

Behavior pattern of regional powers in crisis management (Palestine issue)

Ghodrat Ahmadian¹

Maryam Falahi²

1-Introduction

Behavior patterns followed by regional powers play a crucial role in the crisis management process. The Palestinian issue has been one of the most enduring crises globally since its inception. During the bipolar era, regional crises, particularly the Palestinian crisis, were primarily managed by the United States and the Soviet Union, with other nations aligning their interests according to the priorities of these superpowers.

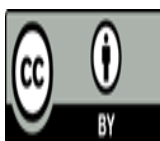
However, following the transformation of the international system and the collapse of the bipolar structure, regional powers have increasingly become integral to crisis management. Today, the Palestinian crisis is not solely addressed by major powers; regional actors also significantly influence efforts to resolve this conflict.

Within the framework of realism in crisis management, four behavioral models emerge: power-oriented politics, the international community approach, hegemonic strategy, and the balance of power approach. Regional powers may adopt any of these models in their crisis management efforts, while great powers can exhibit aggressive, responsible, or restrained behaviors.

From the establishment of Israel, neighboring Arab countries have engaged in multiple conflicts with the state, notably in 1948, 1956, 1967, and 1973, each resulting in significant defeats for the Arab forces. Although many Arab nations today seek to normalize relations with Israel, hostilities have persisted through various Palestinian groups. Key conflicts include the Gaza wars of 2007, 2008-2009, 2012, 2014,

¹ Associate Professor of International Relations, Razi University, Kermanshah, Iran. arsham34@gmail.com

² Master of International Relations, Razi University, Kermanshah, Iran. m.falahi74402@gmail.com



Behavior pattern of regional powers in crisis management (Palestine issue)

and 2023. These wars illustrate a pattern of power-oriented politics characterized by aggressive actions and deliberate warfare in the Palestinian conflict. However, this approach has failed to effectively manage the ongoing Palestinian crisis.

In addition to war and conflict, the issuance of numerous resolutions by the Security Council, peace agreements, and diplomatic efforts illustrate the varied approaches of the international community in addressing the Palestinian crisis. Since the 1973 war, some countries in the region have tended to avoid direct conflict with Israel. Notable examples include the Camp David Agreement—the first peace accord between an Arab nation and Israel, which primarily served Egypt's interests rather than addressing the Palestinian issue—the Gaza-Jericho Peace Agreement, Donald Trump's "Deal of the Century," and the Abraham Accords.

Furthermore, Security Council resolutions have struggled to ensure effective implementation in resolving the crisis. For instance, Resolution 242, which called for Israel's withdrawal to pre-1967 borders, remains unfulfilled.

Palestine currently holds the status of a non-member observer at the United Nations General Assembly, with its full membership vetoed by the United States in the Security Council. Following the 2023 Gaza war, which commenced with Hamas's attack on Israel on October 7, new diplomatic initiatives have emerged from regional powers. Qatar has taken the lead as the primary negotiator in discussions regarding the release of hostages and the cessation of hostilities, while Saudi Arabia hosted meetings of the Arab League and the Organization of Islamic Cooperation. However, these diplomatic efforts have yet to effectively address the crisis in Palestine.

Another model for crisis management is the hegemonic approach, where a dominant actor in the region manages crises based on its own interests. In the Middle East, no single regional hegemon exists that can resolve the conflict through either responsible or aggressive actions. Instead, regional powers—including Iran, Saudi Arabia, and Turkey—adopt anti-hegemonic stances toward one another, preventing any single state from achieving dominance due to the dispersion of power and ongoing regional competition.

2- References

- Ahmadi, K. (2023). The Gaza war and its effects on the region and Iran: taken from the site:<http://irdiplomacy.ir/fa/news/2022593/%D8%AC%D9%86%DA%AF-%D8%BA%D8%B2%D9%87-%D9%88-%D8%A2%D8%AB%D8%A7%D8%B> [In Persain]
- Amini, S.D. (2023). Gaza war and Türkiye's position; Maintaining balance or supporting Hamas, taken from the site:<https://8am.media/fa/gaza-war-and-turkiyes-position-maintaining-balance-or-supporting-hamas/> [In Persain]
- Arizi Meybodi, S.M. (2016). Investigating the protectionist behaviors of the Islamic Republic of Iran in the three wars of Gaza. The 10th Congress of Pioneers of Progress. [In Persain]
- Arizi Meybodi, S.M. (2022). The 2014 war and Israel's deterrence, quarterly studies, the third year of war, the eleventh issue, the third article from page 49 to 7. [In Persain]
- Asadi, A.A. (2018). Saudi Arabia and regional order: from hegemony to balancing, contemporary political essays. *Institute of Human Sciences and Cultural Studies*, 9th year, 3rd issue, pp. 27-52. [In Persain]
- Aras, B. (2009). Turkey and the Palestinian Question. *SETA/ Foundation for Political, Economic and Social Research January*. www.setav.org | Brief No: 27.
- Cafiero, G. (2023). Iran's Stakes in the Hamas-Israel Conflict. <https://carnegieendowment.org/sada/2023/10/irans-stakes-in-the-hamas-israel-conflict?lang=en>.
- Chaldavi, Z. (2023). Regional and international implications of the Ibrahim agreement, taken from the site: <https://www.ipis.ir/portal/subjectview/714223/> [In Persain]
- Dalay, Galip (2024). Regional Diplomacy Amid the War in Gaza, https://mecouncil.org/blog_posts/regional-diplomacy-amid-the-war-in-gaza/
- Dehghani Firouzabadi, J. (2021). *The Principles and Basics of International Relations*. Volume 1, Fifth Edition, Tehran: Somit Publications. [In Persain]
- Feridouni, A., Shahbazi, N. (2012). *The position of Palestine in the foreign policy of the Islamic Republic of Iran*. Tehran: Cultural Institute and Publications of the Center of Islamic Revolution Documents. [In Persain]
- Ijazi, E., Lekzi, M. (2021). Analyzing the causes of the failure of the deal of the century to create peace. *Political and International Research Quarterly of Raza Shahr Azad University*, No. 45, pp. 73-91.
- Islamic Council Research Center. (2014). the third Gaza war; Dimensions and consequences, journal of expert reports. [In Persain]
- Jodki, H., Falahi Seifzadeh, A. (2019). Explaining the axes of the conflict between Palestine and Israel, *International Journal of Nations Research*, 4th volume, number 29. [In Persain]
- Jokar, M., Sazmand, B. (2020). Researching the role of regional powers in shaping the security order of the Middle East. *Geopolitics Quarterly*, 16th year, 3rd issue. pp. 148-171. [In Persain]
- Jansiz, A., Salehian, T. (2016). A new look at the competition between Iran and Turkey in gaining regional powers. *International Relations Research Quarterly*, Volume 6, Number 19 (consecutive 1), pp. 143-176. [In Persain]
- Kamrava, M. (2018). Hierarchy and Instability in the Middle East Regional Order. *International Studies Journal (ISJ)*/ Vol. 14 / No. 4/ Spring 2018 / pp.1-35.
- Kazemi, S.A. (2023). The future of Türkiye in the Middle East: regional hegemony or regional power, taken from the site:<https://jawedan.com/> [In Persain]
- Kosha, P., Suleimanzadeh, A., Rostamzadeh, H. (2021). Investigating the violent actions in the Lod case (2021) in the occupied territories from the perspective of human rights, Scientific-

Behavior pattern of regional powers in crisis management (Palestine issue)

- Research Quarterly of Islamic Human Rights Studies, 10th year, 2nd issue (21 consecutive). [In Persain]
- Malek Mohammadi, H.R. (2009). *Türkiye and Israel are two new pillars*. Tehran: Imam Sadiq University (AS). [In Persain]
- Miller, B. (1998). Behavior pattern of great powers in international crises, translation of Qadrat Ahmadian. *Journal of Defense Policy*, Fall and Winter, No., 21-21. [In Persain]
- Moghadam Nazari, R. (2012). Crisis management in the occupied territories of Palestine, investigating conflict resolution through the coexistence of religions, Roshd bachelor's thesis, Gilan University, Faculty of Literature and Humanities. [In Persain]
- Mohyidin, R. (2023). Israel's War on Gaza and the Weaponisation of Social Media. <https://researchcentre.trtworld.com/policy-outlooks/israels-war-on-gaza-and-the-weaponisation-of-social-media/>
- Moshirzadeh, H. (2021). *Evolution in theories of international relations*. Tehran: Samit Publications. [In Persain]
- Mousavi Shafae, M., Naghdi, F. (2016). Regional Powers and World Order in the Post Cold War Era. *Geopolitics Quarterly*, Volume: 11, No 4, Winter 2016, PP 148-176.
- Podeh, E. (2018). Saudi Arabia and Israel: From Secret to Public Engagement. 1948–2018 *MIDDLE EAST JOURNAL*. VOLUME 72, NO. 4.
- Qawam, S.A.A. (2021). *Principles of foreign policy and international politics*. Tehran: Somit Publications. [In Persain]
- Rahmatipour, L. (2023). The 2023 war between Hamas and Israel, trends and approaches. taken from the site: <https://csr.ir/fa/news/1539/%D8%AC%D9%86%DA%AF> [In Persain]
- Raouf, H. (2019). Iranian quest for regional hegemony: motivation, strategies and constrains, The current issue and full text archive of this journal is available on Emerald Insight at www.emeraldinsight.com/2631-3561.htm
- Ranjbar, M., Abedi, M. (2015). Analysis of the regional dimensions of Israel's wars with Hezbollah and Hamas based on the balance of power approach. *Islamic World Political Research Quarterly*, 6th year, 3rd issue, pp. 77-99. [In Persain]
- Rezazadeh, H., Ranjbarian, A.H. (2016). collective recognition of Palestine; Membership in the United Nations. *Public Law Studies Quarterly*, 49, 1. [In Persain]
- Sabzian Mousavi Abai, A.R., Mozafari, H. (2009). The goals and consequences of the 22-day war of the Zionist regime against Gaza, Political and International Research Quarterly. *Islamic Azad University, Shahreza Branch*, No. 2, pp. 27-56. [In Persain]
- Sebastian S. (2024). Saudi Arabia and the War in Gaza, <https://www.rosalux.de/en/news/id/51906/saudi-arabia-and-the-war-in-gaza#:~:text=How%20the%20Saudi,Sebastian%20Sons>
- Simbar, R. (2005). Palestinian Crisis: Challenges and Hopes. *Middle East Studies Quarterly*, 11(3), 105-130. [In Persain]
- Soroush Nejad, A. (2015). *Zionism: revival, establishment, collapse*. Tehran: Ney Publishing. [In Persain]
- Thamodi Peleroud, A., Saaduddin, S. (2014). NATO's Approach to the Palestine Crisis. *Palestine Studies*, No. 24, pp. 76-88. [In Persain]
- Vaezi, H. (2016). *Unequal Battle: The Rise and Fall of the Zionist Regime*. 4th Edition, Tehran: Soroush Publications. [In Persain]
- Vaez Hamed, O. (2023). examining the status and position of the Palestinian issue in the normalization of relations between Saudi Arabia and the Israeli regime, *International Studies Quarterly*, year 19, number 1(73).
- Vice President of Political and Legal Research. (2014). 51-day war and redefining the new approach of conservative Arab coalition. [In Persain]

Crisis Studies of the Islamic World

yesiltas, M. (2024). Türkiye's diplomatic and legal stand in Gaza crisis, <https://www.dailysabah.com/opinion/columns/turkiyes-diplomatic-and-legal-stand-in-gaza-crisis>

Zarei, S. (2016). Riyadh, Tel Aviv, the foundation and results of political and security relations. *Islamic World Strategic Studies Quarterly*, 17th year, number 2 (66 consecutive). [**In Persain**]