and threatens the feasibility of a contiguous Palestinian state. Israel has also attempted several peace proposals diplomatically, though to varied degrees of success. Although the nation formally supports a two-state solution, the details of this support frequently clash with ongoing security and settlement efforts. More recently, the emphasis has shifted from ending the conflict to managing it, with peace agreements that prioritize comprehensive security and economic benefits above small-scale improvements. This is reflected in the work of authors like (Thrall, 2017). Israel's diplomatic efforts to normalize relations with Arab governments are demonstrated by the recent Abraham Accords 2020, which formally established connections with Sudan, Morocco, Bahrain, and the United Arab Emirates. A strategic realignment is shown in this move to interact with neighboring Arab nations to strengthen regional alliances and offset Iranian influence. Although its requirements for such an agreement, including security assurances and the demilitarization of any future Palestinian state, have proven difficult to reconcile with Palestinian demands, the Israeli government also remains committed to a two-state solution in theory. Economically, Israel imposes policies that both integrate and exclude Palestinian territory. Israel's control of customs and trade in the West Bank enables it to exert enormous influence over the Palestinian economy. According to the World Bank (Economic Monitoring Report to the Ad Hoc Liaison Committee, 2023), limitations on mobility and access, as well as the dual-use list (products with both civilian and military applications), severely limit Palestinian economic potential, contributing to high unemployment and poverty. In contrast, Israel benefits from inexpensive Palestinian labor, which is critical for certain areas of its economy.

Palestinian State Policy

The main goals of Palestinian state policy, which is mostly expressed through Hamas and the Palestinian Authority (PA), are resolving internal political conflicts, attaining sovereignty, and meeting humanitarian needs. The PA, led by President Mahmoud Abbas, continues to advocate for a two-state solution based on pre-1967 borders, with East Jerusalem serving as the capital of a future Palestinian state. Most international actors agree with this viewpoint, including the European Union and the United Nations. However, internal differences and Israeli settlement growth pose substantial challenges. The 2022 International Crisis Group report, stresses the Palestinian Authority's diplomatic attempts at the United Nations and the International Criminal

Court to achieve international recognition and hold Israel accountable for alleged war crimes. The PA supports a two-state solution based on the 1967 lines, with East Jerusalem serving as the capital of a future Palestinian state. The PA represents the West Bank and is acknowledged internationally as the legitimate representation of the Palestinian people. Its participation in peace negotiations and its attempts to win over other countries to its way of thinking are reflections of this policy. To obtain statehood, the PA is committed to nonviolent negotiation and international diplomacy, as researched (Pletka, 2017). The PA prioritizes governance and economic growth within the areas it governs, even though the Israeli occupation and internal political division present serious obstacles. The World Bank (2020) draws attention to persistent economic challenges made worse by travel restrictions, restricted access to resources, and reliance on foreign assistance. Gaining support for the political goals of the PA and preserving stability depends heavily on initiatives to enhance economic and governance conditions. Initiatives like the "National Policy Agenda" seek to boost economic resilience through diversification and assistance for small and medium-sized businesses, but they confront significant hurdles owing to the larger geopolitical backdrop. Contrarily, Hamas, the organization in charge of the Gaza Strip, has always placed a strong emphasis on using violent resistance to put an end to Israeli occupation. Although its original charter demanded Israel's annihilation, more recent declarations indicate that it may be open to discussions about constructive engagements and long-term ceasefires. However, (Singh, 2022) points out that the organization's recent rhetoric suggests that, under some situations, it may adopt a more flexible stance. Israel and the Palestinian Authority's state policies reflect their distinct strategic aims as well as the complex reality of the conflict. Israel's objectives stress security, territorial expansion, and diplomatic normalization, whereas the Palestinian Authority prioritizes international recognition, governance reform, and economic development. Both sides face considerable hurdles, including internal political dynamics, international influences, and the overall necessity for a long-term peace accord. Recent literature emphasizes the need to resolve humanitarian concerns and create conditions conducive to meaningful negotiations since the current trajectory perpetuates instability and diminishes chances for a long-term resolution.

Israel-Palestine Conflict: Implications for the Middle East

The Israel-Palestine conflict, one of the most protracted and complex geopolitical conflicts of our time, has far-reaching consequences not just for the parties directly engaged, but also for the whole Middle East area. This thematic analysis investigates the conflict's multidimensional effects, building on existing literature to explain its impact on regional stability, political dynamics, economic conditions, humanitarian difficulties, and international relations.

Regional Stability and Security

The Israel-Palestine conflict has a huge impact on regional stability and security. According to (Khalidi, 2006), the ongoing conflict has worsened tensions between Middle Eastern countries, resulting in frequent escalations that jeopardize regional stability. The conflict has frequently catalyzed greater clashes, such as the Arab-Israeli wars of 1948, 1956, 1967, and 1973, each with far-reaching consequences for regional geopolitics. The conflict has also sparked proxy wars and militancy, with numerous regional entities backing opposing parties. For example, Iran's support for Palestinian factions such as Hamas and Islamic Jihad has exacerbated its competition with Israel and Saudi Arabia, further dividing the area. This dynamic adds to the current Sunni-Shia division and hampers efforts to achieve broader regional security. The conflict's spillover effects are visible in the periodic violence that extends beyond Israel and Palestine. During periods of high tension, such as the Second Intifada (2000-2005) and the Gaza confrontations of 2008-09, 2012, 2014, and 2021, adjacent countries such as Lebanon, Jordan, and Egypt frequently face elevated security concerns, including cross-border attacks and refugee flows (Khalidi, 2006)

Political Dynamics

The conflict between Israel and Palestine has far-reaching consequences for Middle Eastern political dynamics. It is a focal point for most of the region's political conversation and alliances. Throughout history, the Palestinian struggle has served as a unifying force for Arab nations. Several Arab leaders have utilized the war to gain domestic support and legitimize their regimes by portraying themselves as protectors of the Palestinian people (Khalidi, 2006). However, the impact of this rhetoric has waned over time, particularly as intra-Arab conflicts and local issues have gained prominence. Significant adjustments have occurred in recent years, particularly with the (The Abraham Accords, 2020), which established a normalization agreement. The UAE, Bahrain, Sudan, and Morocco have established diplomatic relations with Israel, indicating a shift in political objectives in which fighting Iranian influence and pursuing economic interests take precedence over the Palestinian cause (Sorkin, 2012). This shift represents a substantial shift in regional political dynamics and may result in a rethinking of Middle Eastern alliances and enmities.

Economic Repercussions

Numerous economic ramifications arising from the conflict affect not only Israel and Palestine but also the whole region. The conflict has resulted in significant economic consequences. Palestine's economic development has been hindered by the West Bank travel restrictions and the economic siege of Gaza, which has resulted in high rates of poverty and unemployment (Economic Monitoring Report to the Ad Hoc Liaison Committee, 2023). Palestinian trade and market access have been severely curtailed by Israeli security measures, including checkpoints and the separation barrier, which has made their economic plight worse. Although the battle has resulted in substantial security expenses for Israel, it has also sparked innovation in both technology and military capabilities. However, because of the volatility brought on by the conflict, trade and investment within the Middle East are restricted. Because of enduring political and security concerns, the potential for economic cooperation and integration within the area is still largely unrealized. The protracted conflict has made Palestinian territory heavily dependent on humanitarian help. Millions of Palestinians depend on aid for necessities like food security, healthcare, and education, according to the United Nations Relief and Works Agency (UNRWA). Self-sufficiency and sustainable growth are hampered by this dependency, which feeds a cycle of dependency on help.

Concerns of Humanitarianism

Millions of lives are directly and indirectly impacted by the serious and pervasive humanitarian consequences of the Israel-Palestine conflict. The eviction of Palestinians is one of the most persistent humanitarian crises. In the Middle East, there are an estimated 5.7 million officially registered Palestinian refugees who live in unsafe circumstances (Annual Operational Report, 2020). Many obstacles must be overcome by these refugees, such as restricted access to healthcare, education, and work prospects. Many people have had their human rights violated as a result of the fighting. Reports from groups like Human Rights Watch and Amnesty International draw attention to problems such as Palestinians' denial of freedom of movement, arbitrary arrest, and torture by Israeli officials. On the other hand, international humanitarian law is broken when Palestinian militant organizations launch rockets into Israeli civilian neighborhoods. Both Israelis and Palestinians suffer greatly from the protracted nature of the conflict. Research indicates that children and adults residing in conflict zones have elevated levels of anxiety, sadness, and post-traumatic stress disorder (PTSD) (Aziz, 2012). Frequent exposure to violence and instability disturbs everyday routines and prolongs trauma cycles.

International Relations

International relations are significantly impacted by the Israel-Palestine conflict, which shapes the political and diplomatic environments around the world. One of the main concerns of US foreign policy in the Middle East is the conflict. America has long been a steadfast ally of Israel, offering significant financial and military assistance. Strategic goals, such as preserving regional stability and opposing enemies like Iran, are what motivate this support (Mearsheimer, 2007). But because these nations frequently perceive US policy as biased, this alignment also exacerbates US ties with Arab and Muslim-majority nations. The conflict has been a recurring topic on UN agendas, with several resolutions addressing human rights violations, refugees, and settlements. Resolutions endorsing a two-state solution and denouncing specific Israeli activities have been adopted by the UN Security Council and General Assembly 2016. However, the veto power of permanent members and geopolitical factors frequently make it difficult to enforce these resolutions. The conflict has sparked a movement known as BDS that aims to put political and economic pressure on Israel to alter its treatment of Palestinians. Around the world, BDS has been increasingly popular and has influenced both public opinion and governmental measures (Barghouti, 2011). But pro-Israel organizations also vigorously oppose it and charge it with antisemitism.

Cultural and Social Impacts

The Israel-Palestine conflict has significant cultural and social ramifications that affect identities, narratives, and intercommunal relations within and outside of the Middle East. National identities and communal memories are shaped by the struggle. The story of Israeli survival and self-defense against hostile neighbors is fundamental to the country's character. The story of Palestinian resistance and their right to self-determination are equally important to them (Khalidi, 2006). Attempts at reconciliation are difficult because of these competing narratives, which foster mistrust and animosity between parties. Across the globe, diaspora communities are impacted by the violence as well. The Diasporas of Jews and Palestinians actively promote their causes through advocacy, philanthropy, and political lobbying (Shain, 1994). These groups have a big influence on how the issue is viewed and handled internationally. Tensions between Jews and Arabs within Israel and the Palestinian territories are made worse by the conflict. Although there are many barriers to overcome in the way of coexistence and communication, several grassroots projects work to foster understanding and create bridges between people. Despite their limitations, these initiatives offer encouraging examples of possible avenues toward achieving peace.

Environmental Implications

Despite being frequently disregarded; the environmental effects of the Israel-Palestine conflict are nevertheless profound. The fighting makes things worse when it comes to resources, especially water. The majority of the water resources in the area are under Israeli control, and Palestinian access to water is severely restricted, resulting in acute shortages and conflicts (Zeitoun, 2008) Palestinians' general quality of life, public health, and agricultural output are all impacted by this scarcity. The conflict's infrastructure and military actions both contribute to environmental degradation. There are environmental damages such as pollution and habitat degradation resulting from the construction of the separation barrier, settlement expansion, and recurring military operations. These problems have long-term effects on the sustainability and biodiversity of the area. The conflict's environmental effects are made more complex by the larger context of climate change. With rising temperatures and diminishing precipitation aggravating already-existing resource strains, the Middle East is extremely vulnerable to climate change (Hillel, 2014) Collaboration on environmental problems, such as renewable energy and water management, may present chances for resolving disputes and fostering confidence, but these kinds of projects are still rare because of the current political atmosphere. The conflict between Israel and Palestine has far-

reaching and complex ramifications for the Middle East, encompassing political dynamics, economic situations, humanitarian concerns, international relations, cultural and social effects, and environmental challenges. The region's prospects for integration, prosperity, and peace are nevertheless hampered by the ongoing violence. A holistic strategy that takes into account the various facets of the conflict and looks for inclusive, all-encompassing solutions is needed to address these difficult challenges. Extant scholarly works emphasize the necessity of consistent global involvement, inventive diplomacy, and community-based endeavors to establish a basis for enduring tranquility and steadiness in the Middle East

Conclusion

The Middle East remains greatly impacted by the deeply ingrained and complex Israel-Palestine conflict, which affects political dynamics, international relations, and regional stability. A thorough grasp of the intricate relationships and enduring difficulties that characterize this conflict and its wider regional ramifications can be obtained by examining the consequences of Israeli and Palestinian state policy via the lenses of constructivism and realism. Understanding Israeli state policy requires a key framework that is provided by realism, which focuses on power, security, and national interest. Israel's focus on security measures, such as building the West Bank Barrier and closing off Gaza, is a reflection of its realist need to defend its people against threats they consider to be existential. Even if these measures are meant to protect national security, they make the situation tenser and unstable in the area. From a realist standpoint, the West Bank settlement development can also be seen as a calculated attempt to keep control of disputed areas and draw defensible borders. But because of the way these acts have changed the terrain and demographics of a future Palestinian state, they have also generated criticism from around the world and complicated the peace process even more. A realism policy of forging partnerships to counterbalance regional rivals, most notably Iran, is shown by Israel's diplomatic initiatives, especially the normalization of relations with Arab governments through the Abraham Accords. This realignment of political priorities, prioritizing security and economic concerns over the Palestinian issue, represents a dramatic change in the dynamics of the area. These agreements run the risk of marginalizing the Palestinian cause and escalating emotions of resistance and disenfranchisement among Palestinians, but they also can alter alliances and enmities in the Middle East. Contrarily, constructivism places a strong emphasis on how ideas, identities, and norms influence how the state behaves. Palestinian state policies are heavily shaped by the collective identity and historical narrative of resistance and displacement, especially those of Hamas and the Palestinian Authority (PA). The policies of Hamas, which are based on its status as a resistance movement, also exemplify constructivist ideas. Although they have always been in favor of military conflict, recent changes suggest that they may be realistically open to long-term ceasefires under specific circumstances. This dichotomy between resistance and governance illustrates the intricate relationship between pragmatic concerns and idealism. The political environment in Palestine is made more complex by the internal divisions within the PA and Hamas, which hinder attempts to develop a coherent plan for statehood and self-determination. These governmental policies have wide-ranging and significant effects. The conflict has a regional impact on neighboring countries by posing security challenges and causing instability. Periodic increases in violence frequently have a knock-on effect on countries such as Egypt, Jordan, and Lebanon, escalating regional tensions and complicating diplomatic ties. The conflict has a substantial financial impact on the Palestinians and Israelis, as well as the larger region. The economic growth of Palestinian areas has been hindered by trade and mobility restrictions, resulting in elevated rates of poverty and unemployment. Due to the instability brought on by the conflict, there is less regional commerce and investment throughout the larger Middle East, which restricts economic integration and cooperation. Particularly in Gaza, where the siege has resulted in dire humanitarian

conditions, this economic stagnation feeds cycles of reliance on humanitarian help. One important part of the repercussions of the battle is humanitarian difficulties. Significant humanitarian issues are brought about by the relocation of millions of Palestinians, abuses of human rights, and the psychological effects of continuous violence. These problems affect public opinion, activism, and diplomatic endeavors worldwide and are not limited to the surrounding area. The conflict has an impact on international diplomacy, especially in terms of US foreign policy and UN agendas. Due to strategic considerations, the United States' support of Israel exacerbates tensions with nations with majorities of Arab and Muslim citizens. Geopolitical dynamics and the permanent Security Council members' veto power frequently impede the UN's efforts to handle the issue through resolutions and peacekeeping.

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