

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1. Background of the Problem

The Middle East is a region that has continued to attract the attention of humanity throughout history, with its rich historical record of the ages.¹ Political conflicts at the domestic, regional and international levels, such as the Arab-Israeli War, between US and Iraq Invasion and the “Arab Spring” political revolutions, have been part of the history of the Middle East in recent decades.² The region has quite complex dynamics in terms of its geographical location and historical conditions.

The Middle East region wields significant influence as the epicenter of global faiths. It serves as a focal point for competition and conflicting interests among regional nations. Furthermore, Western nations have an interest in the Middle East due to its oil resources. The Middle East is a conflict-ridden region due to its strategic geographical significance.³ Consequently, the dynamics of this region are becoming progressively intriguing for study and inquiry in the realms of global politics and other dimensions.

The Israeli-Palestinian conflict has emerged as a focal point of interest in the Middle East region. This war complicates the dynamics of the Middle East region. The strategies employed by both parties to attain peace have differed,

¹ James A. Russell, *Regional Threats and Security Strategy: The Troubling Case of Today's Middle East* (Strategic Studies Institute, U.S. Army War College, 2007), p. 7.

² Iffat Idris, 'Analysis of the Arab Spring', *Governance, Social Development, Humanitarian, Conflict*, 2016, p. 14.

³ Kristian Coates Ulrichsen, 'Israel and the Arab Gulf States: Drivers and Directions of Change', *James A. Baker III Institute for Public Policy of Rice University*, September 1, 2016, pp. 12.

encompassing clandestine conversations that terminated in the Oslo Accords and official discussions at Camp David overseen by President Clinton. The frequent changes of leadership on both sides have resulted in varying strategies.⁴ While none of these previous peace processes resulted in a definitive settlement, each effort provided important lessons regarding the fundamental positions of the parties involved.⁵ The impact of the conflict's persistence is not only felt by the two countries but also the Middle East region and even internationally.

The Israeli-Palestinian conflict originated during World War I. The Palestinian territory was governed by the Ottoman Sultanate prior to the war. Following the conclusion of World War I, the British assumed control over Palestine. At that time, Palestine had a predominantly Muslim population, with Jews constituting a minority. The tension of the situation increased when British Foreign Secretary Arthur Balfour issued the Balfour Declaration in 1917. The agreement promised Jews living in Palestine a “National Home”. The Balfour Declaration became the British mandate over Palestine and was endorsed by the League of Nations in 1922.⁶ In World War II, many Jewish refugees affected by the Holocaust immigrated and sought refuge in Palestine. This added to the tensions that occurred in the land of Palestine.

The major turbulence in Palestine known as “An-Nakba” or the catastrophe occurred in 1948. The event was instigated by the United Nations' partition of the State of Palestine in 1947. The partition of Palestine resulted in the partitioning into

⁴ Alon Ben-Meir, ‘THE CASE FOR AN ISRAELI-PALESTINIAN-JORDANIAN CONFEDERATION: Why Now and How?’, *World Affairs*, 2022, pp. 9–58 (p. 20).

⁵ Daniel Bar-Tal, ‘IS A CONFEDERATION BETWEEN ISRAEL AND PALESTINE WITH JORDANIA A VIABLE ARRANGEMENT?’, *World Affairs*, 2022, p. 751.

⁶ Yitzhak Gil-Har, ‘Boundaries Delimitation: Palestine and Trans - Jordan’, *Middle Eastern Studies*, 36.1 (2006), pp. 68–81 (p. 70), doi:10.1080/00263200008701297.

two distinct regions for Arabs and Jews. Arab officials who believed the program would remain unexecuted dismissed the partition of Palestine. Nevertheless, Jewish leaders consented to the partition of the nation. Following the British withdrawal from Palestine in 1948, Jewish leaders proclaimed the formation of the State of Israel. This triggered a conflict with the Arab nations referred to as “An-Nakba”.⁷

Israel successfully occupied the majority of Palestine following the conflict that occurred in 1948-1949. At that time, Jordan controlled the West Bank, while Gaza was under Egyptian occupation. Nonetheless, this altered with the Six-Day War in 1967. Israel successfully extended its occupation to East Jerusalem, West Bank, Gaza Strip, Syrian Golan Heights, and Egyptian Sinai Peninsula.⁸ Israel removed the Palestinians who remained in the territory and displaced them throughout Palestinian regions. The majority of Palestinian refugees reside in the West Bank, Gaza Strip, and neighboring countries, including Jordan, Syria, and Lebanon.

Jordan is a country that borders Palestine and has an interconnected history.⁹ Jordan's geopolitical interests have historically and geographically played an important role in its support for Palestine.¹⁰ Jordan, Palestine and Israel have a complex relationship. Jordan has close proximity to Palestine demographically and geographically but also has dependence on Israel in its economic and diplomatic

⁷ Avraham Sela, 'Transjordan , Israel and the 1948 War: Myth , Historiography and Reality', *Middle Eastern Studies*, 1992, pp. 623–88 (p. 624), doi:10.1080/00263209208700924.

⁸ Ihwanarotama Bella Indriasandi and Wildana Wargadinata, 'Palestine-Israel Conflict Resolution Analysis Study in the Perspective of Islamic History', *JOURNAL AL-AZHAR INDONESIA SERIES HUMANITIES*, 8.2 (2023), p. 102, doi:10.36722/sh.v8i2.1742.

⁹ Anne Bauer, *Jordan and the Palestinian Cause An Analysis of Contemporary Foreign and Domestic Political Dimensions*, 2022. , p. 2.

¹⁰ Hikmalinda Ayu Safitri, *JORDANIA FOREIGN POLICY TOWARDS ISRAEL: THE SIGNATURE OF THE 1994 JORDAN-ISRAEL PEACE TREATY*.

cooperation.¹¹ In Islam, cooperation between two or more parties is not allowed if it is in terms of evil (Q.S. Al-Maidah: 2). Destruction of the earth is also not allowed and has been regulated in the Qur'an (Q.S. Al-A'raf: 85).

Jordan occupies a distinctive position in its foreign relations, as explained in the examination of international relations and its involvement in significant regional matters. Its geopolitical position provides negotiation leverage, yet also renders it reliant on regional and international assistance. Jordan's scarcity of natural resources requires it to collaborate with other nations to get the necessary resources and funding for its survival. Nonetheless, numerous key stakeholders acknowledge the significance of Jordan's presence and the present administration's crucial function in the area. Consequently, other nations in the area and the United States typically express a willingness to invest in Jordan's internal security and the perpetuation of the monarchy, as historical records indicate.

This contradiction establishes a reality whereby Jordan and the region are mutually dependent. The value of Jordan to the area and its own survival are interdependent. Jordan's existence is contingent upon its significant role in sustaining regional stability, as its economy requires substantial foreign funding for stabilization. On the contrary, the region would be unable of sustaining its stability in the absence of Jordan. Furthermore, Jordan's critical geopolitical position, absence of natural resources, and moderate governance provide its circumstances distinctive relative to the majority of other nations globally. Jordan is perpetually reliant on its neighbors and international friends for economic assistance, while those allies depend on Jordan for its contribution to regional stability. Many nations

¹¹ Laurie A Brand, *PALESTINIANS AND JORDANIANS: A CRISIS OF IDENTITY* <<http://about.jstor.org/terms>>. p. 6.

priorities Jordan's stability due to the significant impact its absence would have on the Middle East. Despite its little size and seeming insignificance in international affairs, Jordan's role is a crucial element in the general security of the area. Numerous nations, including the United States and Israel, have acknowledged this and committed to provide Jordan with economic, military, and political support.

Following Egypt's signing of the initial Arab-Israeli peace treaty in 1979, Gulf states maintained increasing financial and political pressure on Jordan, compelling it to pursue an official state of war with Israel. Upon the signing of the formal bilateral peace treaty in 1994, numerous Arab financial supporters of Jordan markedly diminished their assistance. Nevertheless, enhanced relations with the United States and Israel mitigated much of the lost foreign aid through grants, loans, and trade agreements. A significant outcome of this accord was Jordan's designation as a "Major Non-NATO Ally" by the United States, enabling Jordan to acquire U.S. military equipment at substantially subsidized rates.

Jordan's geographical and political proximity to Israel and Palestine renders it a significant participant in the peace process, engaging in collaborative initiatives such as the management of water resources from the Jordan River and Yarmuk. Although Jordan no longer declares any political claim over Palestinian territories, it continues to play a pivotal role in the broader peace process. Consequently, many nations worldwide regard Jordan's stability, functionality, and moderation as essential.¹² Since the peace agreement with Israel in 1994 and the rise of the Islamic

¹² Giorgio Gallo and Arturo Marzano, 'The Dynamics of Asymmetric Conflicts: The Israeli-Palestinian Case', *Journal of Conflict Studies*, 29 (2009), p. 35 <<http://journals.hil.unb.ca/index.php/JCS/article/view/15231/19943>>.

State (IS) as a prominent non-state actor in the region, Israel considers it important to support Jordan financially.

The author will discuss how the complicated relationship between Jordan and Palestine, influenced by Israel, shapes Jordan's perspective on Palestine through the perspective of geopolitics. Geopolitics examines the impact of geographical elements on international politics and global power dynamics. This involves investigating the influence of location, natural resources, topography, climate, and other geographical factors on strategies, policies, and inter-state interactions. Geopolitics clarifies how nations develop their foreign policies in relation to their geographical location and their regional and global contexts.

Geoffrey Sloan says that geopolitics serves as a framework for comprehending global power dynamics by highlighting the significant influence of a nation's geographic position. Sloan contends that geographic elements, including strategic location, resource accessibility, and physical attributes, shape the security strategies and foreign policies of governments.¹³ Sloan also highlights the difference between sea and land power, where states with maritime power are more likely to focus on global trade and influence, while states with land power prioritize territorial defense and regional stability. Sloan sees geopolitics as a discipline that integrates geography, history and political science to understand the complexities of international relations.

The analysis of the Palestinian issue and Jordanian support highlights the significance of geopolitics. Jordan's strategic position in the Middle East, combined with its historical affiliations with neighboring nations and global powers,

¹³ Geoffrey Sloan, *Geopolitics, Geography and Strategic History*, 4th edn (Routledge, 2017).

significantly influences its foreign policy. As a member of Organization of Islamic Cooperation (OIC), Jordan confronts a dilemma between supporting Palestine and sustaining peaceful relationships with Israel and Western nations that extend economic and political assistance. Employing Sloan's geopolitical concepts, this paper discusses how Jordan navigates this intricate challenge, as well as the interplay of geographical, political, and historical factors in shaping its foreign policy. It demonstrates how geopolitics offers a comprehensive framework for analyzing international policies and dilemmas.

The analysis of the relationship between Jordan and Palestine has attracted significant attention from scholars globally, particularly regarding the implications of the Palestinian-Israeli conflict. This research presents a novel perspective on geopolitical dynamics, particularly regarding the growing influence of non-state actors and shifts in global foreign policy. This research will examine Jordan's geopolitics and its influence on the country's support for Palestine, following prior studies that explored the relationship between these nations.

1.2. Research Question

Based on the background above, the problem formulation in this study can be drawn as follows: **How analysis of Jordan's Geopolitical and Its Support for Palestine ?**

1.3. Research Objectives

This research aims to analyze Jordan's Geopolitics towards its Support for Palestine.

1.4. Research Significance

The benefits that can be taken from this research include:

1.4.1. Academic Purpose

Theoretically, the benefits of this research are expected to provide an understanding of Jordanian Geopolitics in support of Palestine.

1.4.2. Practical Purpose

Practically, the results of this study are expected to be useful and provide benefits to be applied to all parties concerned with the problems the author examines and the objects discussed, especially for the International Relations Department at University of Darussalam Gontor.

1.5. Literature Review

1.5.1. Previous Research

Table1 Literature Review

NO	YEAR PUBLISHED	AUTHOR	PUBLISHER	TITLE
1	2020	Adnan Abu Oudeh	Friedrich-Ebert-Stiftung, Jordan & Iraq	“The Two-State Solution and Its Dual Significance for the Palestinian People and the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan”
SIMILARITIES		<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Both papers take Jordan as the object of research		
DIFFERENCE		<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Oudeh's research emphasizes the significant consequences of the 'Two-State Solution'.• In this research, the author examines the geopolitical impact of Jordan on its support for Palestine.		
2	2012	Nader Ibrahim, et al.	British Journal of Arts and Social Sciences, 8 (2012), pp. 2046-9578	“Jordanian Foreign Policy toward the Palestine Issue” .

			< http://www.bjournal.co.uk/BJASS.aspx >	
SIMILARITIES	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Both studies discuss the attitude shown by Jordan in the Israeli-Palestinian conflict. 			
DIFFERENCE	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ibrahim's research focuses on how the Kingdom's leaders and the situation in Israel-Palestine affect its foreign policy. Meanwhile, the author will focus on the geopolitics of Jordan which has an impact on its support for Palestine. 			
3	2021	Nur Köprülü	<p>Middle Eastern Studies 2021, Vol. 57, no. 3, 456-468</p> <p>https://doi.org/10.1080/00263206.2021.1898381</p> <p>25</p>	<p>“25 years of Jordanian-Israeli peace-making: from 'warm peace' to 'cold peace'?”</p>
SIMILARITIES	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Both papers recognize the importance of Jordan's strategic position in the Israeli-Palestinian conflict 			
DIFFERENCE	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Köprülü's research explores Jordan's specific actions in response to Israeli policies and actions in Palestine, including support for violence and human rights violations as well as its role in diplomatic and humanitarian efforts related to the conflict. The research conducted by the author focuses more on the geopolitics of Jordan which has an impact on its support for Palestine. 			
4	2024	Vagh Dan, et al.	<p>International Journal of Applied Research 2024; 10(4): 86-93</p>	<p>“Middle East Crisis: A Rational, Scientific and Logical Study in the Context of Geopolitics and Geostrategy”</p>
SIMILARITIES	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Both papers underline the complexity of the conflict in the region and recognize the role of various state and non-state actors in complicating the political situation. 			

DIFFERENCE		<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Vagh Dan's article emphasizes a general analysis of the various crises in the Middle East.• The research conducted by the author more specifically discusses the geopolitics of Jordan which has an impact on its support for Palestine.		
5	2023	Ala Alkhawalde h, et al.	Journal of Liberty and International Affairs Volume 9 - Number 3 - 2023 eISSN 1857-9760	“The Role of The Geopolitical Position of The Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan Towards American Foreign Policy from 1990 to 2017”
SIMILARITIES		<ul style="list-style-type: none">• The similarity between this paper and the research conducted by the author is the role of geopolitics in the context of Jordan's foreign policy, which also highlights Jordan's relationship with global actors, such as the United States.		
DIFFERENCE		<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Ala's paper focuses more on Jordan's relationship with the US from 1990 to 2017, with an emphasis on political and security aspects.• The research conducted by the author focuses more on Jordanian support for Palestine, with an emphasis on its geopolitical implications.		
NOVELTY				
Broadly speaking, research related to Jordan's relations with Israel and Palestine has been widely discussed. The concept of geopolitics has also been widely used to discuss a country's relationship both in bilateral, multilateral and global relations. However, what is different from the research conducted by the author is explaining the relationship of the Heshimate Kingdom of Jordan regarding its attitude to Palestine.				

Source: Processed by the author

The article entitled ***“The Two-state Solution and Its Dual Significance for the Palestinian People and the Hashemite kingdom of Jordan”*** by Adnan Abu Oudeh (2020) discusses the importance of the two-state solution for the Palestinian and Jordanian people, divided into five sections: Introduction, Historical Background of the Two-State Solution,

Key Players in the Peace Process, Reasons Israel Rejects the Two-State Solution, and Recommendations for Jordanians and Palestinians.

The author emphasizes the crucial role of the two-state solution in safeguarding Jordan's national security and fulfilling the aspirations of the Palestinian people. The paper explores the historical context of the two-state solution, highlights the major roles in the peace process (such as the UN, the US, and the Middle East Quartet), and explores Israel's rejection of the two-state solution. In addition, the author provides recommendations for Jordanians and Palestinians, proposing strategic measures to protect the two-state solution and address the challenges faced by Israel's rejectionism. Overall, this paper provides an in-depth analysis of the two-state solution and its impact on Jordan and Palestine. It also provides strategic recommendations to overcome the challenges and protect the interests of both Jordanians and Palestinians.¹⁴

This paper emphasizes the importance of the two-state solution, especially in its impact on the Palestinian people and the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan. The narrative reviews the historical background of the two-state solution, providing insights into its development, and the complex geopolitical dynamics that have shaped its course over time. A critical aspect described in the paper is the severe challenges posed by Israel's rejection of this solution.

¹⁴ Adnan Abu Oudeh, 'The Two-State Solution and Its Dual Significance for the Palestinian People and the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan', December 2023, 2023 <<https://library.fes.de/pdf-files/bueros/amman/20929.pdf>>.

The paper meticulously details the strategic imperatives that the Jordanian and Palestinian societies should consider and take to protect their mutual interests and maintain the integrity of the two-state solution. The paper emphasizes the need for proactive action and thoughtful steps to navigate the complexities that arise from Israel's rejection of the proposed framework. The discussion not only focuses on the challenges faced, but also provides guidance for support and strategic initiatives that can be taken by the parties involved.¹⁵ The research has similarities with this paper, namely making Jordan the object of research. While the difference between the two, research by Oudeh emphasizes the consequences that arise significantly from the 'Two-State Solution'. In this study, the author examines the geopolitical impact of Jordan on its support for Palestine.

Nader Ibrahim, et al. (2012) in his article entitled *“Jordanian Foreign Policy toward the Palestine Issue”* explains the dynamics of Jordan's foreign policy since the reign of King Abdullah I to King Abdullah II. Ibrahim explained that the Israeli-Palestinian conflict affected Jordan's foreign policy. Jordan is considered important in the geopolitics of resolving the Arab-Israeli conflict. Various considerations were made by Jordan in order to resolve the conflict and balance the interests of the country. Ibrahim also said that the 'Two-State Solution' is the only practical solution in resolving the conflict between the two regions. This research explicitly explains foreign policy and compares the policies implemented by King Abdullah I, King Hussein I, and King Abdullah II. King Abdullah I had his

¹⁵ Adnan Abu Oudeh, 'Adnan Abu Oudeh October 2020 1', October, 2020.

own political policy which during his reign failed to prevent the establishment of Israel in 1948. King Hussein I as a main figure in negotiations played significant role in various conferences. King Abdullah II, the successor to the previous king, believed that the core problem in the Middle East was the conflict between Israel and Palestine.¹⁶

The research by Ibrahim provides information to the author regarding the dynamics of Jordan's foreign policy from various kings who have led since the founding of the country. Ibrahim's research has similarities with the author, namely discussing the attitude shown by Jordan in the Israeli-Palestinian conflict. The difference between the two is that Ibrahim's research focuses on how the Kingdom's leaders and the situation in Israel-Palestine affect its foreign policy. Meanwhile, the author will focus on Jordan's geopolitics which has an impact on its support for Palestine.

The article by Nur Köprülü (2021) titled *“25 years of Jordanian-Israeli peace-making: from 'warm peace' to 'cold peace'?”* discusses the position of Jordan and its relationship with Israel. According to him, Jordan's strong and long-lasting relationship with Israel and the US remains an important pillar for the country's stability and prosperity. However, with the normalization of Israel's relations with Gulf states such as Saudi Arabia and the United Arab Emirates, Jordan's geopolitical role as a link between Israel and the Gulf region has begun to erode. In the face of current economic challenges, Jordan is trying to diversify its foreign policy. Jordan

¹⁶ Nader M Ibrahim Bani Nasur, Abdulrahman A Al-Fawwaz, and Ahmad Kh Al-Afif, 'Jordanian Foreign Policy towards the Palestine Issue', *British Journal of Arts and Social Sciences*, 8 (2012), pp. 1-12 <<http://www.bjournal.co.uk/BJASS.aspx>>.

has also begun to establish relations with Turkey. Jordan must continue to adapt to geopolitical changes and maintain its identity politics strategy to keep the country stable.¹⁷

The research by Köprülü provided information to the author regarding the relationship between Jordan and Israel. One of the similarities between the paper and the author's research is that both papers recognize the importance of Jordan's strategic position in the conflict. However, the difference lies in the approach and focus of analysis. Köprülü's research explores Jordan's specific actions in response to Israel's policies and actions in Palestine, including its support for violence and human rights violations as well as its role in diplomatic and humanitarian efforts related to the conflict. On the other hand, the research conducted by the author focuses more on Jordan's geopolitics that impact its support for Palestine.

Another article that is similar to the research conducted by the author is an article by Vagh Dan, et al. (2024) entitled ***“Middle East Crisis: A Rational, Scientific and Logical Study in the Context of Geopolitics and Geostrategy”***. This study argues that a comprehensive and multilateral approach is needed to resolve these issues affecting the Middle East. According to him, conflicts in the Middle East do not merely reflect disputes between rival states but have a highly dynamic nature, involving various internal conflicts, terrorism, and foreign interventions that make those conflicts difficult to solve. The factors such as demographics, social structure, economics, the political character of regimes, power competition

¹⁷ Nur Köprülü, '25 Years of Jordan-Israel Peace-Making: From "Warm Peace" to "Cold Peace"?, *Middle Eastern Studies*, 57.3 (2021), pp. 456-468, doi:10.1080/00263206.2021.1898381.

between global and regional actors, and differences between political Islam and democracy influence the conflicts. The actors involved have different interests, making these conflicts complex and difficult to resolve.¹⁸

Vagh Dan's research informs the author that conflicts in the Middle East are influenced by many factors such as demographics and others that can be understood with the concept of geopolitics and geostrategy in the region. Although Vagh Dan's paper and the author's paper discuss the crisis in the Middle East with a geopolitical approach, there are some similarities and differences that can be identified. Overall, both underline the complexity of the conflict in the region. Both papers recognize the role of various actors, both state and non-state, in complicating the political situation. Meanwhile, the main difference lies in the focus and context of the discussion. Vagh Dan's paper emphasizes a general analysis of various crises in the Middle East, while the author's research is more specific to Jordan's role in the context of Israeli genocide in Palestine. While both recognize the important role of ethnic, religious, and sectarian identities in influencing the conflict, the paper by Vagh Dan highlights more general factors, while the paper by the author more specifically discusses Jordan's geopolitics that impact its support to the Palestinians.

Ala Alkhawaldeh, et al. (2023) in his article entitled ***“The Role of The Geopolitical Position of The Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan Towards American Foreign Policy from 1990 to 2017”*** discusses the analysis of the

¹⁸ Vagh Dan and Medha Pandey, 'MIDDLE EAST CRISIS: A RATIONAL, SCIENTIFIC AND LOGICAL STUDY IN CONTEXT OF GEOPOLITICS AND GEOSTRATEGY', *International Journal of Applied Research*, 10 (2024), pp. 86-92 <<https://www.researchgate.net/publication/379671067>>.

impact of US foreign policy on Jordan and the identification of the impact of Jordan's geographical location in relation to the US. The research focuses on four crucial political events that have had a significant impact on the relationship between the two countries, namely during the Iraq war in Kuwait in 1990, the peace agreement between Jordan and Israel in 1994, the September 11, 2001 attacks, and Trump's decision to move the US embassy to Jerusalem in 2017. The research also explores US support for Jordan from a security perspective, including military aid and international military education.¹⁹

The research by Ala provides information that Jordan's geographical location has an impact on US foreign policy and the relationship between political events also has an impact on Jordan-US relations. The similarity between this paper and the research conducted by the author is the role of geopolitics in the context of Jordan's foreign policy, which also highlights Jordan's relationship with global actors, such as the United States. The difference is that Ala's article focuses more on Jordan's relationship with the US from 1990 to 2017, with an emphasis on political and security aspects. Meanwhile, the research conducted by the author focuses more on Jordan's support for Palestine, with an emphasis on its geopolitical implications.

Broadly speaking, research related to the relationship between Jordan and Israel and Palestine has been widely discussed. The concept of geopolitics has also been widely used to discuss a country's relationship both

¹⁹ Ala Alkhawaldeh and others, 'THE ROLE OF THE GEOPOLITICAL POSITION OF THE HASHEMITE KINGDOM OF JORDANIA TOWARDS AMERICAN FOREIGN POLICY FROM 1990 TO 2017', *Journal of Liberty and International Affairs*, 9.3 (2023), pp. 281-98, doi:10.47305/JLIA2393270a.

in bilateral, multilateral and global relations. However, what is different from the research conducted by the author is using the concept of geopolitics to explain the support of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan to Palestine. This research tries to explain that Jordan does not fully support Palestine. This is contrary to its position as a member of the Organization of Islamic Cooperation. In its formation, one of the priority issues that became the focus of the Organization of Islamic Cooperation is the issue of Palestine. This anomaly is interesting to study and will be discussed in this research.

1.6. Conceptual Framework

A research problem and its solution will be identified through a framework of analytical thinking. The author determines the concept of geopolitics as the theoretical framework to address the research problems. This theory will serve as the analytical framework guiding the writing and research process of this thesis.

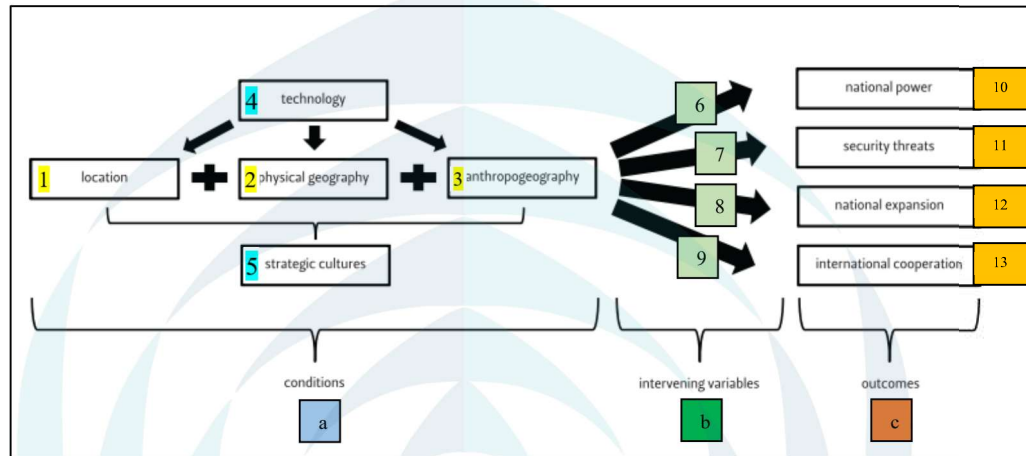
1.6.1. Geopolitical Theory

Geopolitics can be defined as the study of the relationship between geography and politics, particularly in the context of international relations. Geography is an important factor that impacts all aspects of life. In a military operation or foreign relations between two countries, geography can influence progress or setback. This leads to the need for a strategy to provide direction for the continuity of the relationship.²⁰ In its formation, geopolitics is also inseparable from the role of history as a background and interrelated with geographical conditions and strategies used.²¹ Geopolitics

²⁰ Geoffrey Sloan, *Geopolitics, Geography and Strategic History, Geopolitics, Geography and Strategic History* (Taylor and Francis, 2017), p. 2, doi:10.4324/9780203489482.

²¹ Colin Flint, *Introduction to Geopolitics, Introduction to Geopolitics* (Routledge, 2021), doi:10.4324/9781003138549.

is not limited to the traditional state-centric approach but also considers non-state actors and various forms of power dynamics in a global context.



Source: Scholvin, 2016

Figure 1 Critical Geopolitics Variable

According to Scholvin (2016), the basic idea of contemporary geopolitics emphasizes the importance of anthro-geographical conditions and intermediary variables in influencing geopolitical outcomes. This critical approach is more in-depth compared to classical geopolitics. Basic conditions (factor a) such as geographic location (factor 1) and the physical characteristics of a region (factor 2) remain important elements, but contemporary geopolitics also incorporates the human aspect, known as anthropogeography (factor 3) which includes culture, population, and social activities. In addition, technological development (factor 4) acts as a link that alters and amplifies the impact of geography on geopolitical outcomes. Other elements such as strategic culture (factor 5) that reflect the values, norms and customs of a country or group are also important factors in determining the response (factor c) to geopolitical challenges. Basic factors (1,2 and 3) and additional factors (4 and 5) are also influenced by other

factors (6,7,8 and 9) such as economic, religious, social and other supporting factors. The combination of these basic conditions and intermediate variables produces various geopolitical outcomes, such as the strengthening of national power, successful handling of security threats, expansion of territory or influence, and increased international cooperation.²² With this approach, contemporary geopolitics is more complex and adaptive, taking into account the interaction between human, technological and geographical factors compared to the more deterministic classical approach. A country's geographical landscape is not the only indicator that determines a country's power. There are other factors that can influence a country's power and position. This suggests that indicators that are tangibly linked to a country's geography also determine its strength. This research will explore Jordan support for Palestine with this concept.

1.7. Hypothesis

This research hypothesis argues that Jordan's position on the Israeli genocide in Palestine is predicated on a geopolitical strategy. This is due to Jordan's intricate ties with both nations, particularly regarding historical and geographical factors. Therefore, it influences Jordan's perspective on the genocide conducted by Israel in Palestine. Thus, geopolitics serves as the basis for Jordan in supporting Palestine.

²² Scholvin, p. 23.

1.8. Research Methodology

1.8.1. Research Design

This research design adopts a qualitative approach with a focus on analyzing literature and policy studies related to Jordan's geopolitical role in the context of the Israeli genocide in Palestine. According to Miles and Huberman, qualitative method is an approach that allows researchers to understand social phenomena in depth through descriptive and interpretive analysis of unstructured data. This method emphasizes a deep understanding of the social context and experiences of research subjects, as well as theory development from empirical data.²³ This method will involve collecting data from various written sources, including scholarly journals, policy reports, official government statements, as well as regional geopolitical analysis. The research population includes policy documents, academic reports, and related literature relevant to Jordan's role in the Israeli-Palestinian conflict.

Data will be analyzed to identify patterns, trends, and impacts of Jordan's role in the context of Israel's genocide in Palestine. The research instrument will include an analytical framework designed to organize findings from relevant literature and policies. Qualitative analysis will be used to understand the geopolitical dynamics that might influence Jordan's stance in the conflict. It is hoped that the results of this research can provide a deeper understanding of the impact of Jordan's role in the Israeli-

²³ Scheduling Observations and others, 'Participant vs. Nonparticipant Observation Scheduling Observations Defining the Behavior to be Observed Specific Techniques for Re', in *Fundamentals of Behavioral Research*, 2020, pp. 1-26 <<https://uca.edu/psychology/files/2013/08/Ch6-Methods-of-Data-Collection.pdf>>.

Palestinian conflict on regional geopolitics, as well as provide a rich and contextualized perspective on geopolitical issues in the region.

1.8.2. Research Object and Limitation

This research focusses on Jordan's geopolitical position regarding the Israeli genocide in Palestine. The primary emphasis will be placed on the interconnected geographical, historical, and strategic underpinnings among Jordan, Israel, and Palestine. The research focus is on Jordan's geopolitical stance regarding the genocide perpetrated by Israel in Palestine.

1.8.3. Data Collection Technique

In this research, data collection techniques will be conducted through literature analysis. Then, relevant data will be obtained from various written sources, such as scientific articles, books, official reports, government policies, and other documents.²⁴ The data used is data related to Jordan's geopolitics in the Israeli genocide in Palestine.

1.8.4. Data Analysis Technique

The author uses secondary data analysis methods, that is obtained from literature studies. John Creswell (2008) outlines the phases of qualitative research as follows²⁵ :

- 1) Identification of research subjects begins with the first stage of data analysis techniques. The identification in question is the phenomenon or problem to be researched. In addition, this stage should include

²⁴ Eric Dull and Steven P. Reinhardt, 'An Analytic Approach for Discovery', *CEUR Workshop Proceedings*, 2014, 90.

²⁵ John W. Creswell, *Qualitative, Quantitative, and Mixed-Methods Research*, 3rd edn (SAGE Publications, 2009).

evidence and explanations of the reasons why the topic to be researched should be researched. As a result, the reader will be convinced of the relevance of this research.

- 2) Literature research. The researcher searched the relevant literature from books, journals or articles. The questions about the history of this research should be included in this stage. An additional question is what distinguishes this study from previous studies. Whether the research to be conducted is a confirmation of previous research or provides innovations that were not discussed in previous research is another important question. Furthermore, another important question is what are the advantages of the research to be conducted compared to previous studies.
- 3) Determining research objectives. Here, the researcher will determine the main objectives of the research.
- 4) Data collection. The purpose to select and identify potential candidates for participation. The author will collect data and information from relevant books, journals, and articles because this research is based on literature study.
- 5) Data analysis and interpretation. Once the data has been collected, this stage usually involves clarifying and coding the data. Once data and information that have something in common are collected, some ideas will emerge and develop into themes. The researcher will then interpret or interpret these themes to generate new theories or ideas.

- 6) The report is the final step. Qualitative research methods usually produce quite lengthy reports due to their explanatory nature.

1.9. Systematization of Writing

The writing will consist of 4 parts including:

CHAPTER I: INTRODUCTION

Chapter I serves as an introduction, including background information on the Israeli genocide in Palestine and the opinions of Jordan. The problem formulation and research aim emphasize the urgency and significance of this study in comprehending Jordan's geopolitical role in the Israeli genocide in Palestine. The concept serves as the foundation for examining Jordan's geopolitical ramifications concerning the Israeli genocide in Palestine. This chapter also addresses the research methodology and systematic composition. As the opening chapter, Chapter I provides the essential foundation for this research.

CHAPTER II: “ANALYSIS OF DYNAMIC RELATION BETWEEN JORDAN AND PALESTINE”

Chapter II examines the dynamics of Jordan-Palestine relationship, elucidating the geopolitical background and analyzing Jordan's foreign policy through Palestine.

CHAPTER III: “ANALYZING JORDAN'S GEOPOLITICS AND ITS IMPACT ON JORDAN-PALESTINE RELATIONS”

Chapter III of the research delineates and elucidates Jordan's policies concerning Palestine, along with the reciprocal influence of this issue on Jordan's geopolitical landscape.

CHAPTER IV: CONCLUSIONS

The conclusion, summarizes the main findings of the research, discusses policy implications for Jordan and other international actors, provides recommendations for policymakers, and confirms the importance of geopolitical understanding in resolving the Israeli-Palestinian conflict.

