

# Unstable Regional Order and Obstruction of Palestinian Peace Plan<sup>1</sup>

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## Abstract

**Objective:** In the Palestine issue, as the most intractable conflict in the world, there is always a peace process going on, but what has finally been achieved is a period of war and unstable peace. The purpose of the current research is to investigate the relationship of obstruction in unstable or revolutionary regional peace and order plans.

**Method:** The present research, using the "descriptive-analytical" method and based on the "stable and revolutionary order of Henry Kissinger" approach, seeks to answer the question of why the peace plans that have been proposed so far in the Palestinian issue have not been able to be disputed. Israel and Palestine end? In response to the following hypothesis, the peace plans surrounding the solution of the Palestinian issue lacked the institutional-structural arrangements agreed by the main actors involved in this conflict, and this issue has caused the blockage and failure of all these plans.

**Findings:** The research findings show that none of the peace plans could create a stable regional order in the Palestinian issue. The framework of these plans is such that it does not include the interests of all the actors, and there were actors who adopted a revolutionary order.

**Results:** In the Palestinian issue, the framework of the peace plans did not have the legitimacy that should be accepted by all the actors involved in the crisis. Among the regional actors, including the Islamic Republic of Iran, Syria, Jordan, Iraq, Palestinian groups, the Zionist regime, and extra-regional actors such as Russia, the United States, and the European Union, there was no consensus on the framework of peace plans, and they were still actors. Who adopted a revolutionary policy and did not accept the proposed order.

**Keywords:** Unstable order, Peace plans, Palestine issue, Cast actors, Henry Kissinger.

**Article Type:** Research

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1. The article is extracted from the master's thesis

## **Introduction**

Palestine has become a place of conflict and competition due to its geopolitical location. Whenever a regional crisis occurs it is natural that each of the actors in the region seek their own interests. In this region, actors like the Republic Islamic Iran, Syria, Turkey, Egypt, Palestinian groups and Israel's internal parties (Likud and Labor) all based on their ideological and national interests enter the competitive field of Palestine. In these crises, the role of transregional actors include the United States, Russia and the European Union cannot be ignored. This conflict originates from historical, territorial factors. Ideology, religion and identity. So far, many crisis plans and agreements have been proposed; but none of this Long-term plans and efforts for peace have not led to a solution to the crisis. In the Palestinian issue, regional and extraregions actors are involved groups, each of which follows a specific approach that complicates negotiations it becomes stable to achieve peace. Therefore, the question arises as to why the peace plans that have been discussed so far Palestine has not been able to end the Israeli-Palestinian conflict? In response, this hypothesis is proposed that the peace plans surrounding the solution of the Palestinian issue lack the institutional-structural arrangements agreed upon by the main actors involved in conflict, and this issue has caused the blockage and failure of all these plans. In this regard, from the theoretical framework Henry Kissinger used stable order and revolutionary order.

Kissinger claims that the resulting stability is a form of legitimacy accepted by the public. According to Kissinger's definition of legitimacy More than an international agreement on the nature of applicable arrangements and permissible foreign policy objectives and practices not (Doherty); Faltzgraf, 3131, p. 331. Many studies have been done on the causes of the failure of peace plans, but none of them have argued that the reason for the failure of the peace plans was the lack of common institutional arrangements between the actors involved in the issue Palestine was.

## **Methodology**

In this article, descriptive analytical research method as well as books, magazines, specialized articles and some websites Internet has been used and the content in some cases is based on the opinion of the authors of the research. In this regard, first by using Based on Henry Kissinger's theory, the peace plans are briefly described and then the findings of the research are analyzed is placed.

## **Results**

The findings of the article show that the proposed peace plans have not been able to bring about lasting peace in the Palestinian issue bring The first peace treaty between Israel and Egypt was signed in 3191 at Camp David; This agreement is opposed Regional and extra-regional players, including the Palestine Liberation Organization, the Islamic Republic of Iran, Syria, Iraq, Israel and the

Soviet Union. The Palestine Liberation Organization opposed the Camp David Accords because the goal of this organization, which introduced itself as the representative of Palestine, was to liberate Palestine through struggle. The government of Syria also opposed due to the ideology of pan-Arabism and Israel's non-retraction from the heights of Golan. Iraq It was considered an ally of the Soviet Union in the arrangements of the bipolar system and had an anti-Western approach. In fact, Iraq this action considered the acceptance of resolution 242 and Israel. In addition, Iraq claimed to be the leader of the Arab world. This agreement in the time of the Likud party in Israel is closed, this party wants the non-establishment of a Palestinian state and the continuation of settlement construction. Also, the agreement pushed Egypt towards the Western bloc, so it was also opposed by the Soviet Union. The next peace plan is the Oslo agreement, which is opposed by the Islamic Republic of Iran, Palestinian groups and internal parties. Israel was placed. The subsequent peace plans, including the deal of the century by Donald Trump in 2021, many reactions followed. Islamic Republic of Iran, Jordan, self-governing organizations, Hamas, Islamic Jihad Organization, Russia and the Union of Europe opposed the deal of the century. The deal of the century was in conflict with the goals and ideology of the Palestinian groups. The Union of Europe of the century was opposed to the plan because the deal of the century is without regard to the resolutions of the Security Council. Also according to this Israeli plan was not responsible for the refugees and Resolution 314 was not taken into account, as a result of the Jordanian government. Did not accept The Abraham Agreement of September 3, 2021 regarding the agreement between Israel and the United Arab Emirates for normalization of their relationship caused many reactions in the region. Objected to by the Islamic Republic of Iran, Türkiye and other groups. Palestinian, was placed. The Islamic Republic of Iran with the Madrid Peace Conference, the Oslo Accords, the Deal of the Century and the Abraham Pact has opposed Israel's threat to the Islamic Republic of Iran as an ontological and security threat. So the reason for the opposition of the Islamic Republic of Iran to the Abraham Pact, along with security issues, ideological issues including; Non-identification There is a Zionist regime and support for the rights of the Palestinian people. Türkiye also condemned the UAE-Israel agreement did because this proximity is an obstacle in the way of Erdogan's goals. Therefore, the peace plans could not solve this intractable conflict and create sustainable peace in the region.

## Conclusion

The conclusion shows; Peace plans for solving the Palestinian issue lack agreed institutional and structural arrangements. The main players are involved in the conflict and this issue has caused the failure of all peace plans. In the Palestinian issue actors are divided into four categories: regional actors, extra-regional actors, and Israeli-Palestinian groups. On the way to peace some countries in the region signed a peace treaty with the Zionist regime despite the initial opposition. Such as Egypt, Jordan, UAE, Some actors have opposed the peace plans and the

recognition of Israel; Like the Islamic Republic of Iran, which has supported the axis of resistance to achieve an independent Palestinian state. Hamas and Islamic Jihad from the beginning Until now, they are against giving part of Palestinian land to Israel. Each of the actors based on historical issues, identity, Ideological, territorial, national interests and security issues have dealt with the Palestinian issue and peace plans. The framework of this The plans have been such that the interests of certain governments were followed and the interests of others were ignored, and from legitimacy All the groups and parties involved in the crisis did not have the acceptance of the framework of the peace plans There was no consensus and there were still governments that took a revolutionary approach and the proposed order have not accepted In the peace plans, we have not witnessed legal plans, and the three concepts of consensus, legitimacy and order are virtually invisible has been taken.

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