

CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of Study

Human rights is an important issue in contemporary politics. As the victors of World War II became fully aware of the deadly consequences of the Nazi's atrocity, the idea of creating a regime to protect human rights rapidly surfaced in the international arena. The concept of human rights was developed in order to understand the horrors of the past and to help shape a new geopolitical order. These efforts were driven by the aspirations to find a way to prevent the repetition of such horrific acts in the future. From this framework, the Universal Declaration of Human Rights was adopted by the United Nations in 1948. (Perugini & Gordon, 2015). Relative to its size and power, and also as one of the war victors, United States is considered as a pioneer in international human rights community, and act as a role model of the contemporary idea of rights. Since then, the United States holds itself to be accountable for protecting and providing most of the human rights ideas that have emerged as the international standard. U.S. domestic laws have proven adequate to do so (Harfeld, 2001).

Universal human rights provided the framework for the creation of new states in the name of self-determination. Simultaneously, a central role in securing human rights was bestowed upon the state. Anticolonial and, more broadly, post-World War II self-determination struggles can thus be understood as struggles for obtaining access to a full (previously denied) condition of humanity recognized by the community of nations. The European Holocaust was one of the major triggers propelling the development of the language and political practices that constitute the contemporary human rights regime. During the mid-1940s the Allies conceived Israel's foundation as a type of humanitarian reparation for the crimes committed against Jews. This reparation assumed the form of a settler nation-state in Palestine. The 1947 partition plan of Palestine was meant to provide two stateless peoples with two states by dividing a single territory—the British colony of Palestine. The

notion of Israel as reparation—a state where Jewish human dignity could be “fully restored”—was espoused by the Great Powers, especially by President Truman, who started to exert pressure on the British government to allow Jewish immigration to Palestine (Perugini & Gordon, 2015).

In fact, the history of Israel’s foundation portrays very clearly the paradox of international human rights regime. It does so because Israel’s state-building process was done by destruction of hundreds of Palestinian villages, the systematic expulsion of the indigenous population, and the settlement of hundreds of thousands of Jews in their stead. The reparation of a human rights violation through settler colonialism was bound to generate a new cycle of violence towards Palestinians. The reparation of Israel served to rationalize and justify the rights-abusive expansionist process of Israeli national statecraft in the Middle East. Palestinians in West Bank and Gaza have been living under Israeli military occupation for a long time and have been subject of various human rights violations.

Supports given by the American administration for actions conducted by the government of Israel in Palestine could put the role of The U.S. as the co-sponsor of the peace process between the two nations at stake. The U.S. has failed to accomplish its efforts as a mediator for The Fourth Geneva Conventions of 1949. According to article 49, “the occupying power shall not deport or transfer parts of its own civilian population into the territory it occupies”. This article clarified that Israel’s settlement in Palestinian territory are illegal. But, the American administrations seems to turn a blind eye regarding this matters (Palestinian Centre for Human Rights, 1997). Washington made it possible for Israel to deny Palestinians rights of self-determination, violate various U.N. resolutions, refuse to comply the principles of international laws, keep its military occupation forces, and expand Jewish settlements in the occupied Palestinian territories.

To date, the U.S. is tend to be passive over Israel’s expansionist actions to Palestine, and frequently give privileges for Israel. The U.S. largest foreign aid recipient is Israel (The Palestine Chornicle, 2016). U.S. also generally protect and support Israel in international levels. Israel was elected to head the Sixth Committee at the United Nations General Assembly. Considering Israel’s history of breaching

international laws and various U.N. resolutions, it is ironic that Israel was chairing a legal committee that aims to uphold international law and protect basic human rights (Hammond, 2010). On 6 December 2017, President Donald Trump stated that United States recognized Jerusalem as Israel's capital city (White House, 2017). Six months later, The U.S. under President Trump administration even quitted U.N. Human Rights Council because this institution is accused of being biased towards Israel (BBC News, 2018). This decisions further underline U.S. support to Israel.

So far, there are not many studies examining U.S. foreign policy during President Donald Trump's administration which specifically discussed U.S. foreign policy that favors Israel in the Israeli-Palestinian conflict. What the writer can find is some analytical articles and journals that discuss paradoxes of human rights in general (Hafner-Burton & Tsutsui, 2005), paradox of human rights related to neo-liberal capitalism (Douzinas, 2013), double standard in human rights regime practiced by the U.S. (Harfeld, 2001), United States' biased foreign policy towards Middle East (Perugini & Gordon, 2015), human rights rhetoric under the administrations of President Jimmy Carter to Ronald Reagan (Carleton & Stohl, 1985). There has been no studies that specifically analyzed this case to find out what factors compels the U.S. support of Israel reflected in its foreign policy in the Israeli-Palestinian conflict during President Donald Trump's administration.

This paper aims to analyze the U.S. foreign policy that tends to favor Israel in the Israeli-Palestinian conflict during President Donald Trump's administration. Furthermore, this paper will use neoclassical realism perspective in answering existing problems. In general, this research is expected to enrich research on the analysis of foreign policy, especially those that use neoclassical realism theory. In particular, this research is expected to enhance the perspective of contemporary U.S.-Israeli relations and explain the trends of U.S. foreign policy, especially in terms of policy bias related to the Israeli-Palestinian conflict.

1.2 Research Question

From the background acknowledgement above, this paper seeks to answer a question: why does the U.S. foreign policy regarding the Israel-Palestine conflict under President Donald Trump's administration tend to favor Israel?

1.3 Research Purposes

- 1) To analyze the U.S. foreign policy that tends to favor Israel in the Israeli-Palestinian conflict during President Donald Trump's administration
- 2) To enrich research on the analysis of foreign policy, especially those that use neoclassical realism theory
- 3) To enhance the perspective of contemporary U.S.-Israeli relations and explain the trends of U.S. foreign policy, especially in terms of policy bias related to the Israeli-Palestinian conflict

1.4 Research Benefits

1.4.1 Academic

This research is expected to provide another assessment regarding foreign policy practices, hence contribute towards the advancement of foreign policy analysis study, and to give some thoughts to the Academic of International Relations in general. In particular, concerning the U.S. foreign policy in the Middle East that related to Israel-Palestine conflicts under the administration of President Donald Trump by using neoclassical realism perspective.

1.4.2 Practical

This research is expected to provide contribution towards the advancement of foreign policy analysis mainly the U.S. foreign policy. The analysis is expected to help defining a decision maker's goals and then determining the causal linkages between these goals as a way of predicting likely behavior of U.S. foreign policy makers and can be useful

for estimating the formulation of U.S. foreign policy towards Middle East in the future related to Israel-Palestine conflicts. As a result, the reader is able to engage in comparative analysis within a coherent theoretical framework, allowing for the quick identification of patterns that comprehend in U.S. foreign policy under the administration of President Donald Trump.

1.5 Theoretical Framework

To answer the questions that appear in the background section and research problem, the author will use neoclassical realism theory. Neoclassical realism builds upon the complex relationship between the state and society found in classical realism without sacrificing the central insight of neorealism about the constraints of the international system. Scholars compile different lists of realism's core assumptions. First, human beings cannot survive as individuals, but rather as members of larger groups that command their loyalty and provide some measure of security from external enemies. Second, politics is a perpetual struggle among self-interested groups under conditions of general scarcity and uncertainty. Third, power is a necessary requirement for any group to secure its goals, whether those goals are universal domination or simply self-preservation (Lobell, et al., 2009).

Classical realism is primarily concerned with the sources and uses of national power in international politics. These issues lead scholars to focus on power distributions among states, as well as the character of states and their relation to domestic society. In contrast, the focus of neorealism is on explaining common patterns of international behavior over time. They trace the recurring patterns of world politics to the structure of the international system and its defining characteristic, anarchy, which compels states to pursue similar strategies to secure themselves. Utilizing their most important variable, the relative distribution of capabilities, they explain a vast array of great power behavior and systemic outcomes. Neoclassical realism shares classical realism's concern for the state and its relation to domestic society. It also defines its mission largely in terms of

building theories of foreign policy, rather than theories of the system within which states interact. Neoclassical realism begin with the fundamental assumption of neorealists that the international system structures and constrains the policy choices of states. Since neoclassical realism locates causal properties at both the structural and unit levels, the unit-level factors help to explain state external behavior. Neoclassical realism uses the internal characteristics of states as a guide only to national responses to international constraints (Lobell, et al., 2009).

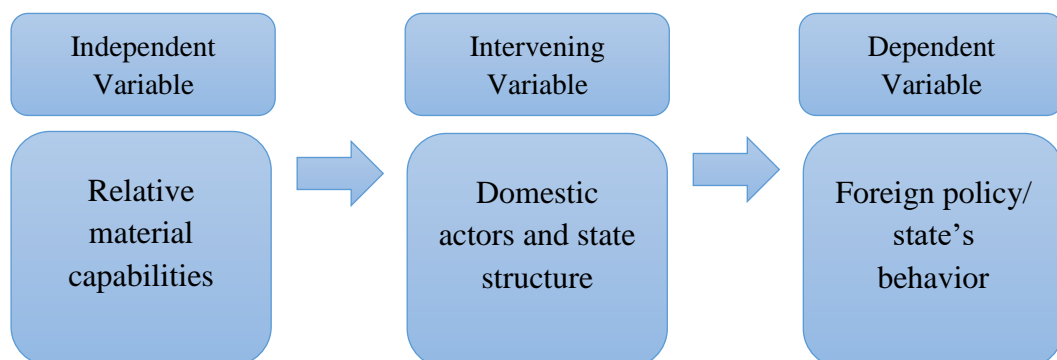
The term neoclassical realism is first defined by Gideon Rose in his review article *Neoclassical Realism and Theories of Foreign Policy*. It explicitly incorporates both external and internal variables, updating and systematizing certain insights drawn from classical realist thought. Neoclassical realism argues that the scope and ambition of a country's foreign policy is driven first and foremost by the country's place in the international system and specifically its relative material power capabilities. This is why they are realist. Yet it contends that the impact of power capabilities on foreign policy is indirect and complex, because systemic pressures must be translated through intervening unit-level variables such as decision-makers' perceptions and state structure. This is why they are neoclassical. Thus, neoclassical realism assumes that a country's foreign policy is driven by international structure or systemic pressure that needs to be translated by domestic actors in order to enact policy (Rose, 1998).

Systemically, the factors that influence foreign policy are the international system, especially the relative material capability. The theory of neoclassical realism argues that the analysis of foreign policy must begin with relative material capabilities. Before acting, the state not only sees its capabilities, but also must consider the power of other countries. Neoclassical realism predicts that in the long run the relative material power resources possessed by a country will shape foreign political ambitions. If a country's relative capability increases, their ambition to influence its external environment also increases, and *vice versa*. As for some components of the country's capabilities or power, among others, are territory, population, ideology, industry, military, or sea and air power (Rose, 1998).

Domestically, the factors that influence foreign policy are the foreign political elite, interest groups, or the domestic structure of the state. Neoclassical realism argues that systemic pressures must be translated through factors at the unit level. Examples of factors at this unit level are the perception of decision makers, interest groups, and state structure (Rose, 1998). The internal characteristics of the country which also influence a country's foreign policy include extractive ability and mobilization of political-military institutions, the influence of domestic community actors and interest groups, the level of state autonomy from society, and the level of elite or community cohesion (Lobell, et al., 2009).

There is no immediate transmission belt linking material capabilities to foreign policy behavior. Foreign policy choices are made by actual political leaders and elites, and so it is their perceptions of relative power that matter not simply relative quantities of physical resources of force in being. Countries with comparable gross capabilities but different state structure are likely to act differently. Systemic pressures and incentives may shape the broad contours and general direction of foreign policy without being precise enough to determine the specific details of state behavior. For this reasons, neoclassical realist believe understanding the links between power and policy requires close examination of the contexts within which foreign policies are formulated and implemented (Rose, 1998). Neoclassical realism identifies elite calculations and perceptions of relative power and domestic constraints as intervening variables between international pressures and states' foreign policies. Relative power sets parameters for how states (or rather, those who act on their behalf) define their interests and pursue particular ends (Lobell, et al., 2009).

Figure 1. Logic of Neoclassical Realism According to (Lobell, et al., 2009)



Neoclassical realism identifies states as the most important actors in international politics. Tribalism is an immutable aspect of the human condition and political life. Human beings cannot survive in an anarchic environment as individuals, but only as members of a larger group. While groups may come into existence for a variety of reasons, the one necessary condition is that they differ from some outside entity. Fear plays a crucial role in group formation, if only because physical security is a prerequisite for the pursuit of any other individual or collective goal. State therefore conceived as: (1) a set of institutions, (2) placed within a geographically bounded territory that (3) at least claims a monopoly on legitimate rule within that defined territory. Neoclassical realism presents a “top-down” conception of the state, which means systemic forces ultimately drive external behavior (Lobell, et al., 2009).

To this end it views the states as epitomized by a national security executive, comprised of the head of government and the ministers and officials charged with making foreign security policy. This executive, sitting at the juncture of the state and the international system, with access to privileged information from the state’s politico-military apparatus, is best equipped to perceive systemic constraints and deduce the national interest. Nonetheless, while the executive is potentially autonomous from society, in many contexts political arrangements frequently compel it to bargain with domestic actors (such as the legislature, political parties, economic sectors, classes, or the public as a whole) in order to enact policy and extract resources to implement policy choices. Neoclassical realists consequently view policy responses as a product of state–society coordination and, at times, struggle. Less autonomous states must frequently build coalitions and make compromises to mobilize social and political actors in order to enact policy. Most states must also frequently bargain with societal actors in order to secure the provision of key national security goods to implement policy. Many states or regimes do not necessarily function as “unitary” actors. Elite consensus or disagreement about the nature and extent of international threats, persistent internal divisions within the leadership, social cohesion, and the regime’s vulnerability to violent overthrow all inhibit the state’s ability to respond to systemic pressures (Lobell, et al., 2009).

Pervasive uncertainty and potential threats are central to the conception of anarchy in neorealism and neoclassical realism. Lack of guidance automatically renders anarchy a self-help environment. It also suggests that systemic incentives and threats, at least in the short run, are rarely unambiguous. State leaders try to anticipate other states' likely reactions and future power trends. However, feedback may be delayed and indirect. In addition to long-term trends, feedback can also come in the form of exogenous shocks, such as the sudden defeat of a frontline ally or the unexpected escalation of a crisis. These shocks can suddenly make leaders aware of the cumulative effect of long-term power trends. Feedback, whether positive (or self-amplifying) or negative (or dampening), is often subject to multiple interpretations by top decision-makers and national security bureaucracies. Furthermore, the interaction of different states' strategies may produce unforeseen or unintended systemic outcomes. Neoclassical realism accepts the importance of competitive pressures and socialization effects in shaping the internal composition of states. What motivates such adaptive behavior is not the normative appeal of others' practices or domestic institutions, but rather the desire to enhance competitive advantage and the probability of survival (Lobell, et al., 2009).

States not only respond to aggregate shifts in the international distribution of power, but also to shifts in power differentials and specific components of other states' material capabilities. Divisions among the top officials of the state or commonly known as foreign policy elites (FPE) charged with the formulation of grand strategy and key societal elites can adversely affect the threat assessment process and ultimately strategic adjustment. FPE stands at the intersection of international and domestic politics. The FPE has responsibility for grand strategic planning, including the identification of changes in the global or regional balance of power. Yet, in order to implement foreign and security policies, the FPE must forge and maintain a coalition with various societal elites. These societal elites include the leaders of different economic sectors (such as finance, heavy industry, agriculture, and manufacturing), state actors (such as the military, the diplomatic service, and colonial bureaucrats), and domestic interest groups. These groups, in turn, have a material interest in the pursuit of different types of foreign economic policies and often focus on different components of rising or threatening states'

material capabilities. The dilemmas of threat assessment and strategic adjustment in permissive international environments – postwar periods marked by considerable ambiguity among the victorious great powers and their vanquished foes over long-term power trends, future intentions, and potential patterns of alignment and enmity (Lobell, et al., 2009).

The state can be strong or weak relative to society, its critical bureaucratic agencies can operate based on parochial rather than national interests, the “state” can be motivated by regime survival instead of national survival, and small group dynamics such as “groupthink” and loss aversion can affect the decision-making process of the FPE. The degree of consensus among the FPE and key societal supporters about foreign threats will affect the efficiency and appropriateness of counterbalancing behavior. The FPE focuses outward on the systemic and sub-systemic balance of power (where states compete), and inward on the domestic balance of power (where societal blocs compete). Great powers face threats that originate from shifts either in the international system or in the internal domestic arena, while regional powers can face an additional threat from shifts in the subsystem. Foreign policy decision-makers and societal leaders respond to shifts in the relative distribution of particular capabilities that might pose threats to specific strategic interests. Increases in the different components of others’ relative power do not threaten an opposing state’s interests equally (Lobell, 2009). Whether a foreign state is viewed as threatening is in part a function of which component of its power is rising. Specific components might include shifts in territory, population, ideology, industry, land-based military, or naval and air power. Different components of power pose different threats to societal actors in other states (Spiegel, 1972).

State leaders can act internationally for domestic reasons or domestically for international ends. Factors such as political and social cohesion, public support for foreign policy objectives, and the quality of a government and administrative competence affect whether the state can harness the nation’s power. State and societal elites or interest groups have a different “evoked set” of concerns about an ascending foreign power. Societal elites (i.e. socioeconomic leaders) maximize

their sector or factor's economic welfare, and the foreign policy executive devises grand strategy and maximizes national security. Societal leaders know that a shift in an element of power of a foreign state will alter the domestic balance of political and economic power in their state too. Societal leaders will seek to identify and brand states that have a component of power that harms their parochial interests as a national threat. The more their welfare depends on foreign threat identification, the harder societal elites will lobby the FPE. The domestic winners will then apply pressure on the government to advance their preferred domestic and foreign policies. Societal elites may push the FPE beyond what is in the nation's grand strategic interest. Elites might also challenge a policy because it will undermine their coalitional interests, even if it is in the national interest (Lobell, 2009).

In order to influence policy, domestic actors need to be able to provide a sufficient payoff to policy-makers if they construct policies in the desired direction. Interest groups should be most successful if they have large membership rolls. A large interest group that does not have a significant degree of control over its members' voting behavior is not likely to wield much influence. Aside from a direct electoral payoff, political leaders are also interested in those domestic actors who can provide resources that can be used either to retain power or, in cases of corrupt regimes, to line their pockets. Beyond the ability to keep the government in power or defeat it, domestic actors with the ability to obstruct the government's agenda should also be able to bargain with the executive over the content of security policy (Ripsman, 2009).

Finally, domestic actors may influence policy choices not by exchanging something of value for a policy payoff, but by shaping the interpretation of international circumstances and helping define the national interest through media and think tanks. As neoclassical realists contend, at times domestic actors can exert a decisive influence on how the state interprets international threats and opportunities, and how it responds to them. The domestic actors that can be most influential are those that have sufficient power to remove the leader or executive from office, those that can use their veto to obstruct the government's programmatic goals, or those that can shape the definition of national interests. These actors are

more likely to have a significant impact on policy choices, principally when the international threat situation is low, when the leader's hold on power is weak, and when the national security executive lacks structural autonomy (Ripsman, 2009).

On the other hand, the FPE formulates grand strategy and maximizes the state's national security. Grand strategy incorporates several components. First, grand strategy is not only military, but also fiscal and political in nature. Second, grand strategy does not cease at the end of a war or start at the beginning of a war but is about balancing ends and means in both peacetime and wartime. Finally, grand strategy involves long-term planning over decades and perhaps longer. State leaders are concerned about shifts in components of power of foreign states that will alter the broader systemic and sub-systemic balance of power. The focused whether the foreign state's rising component will peak above (or below) their own component power and the size of the power gap, and in what areas the rising state will be superior and inferior (Lobell, 2009). The executive, aware as it is of all the relevant information available on international strategic affairs, determines its preferences largely in accordance with international constraints and incentives. When domestic actors, who are frequently unaware of the intricacies of the policy environment, attempt to intervene in security policy, they are primarily motivated by personal, parochial, or domestic political motivations. The international system plays the dominant role in shaping national security decisions, but international imperatives are filtered through the domestic political environment, which can lead to variations in the way states respond to common international pressures (Ripsman, 2009).

Thus, neoclassical realism provides a rich understanding of the determinants of foreign policy and the way that states respond to international challenges. Therefore, neoclassical realism will be used as a ground to analyze what factors compels the U.S. foreign policy in the Israeli-Palestinian conflict during President Donald Trump's administration that favor Israel. In line with neoclassical realism, the author will analyze both the systemic or structural factors and domestic environment that influence the U.S. foreign policy in favors of Israel under President Donald Trump's administration. After analyzing the systemic and unit-

level or domestic factors, the author will further explain the relationship between two factors and to what extent these factors influence the outcome of U.S. foreign policy in the Israel-Palestine conflict.

1.6 Hypotheses

By using neoclassical realism theory to answer the formulation of the problem, the hypothesis that the writer can draw is that President Donald Trump's reason for conducting a foreign policy that favors Israel in the Israel-Palestine conflict is caused by the international structure or systemic pressure and unit-level factors or domestic environment. Systemically, despite the considerably large relative strength that the U.S. possessed, the U.S. is still unsure about the threats that might be generated by the Middle East states. Therefore, the U.S. might need Israel's strength to act as a balancing state for the U.S. in that region. So far, Israel has proven to be a reliable ally to help the U.S. secure its interest in the Middle East, whether its economic or political interest. Domestically, President Donald Trump and interest groups also had a role in the decision where these actors helped strengthen President Donald Trump's position at the domestic level.

1.7 Research Method

1.7.1 Conceptual Definition

To understand and make it easy in interpreting the many concepts that exist in this study, it will determine several conceptual definitions related to this paper, among others:

1) Biased

According to the Cambridge English Dictionaries, biased could be defined as:

- The action of supporting or opposing a particular person or thing in an unfair way, because of allowing personal opinions to influence the judgment

- Preferring or disliking someone or something more than someone or something else, in a way that means that they are treated unfairly

2) Foreign policy

- The official ways in which a government has decided to deal with other countries, in relation to trade, defence, or a particular issue (Cambridge, n.d.)
- Foreign policy is general objectives that guide the activities and relationships of one state in its interactions with other states (Nolen, 2009)

Thus, a biased foreign policy could be defined as a general objectives that a government take in relation to trade, defence, or a particular issue which that action conducted in an unfair way, preferring or disliking someone or something more than someone or something else.

3) Unwavering support

- Action in the form of supports which is given strongly, firmly and does not weaken (Collins English Dictionary, n.d.)
- Continuing support in a strong and steady way (Merriam-Webster, n.d.)
- Supports provided for a particular party that never changing or becoming weaker (Cambridge, n.d.)

4) Conflict

- An active disagreement between people, organizations, or countries with opposing opinions or principles (Cambridge, n.d.)
- A situation in which there are opposing demands or ideas and a choice has to be made between them (Cambridge, n.d.)
- A serious incompatibility between two or more opinions, principles, or interests (Oxford, n.d.)

1.7.2 Operational Definition

Operational definitions concretize the intended meaning of a concept in relation to a particular study and provide some criteria for measuring the empirical existence of that concept.

1) Biased foreign policy

- Foreign policy conducted by the U.S. in the fields of politic, economy, security, and others that favors Israel
- General objectives taken by the U.S. which prefers Israel and treated Palestinians unfairly

2) Unwavering support

- Strong supports given by the American administration, specifically under President Donald Trump to Israel
- Never changing support for Israel provided by American government ever since the establishment of the State of Israel until now

3) Conflict

- An active disagreement happen between Israeli government and Palestinian Authority, Israelis (Zionists) and Palestinians, Palestinian insurgent groups and Israeli Defense Force (IDF)
- A situation in which there are opposing demands, interests or ideas and a choice has to be made between various parties. Not only Israel and Palestine in particular but also other international actors such as United States

1.7.3 Research Type

This paper will use qualitative type of research with explanatory case study methods. Qualitative orientation is to seek understanding in depth from cases. Explanatory case studies are useful when conducting causal studies. Particularly in complex studies of organizations or communities, one might desire to employ multivariate cases to examine a plurality of influences (Berg, 2001). This type of

research is used to gain an understanding of the reasons, opinions, and motivations that underlie a behavior. This research is aimed at gaining insight into a problem and helping to develop ideas or hypotheses in qualitative research. Qualitative research is also used to uncover the trends behind a thought and opinion, and make us able to dive deeper into the problems we examine. The main purpose of qualitative research is to provide a detailed and complete explanation of the research topic (Bakry, 2016). In this case, qualitative research is used to explain and analyze the reason behind President Donald Trump's administration support towards Israel in the Israel-Palestine conflict that reflected in the U.S. foreign policy.

1.7.4 Range of Research

This research is limited by time and spatial limitation. Specifically, this research is highlighted the U.S. foreign policy that favors Israel regarding Israel-Palestine Conflict under the administration of President Donald Trump which started from 2016 to 2019.

1.7.5 Data Collection Methods

The data collection techniques that will be used in this study are literature review and documentation study. According to (Sarwono, 2006), a literature review is learning from some reference books and the previous results on the same investigation and is beneficial for getting the basic theory about the problem that is going to be researched. Documentation is the collection of data by a researcher by collecting trusted documents from reliable sources about the information. This research data will be collected from secondary sources. Secondary sources come from documents that refer mainly to documents such as annual reports from government and international organizations. Other sources to be used in this study include books, academic journal articles, related research publications, magazines, newspapers, and articles from internet (Bakry, 2016).

1.7.6 Data Analysis Techniques

Data analysis techniques that will be used in this study are congruent methods. With this data analysis method, researchers look for a match between the theory and concept used with the data obtained. The data obtained will be filtered by the theory or concept used. In other words, researchers interpreted the data using certain theoretical basis to see whether the theory's assumptions matched the data. For further process, the writer will combine congruent techniques with qualitative analysis by (Miles & Huberman, 1994) which consist of three concurrent flows of activity: data reduction, data display, and conclusion drawing or verification.

a) Data Reduction

Data reduction refers to the process of selecting, focusing, simplifying, abstracting, and transforming the data that appear in written-up field notes and transcription, also from relevant sources. Data reduction occurs continuously throughout the life of any qualitatively oriented project. Even before the data are actually collected, anticipatory data reduction is occurring as the researcher decides which conceptual framework, which cases, which research questions, and which data collection approaches to choose. As data collection proceeds, further episodes of data reduction occur. Data reduction is a form of analysis that sharpens, sorts, focuses, discards, and organizes data in such a way that final conclusion can be drawn and verified.

b) Data Display

A display is an organized, compressed assembly of information that permits conclusion drawing and action. The display of data that is often used in qualitative analysis is in the form of narrative text whose number of pages is in accordance with human ability to process information. The display of this data will be arranged so that the results are easy to understand.

c) Conclusion Drawing or Verification

Drawing conclusions is an important thing that can be done by a researcher after going through the stages of data searching, data processing, summarizing or simplifying data, researching themes, coding data, and presenting data. Data that has been compiled in the previous two stages will make it easier for researchers to find conclusions in an analysis. Usually conclusions can be drawn at the beginning of data processing, then the researcher can be further matured that conclusion. Conclusions are also verified as the analysis proceeds.

1.7.7 Systematic Writing

Systematic writing of this research is presented in four chapters, those are:

Chapter I: Introduction

In this chapter, the researcher explains the background of this research, formulation of the problem, purpose of the research, frame of reference or theoretical framework, hypotheses, research methods that contains conceptual and operational definition, data collecting and analysis techniques, range of the research and systematic writing.

Chapter II: U.S. Biased Foreign Policy in Israel-Palestine Conflict under President Donald Trump's Administration

In this chapter, the researcher will allude about U.S. involvement in Israel-Palestine conflict. Specifically, the researcher will indicate American support to Israel in regard to this conflict since the foundation of Israel until today. Then, the researcher will explain U.S. foreign policy that tends to favor Israel in Israel-Palestine conflict under the administration of President Donald Trump.

Chapter III: The driving factors behind American support towards Israel regarding Israel-Palestine conflict

In this chapter, the researcher explains the analysis of factors that drive U.S. support to Israel that reflected in its foreign policy regarding Israel-Palestine conflict. By using the theoretical framework and data collected, the researcher will examine the systemic and domestic factors influencing the U.S. foreign policy that favor Israel in the Israel-Palestine conflict under President Donald Trump administration.

Chapter IV: Conclusion

The researcher will provide the conclusion in this chapter based on the research. In addition, this chapter also contains an evaluation of research, specifically the shortcomings of research. From there, the writer tries to provide recommendations for further research.