

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

A. Background

The United Nations (UN) is an inter-State organization to promote international cooperation. The United Nations was established on 24 October 1945 after World War II (Banyu, 2005), this organization was a successor to the League of Nations. UN is an international organization that has membership in almost all countries in the world. In carrying out its duties as an international organization the United Nations has the aim of maintaining international peace and security, promoting human rights, encouraging social and economic development, and providing humanitarian assistance in several cases, such as cases of hunger, natural disasters and armed conflict (un, 2004). Based on the objectives of the establishment of this organization, the UN has a role to avoid warfare and try to resolve all forms of disputes and problems peacefully. In carrying out its functions, the UN cannot walk alone, but requires assistance and support from its 6 main bodies and also member states of the United Nations. 6 main UN agencies namely the General Assembly, the Security Council, the Economic and Social Council, the House of Representatives, the International Court of Justice and the Secretariat (United Nations, 2014). The main UN body that assists in resolving a problem or conflict is the Security Council (UNSC).

The existence of the Security Council (UNSC) means that UN member states have delegated responsibility to the Security Council (DK) to take care of the issue of maintaining international peace and security in accordance with the objectives and principles of the UN Charter. The UN Security Council consists of 15 members, 5 permanent members (China, France, Russia, Britain and the

United States) and 10 non-permanent members elected by members of the United Nations whose term of office is two years (Security Council), in other words members of the UN Security Council (UNSC) is a representative of the elected country that must act on behalf of the UNSC not as individuals who have their own interests. The main role of the UN Security Council is to maintain international peace and security. In its mission to maintain international peace and security, the UN Security Council has two ways in chapter VI, article 33, namely the peaceful resolution of conflicts through negotiation and adjudication of conflicts and international disputes which would threaten international peace and security.

“The parties to any dispute, the continuance of which is likely to endanger the maintenance of international peace and security, shall, first of all, seek a solution by negotiation, enquiry, mediation, conciliation, arbitration, judicial settlement, resort to regional agencies or arrangements, or other peaceful means of their own choice. (United Nations, 1945)”

The second method is stated in chapter VII of article 39, another with the previous article, in this article contains provisions concerning collective security which constitute a legal basis for policies to be taken by the United Nations relating to world peace. This chapter also provides rules regarding the taking of action by the Security Council as the United Nations' main military instrument for maintaining peace and security, but, in short, it can be said that this method is a means or action of coercion.

“The Security Council shall determine the existence of any threat to the peace, breach of the peace, or act of aggression and shall make recommendations, or decide what measures shall be taken in accordance with Articles 41 and 42,

to maintain or restore international peace and security. (United Nations, 1945)”

In a problem or conflict, a lot of effort that has been made by the United Nations as one of the actors to reconcile the two parties who are conflicting or hostile. The involvement of international organizations is usually to help resolve conflicts and to maintain world peace. Examples of UN involvement in resolving conflicts, for example, are the resolution of diamond conflicts in Sierra Leone, resolution of the Darfur conflict and resolution of conflicts in Western Sahara.

In the problems that occurred in South Lebanon between Hezbollah and Israel in 2006, the involvement of the United Nations itself began at the request of the Lebanese government who had asked the General Assembly and the UN Security Council to end the conflict in accordance with article 35 of the UN charter which states that every UN Member can bring disputes or situations that lead to international disputes or increased disputes that would jeopardize international peace and security to the Security Council or General Assembly, which then the Security Council and the General Assembly will recommend procedures or methods that are appropriate to the dispute. Since the request emerged, on July 14, 2006 Lebanese Prime Minister Fouad Siniora called for a statement of "an immediate ceasefire" backed by the United Nations and called on US President George W. Bush to try to get Israel to stop attacking Lebanon and achieve a comprehensive ceasefire. But in its efforts the UN resolved the conflict, the United Nations faced several obstacles such as being considered to be in favour of one side and some countries did not want to sign a resolution or peace agreement that had been made.

The interaction or relationship between one actor and another actor is indispensable in social life, especially in the life of the international community. This interaction becomes more intensive when the problems faced by humans become increasingly complex, from these conditions will make each actor more open to the outside world. The basis for the creation of International Relations itself because of the interdependence between actors in the international community (Perwita & Yani, 2005).

Interdependence encourages actors to establish closer relations. Relationships that are closer together indicate the creation of an atmosphere of friendship that is intertwined between actors. But a good relationship can often lead to mutual opposition and create a conflict. The tendency of creating conflict arises as a result of conflicts of interest, hostility, and military or diplomatic actions of certain actors over a problem (Holsti, 1998).

One area that is full of conflict is the Middle East region. The Middle East region has always been a concern of the international public, because it is an area with high conflict intensity. This is because the dynamics of politics and security in the Middle East are always experiencing movement. Broadly speaking, there are three categories of conflict in the Middle East region. The first category is a conflict with a politico-strategic dimension (the struggle between "moderate" groups and "radical" groups among Palestinian fighters and in the Arab world as a whole). Both conflicts are religio-ideological (like in Lebanon). Third, conflicts with socio-economic and geo-political dimensions, namely conflicts originating from the rich and poor gulf and border problems (Iraq-Kuwait conflict) (Rahman, 2002). Most of the problems that occur in this region include border issues, religion, historical background, national

interests, balance of power and national security, but the core of the conflict in the Middle East is Israel's population problem in Palestinian land. This problem is often referred to as the Israeli-Palestinian conflict, which later became important because in addition to involving countries such as Egypt, Syria and Lebanon. This conflict also attracted the involvement of parties outside the Middle East region such as the United States. One of the conflicts involving other countries is the conflict between Israel and Hezbollah in southern Lebanon.

The Hezbollah-Israel conflict begins with security issues in Lebanon and Israel that have occurred or have a long history. Security in Lebanon and Israel has been increasingly critical since July-August 2006, leading to a conflict between Hezbollah groups in Lebanon and Israel. In 12 July 2006 morning when Hezbollah attacked the city of Shlomi in northern Israel with Katyusha missiles, then Hezbollah forces infiltrated Israeli territory. In the attack, three Israeli troops were killed, two injured, and two were kidnapped or can say that the conflict between Israel and Hezbollah guerrillas was triggered by the detention of two Israeli soldiers, Ehud Goldwasser and Eldad Regev, by Hezbollah militia. Israel attacked Lebanon using the reasons for capturing 2 Israeli soldiers by Hezbollah during a cross-border attack. Hezbollah plans to use this detention to conduct prisoner exchanges to free Lebanese and Palestinian Israel detained. Israel, which tried to free the two soldiers, carried out military action by attacking Lebanon, destroying public infrastructure and facilities and killing civilians. Meanwhile, Hezbollah also carried out resistance by raining the northern region of Israel with rockets (Tim Penyusun Edisi Koleksi Angkasa, 2006).

In July 13, Israel bombs the only international airport in Lebanon, Rafik Hariri International Airport and also a television station. July 14, 2006 Lebanese Prime Minister Fouad Siniora calls for a ceasefire under the supervision of the United Nations, while Israeli warplanes attack the central Beirut region. In return, Hezbollah rockets rained down on Israel. An Israeli warship was damaged by Hezbollah attacks. Then in July 18 E. July 25, Israeli airstrikes on UN posts in Khiam, South Lebanon killed 4 UN security observers. Two days later, the UN Security Council failed to reach an agreement to condemn Israel's actions, because the United States vetoed any attempt to criticize Israel for its attacks on Lebanon. July 30 - (1.30 am local time) Israel attacked the building where the refugees took refuge in the city of Qana, Lebanon, killing at least 28 people, most of whom are still children. More than 600 Lebanese civilians have been killed in Israeli attacks in the past 18 days.

The conflict that occurred in Lebanon was the impact of the Lebanon Civil War that occurred in 1975 to 1990 which was triggered by the influence of the surrounding regional conflict that began with the Palestinian Liberation Organization (PLO) refugee conflict with the communist and socialist parties in Lebanon. This conflict is getting worse with the increasing number of parties involved (Phalangists, Druze Forces, Maronites and Sunni Muslims). Even the state parties involved themselves in the conflict, including Syria and Israel. The description of the Lebanese Civil War and the appearance of Hezbollah are as follows.

In June 1976, Syria sent 40,000 troops to Lebanon to prevent the Maronites militia from being destroyed by the Palestinian Ezzat Forces. Syria and the Maronites pushed Palestine out of Beirut into southern Lebanon. Over the next few years, a shift in

political climate caused Syria to align with Palestine and some Maronites allied with Israel, while Syrian forces remained in Lebanon. A number of cross-border raids by Palestinian groups (PLO) in southern Lebanon against civilians in Israeli territory made the Israeli Defense Force IDF invade Lebanon on March 14, 1978 under the name Litani River operation.

On March 19, 1978, the United Nations Security Council issued Resolutions 425 and 426 which ordered the withdrawal of Israeli forces and the removal of Palestinian militia forces, including forming an international peacekeeping force in South Lebanon, UNIFIL (United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon). Finally in 1978 Israel completed the withdrawal of its troops and transferred control in South Lebanon to the South Lebanon Army (SLA). While Palestinian militia forces remain in the area and violate the UN ceasefire agreement.

On June 6, 1982, Israel once again invaded Lebanon with the aim of driving away the PLO on the grounds that the PLO had shot Israel's ambassador in London, Shlomo Argov, although the PLO itself strongly denied its involvement in the assassination attempt. Israeli forces seized control of the Ezzat region from the Lebanese border with northern Israel into Beirut.

On September 14, 1982, Lebanon's elected president Bachir Gemayel who was also the Phalangist leader was killed for being bombed. A new crisis is developing. A few days later Ariel Sharon ordered Israeli forces to enter West Beirut. They at the behest of Sharon asked the Lebanese Phalangist militia to enter two Palestinian refugee camps in the city, namely Sabra and Shatila camps. Their job was to remove the remaining Palestinian refugees from the Sabra and Shatila camps so that massacres ensued, killing victims reached 700-3,500 people. Sharon was

convicted and fired from his position as Defense Minister.

On the basis of this crime, in 1982 the Shiites who were one of the resistance groups against Israel formed Hezbollah, which was an armed militia aimed at driving Israel out of Lebanese land. The ideology that underlies their movement is the same as the ideology that has been outlined by Iran's largest Shiite leader, Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini. As a result of international pressure, Israeli forces were withdrawn from Beirut from September 1983 to June 1985, but Israel remained in the security zone along the Lebanese and Israeli borders. The end of 1989 was marked by the end of the Lebanese civil war which had lasted for 15 years. The parties to the conflict sign the Ta'if Accords (Taif Accord) for the mediation services of Saudi Arabia and the United States. Syria, which also played a role, was tasked with guarding peace in Lebanon by disarming the warring parties, both from the Phalangist militia, the Druze Militia and the Al-Amal movement from the Shiite group. But Syria has not disarmed Hezbollah active in South Lebanon under the pretext that the group was not involved in the Lebanese civil war and is more using its weapons to fight to liberate Lebanon's national territory from Israeli occupation.

By the year 2000, following an election campaign promise, newly elected Prime Minister Ehud Barak withdrew Israeli forces from Southern Lebanon within the year, in accordance with UN Security Council Resolution 425, passed in 1978; the withdrawal consequently resulted in the immediate total collapse of the South Lebanon Army. The Lebanese government and Hezbollah still consider the withdrawal incomplete until Israel withdraws from Shebaa Farms. Following the withdrawal, Hezbollah

has monopolized its military and civil control of the southern part of Lebanon.

Table 1.1 Conflict History in Lebanon

Conflict History in Lebanon	
1975 - 1990	There is regional conflicts between PLO (Palestinian Liberation Organization) with the communist and socialist parties in Lebanon.
1976	Syria sent 40,000 troops to Lebanon to prevent the Maronites militia from being destroyed by the Palestinian Ezzat Forces
March 14, 1978	Litani River Operation
March 19, 1978	UNSC issuing 425 and 426 resolution, and forming UNIFIL (United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon)
1978	Israel finalized the withdrawal of its forces and transferred control in southern Lebanon to the South Lebanon Army (SLA).
June 6, 1982	Israel once again invaded Lebanon with the aim of driving out the PLO
September 14, 1982	Lebanon's elected president Bachir Gemayel who is also a Phalangist leader was killed because of being bombed
1982	Shiites formed Hezbollah
September, 1983 - 1985	Israeli forces were withdrawn from Beirut
The end of 1989	The end of the 15-year Lebanese civil war.

This research will be focusing on the conflict resolution of Hezbollah-Israel Conflict in South Lebanon in 2006. The author considered this conflict as a phenomenal conflict because it rarely happened. In this case the conflict happened between the authorities of Muslim organization that is considered to have good military power and the army of a country. In addition, the author signifies the significance of the United Nations role in solving the conflict in 2006. It is proven by de-escalation of the war between the two camps, yet the UN faced some challenges in solving the conflict. Eventually, the United Nations has succeeded in making a resolution and reducing the tensions from both sides of the conflict. The author consider that the United Nation resolution in stopping the conflict was efficient because after the resolution arise both of the them called for respect for the Blue Line, disarmament of all militia members in Lebanon, ending weapons smuggling in the area and the great war between Hezbollah and Israel never happened again. As it is known that a resolution issued by the Un is not necessarily efficient in its application, for example in the case of the genocide crime in Rwanda. The United Nations has issued UN Security Council Resolution 872 (1993) on October 5, 1993 and formed UNAMIR (United Nations Assistance Mission for Rwanda), UNAMIR was formed based on the resolution, but in reality the peace mission in Rwanda was deemed a failure, because it could not prevent the genocide from happening and reduce the loss of lives in Rwanda. Therefore the writer wants to examine more deeply how the United Nations resolves this conflict.

B. Research Question

Based on the background the reserch question of this thesis is :

"How the role of United Nations (UN) in resolving the conflict between Hezbollah and Israel in Southern Lebanon in 2006?"

C. Theoretical Framework

After knowing the formulation of the problem, the author will answer and explain the subject matter by using *the conflict resolution theory* of Johan Galtung, namely Peace-making, Peacekeeping, and Peacebuilding. The author hopes that by using conflict resolution theory it is expected that readers will easily understand about the efforts of the United Nations (UN) in resolving the Hezbollah and Israel conflicts in South Lebanon in 2006. The reason the writer uses conflict resolution theory is because of conflict resolution theory Johan Gantung continuous with five types of actions of UN in resolving international conflicts. To examine the theory that the writer will use, the first thing to understand is the definition and role of an international organization.

The definition of international organization according to F. Sugeng Istanto is (Istanto, 2009), international organizations in the broad sense are forms of cooperation between parties that are international in nature for international purposes. Parties that are international in nature can be individuals, non-state bodies in various countries or state governments. As for what is meant by international objectives are common goals relating to the interests of various countries.

The role of international organizations according to Clive Archer is (Archer, 2001)

1. As an instrument, international organizations are used by member states to achieve certain goals based on their foreign policy objectives.
2. As an arena, an international organization is a meeting place for members to discuss and discuss the problems at hand. It is not uncommon for international organizations to be used by several countries to raise internal problems, or domestic problems of other countries with the aim of gaining international attention.
3. As an independent actor, international organizations can make their own decisions without being influenced by power or coercion from outside the organization

From the description above, it can be said that international organizations have the task of providing assistance and resolving a conflict in order to create peace in the world. The role of international organizations in resolving international conflicts is seen in Article 1 of the Charter of the United Nations, namely the main objective of the United Nations is to create international peace and security. The UN also encourages conflicts to be resolved through peaceful solutions. Chapter VI United Nations Charter (Peaceful Settlement of Disputes) or Peaceful Dispute Resolution (Articles 33 - 38 of the United Nations Charter) further elaborate the peaceful steps that its members must take to resolve this peacefully. The United Nations has 5 actions in its efforts to create international peace and security (Mubarok, 2014) . the five actions are :

- a. Preventive Diplomacy

Preventive Diplomacy is an action to prevent the emergence of a dispute or conflict between the parties, prevent the spread of a conflict or dispute, or it can be said that preventive diplomacy is done

to limit the expansion of a conflict or dispute. This method can be carried out by the UN secretary general (Secretary General), the Security Council, the General Assembly, or by regional organizations in collaboration with the United Nations. Peace Making

b. Peace Making

Peace Making is an action to bring hostile parties to mutually agree, especially through peaceful means as contained in Chapter VI of the United Nations Charter. The purpose of the United Nations in this case is between the task of preventing conflict and maintaining peace. Among these two tasks there is an obligation to try to bring the hostile parties towards agreement in a peaceful manner. In this action the UN Security Council only provides recommendations or proposals regarding the appropriate method or method of settlement after considering the nature of the dispute (Bernhardt, 2002)

c. Peace Keeping

Peace Keeping is an action to give the presence of the United Nations (UN) in peacekeeping with the agreement of the parties concerned. An example is the United Nations sending military personnel, UN police and civilian personnel. Despite their military nature, they are not armed forces. Peace keeping is a UN "discovery" since it was first formed.

d. Peace Enforcement

Peace Enforcement is the authority of the Security Council based on the charter to determine the existence of an action which is a threat to peace or an act of aggression.

e. Peace Building

The Peace Building is an action to identify and support structures that are able to strengthen

peace and to prevent a reconciled conflict from turning into a conflict again. Peace Building was born after the conflict. This method can be in the form of a concrete cooperation project that connects two or more States that support them.

1. Conflict Resolution

According to *Morton Deutsch*, conflict resolution is a set of theories and investigations that are experimental in understanding the nature of conflict, examining the strategy of the occurrence of conflict, then developing a resolution of the conflict (Deutsch, 1977) Another opinion was also conveyed by Prof. dr. Alo Liliweri, he argues that conflict resolution aims to address the causes of conflict and try to build new relationships that can last a long time between hostile groups (Prof. Dr. Alo Liliweri, 2009).

There are three approaches that can be done in a conflict resolution effort according to Conflict Resolution theory Johan Galtung namely, *peacemaking*, *peacekeeping* and *peacebuilding* (Galtung, 1976).

1. *Peace-making* is a diplomatic effort used to solve problems between conflicting parties without violence which leads to a peace agreement, and this phase is usually after the conflict has subsided and after a *peacebuilding* and *peacekeeping* phase.
2. *Peacekeeping* processes to stop or reduce acts of violence through military interventions that carry out the role of neutral peacekeepers. Peacebuilding itself is a work scheme to avoid conflicts coming back.
3. *Peacebuilding* is also a process of implementing social, political and economic changes or reconstruction in order to create lasting peace. In this phase it is expected that negative peace will turn into positive peace

where people feel the existence of social justice, economic prosperity and effective political representation (Hermawan, 2007).

Conflict is something that cannot be avoided in life especially in the life of society. The word "*conflict*" in English conflict, comes from the configure Latin which means collision (Dr.H.M. Anwar Rachma, 2016). The occurrence of a conflict can be seen from several factors that influence it. In general, conflict is divided into two, namely internal conflicts and external conflict. Internal conflicts arise due to disputes, instability, or arise with other reasons from a country itself. While external conflict is a conflict that arises between one party and another, an organization with other organizations, as well as one country with one country with another. In the description above, briefly the difference between internal and external conflicts is that internal conflicts occur within a State itself (Intra-State) while external conflicts occur between the state itself and other countries (Inter-state). In this study the conflict to be discussed by the author is include in one example of external or inter-state conflict, namely a conflict involving the political organization of Hezbollah and the state of Israel that occurred in South Lebanon.

The conflict between Hezbollah and Israel that occurred in 2006 in southern Lebanon is one of the conflicts that has been resolved by the United Nations by using 3 of 5 UN international actions in resolving conflicts, namely:

1. Peace-making

A form of peace-making conducted by the United Nations, especially in the June-August 2006 conflict in its role in resolving the conflict in South Lebanon between Hezbollah and Israel. The UN plan mediating and negotiating as a third party with

the two rival parties namely Hezbollah and Israel and UNSC issued 1701 resolution

2. Peacekeeping

In line with the Peacekeeping theory issued by the United Nations, UNIFIL (United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon) has a real role and task that is in line with the theory, namely maintaining a ceasefire and troop separation, placement of prevention and protection of humanitarian operations. The three tasks have been successfully carried out by UNIFIL well, in other words the United Nations is optimizing the work of UNIFIL, especially in parts of South Lebanon.

3. Peace Building

Peace building arise after the conflict. The legal basis for peace building is Article 39 of the United Nations Charter. The form of peace building carried out by the United Nations was after the 33-day war between Hezbollah and Israel by issuing Resolution 1701 which contained requests to both sides to stop full hostilities, withdrawal of the Israeli army, placement of UNIFIL and the Lebanese army in southern Lebanon to help the Lebanese government restored its sovereignty, implemented UN Security Council resolutions, such as Resolution 1559, Resolution 1680 and strengthened UNIFIL by increasing peacekeeping forces, equipment, expanding mandates, and operating areas.

D. Hypothesis

Based on the formulation of the problem, the UN role in resolving the conflict between Hezbollah and Israel by:

1. Stop the war by issuing the UNSCR 1701 (*peace-making*)
2. Optimizing the work of UNIFIL (United Nations Interim Force In Lebanon) (*peacekeeping*) to South Lebanon ;

3. Providing assistance, namely helping and ensuring humanitarian access to civilians, voluntary repatriation and ensuring security for refugees (*Peace building*).

E. Method

In this study that discusses the role of the UN business in the Hezbollah and Israel conflict in Lebanon in 2006. The author uses qualitative methods, namely data collection techniques in the form of library research on written literature such as books, articles, journals and also source resources obtained from the internet, which are considered relevant to the problems in this study and then analyzed descriptively.

F. Research Scope

In this thesis, the author focuses on the ways and efforts of the United Nation in solving problems in South Lebanon, namely the conflict between Hezbollah and Israel during June-August 2006 between individual group and state.

G. Thesis Outline

In this study there are five chapters, the following is the systematic writing

Chapter I this chapter discuss the overall thesis construction which includes background, theoretical framework, hypothesis, methodology, research scope, and thesis outline.

Chapter II this chapter two discuss the United Nations (UN) as the International Organization including background of the founding of the United Nations, in addition to discussing the background of the United Nations, this chapter will also discuss the duties, roles and functions of the United Nations as a peace organization whose job is to create and maintain

peace over conflict, especially in this research namely the Israeli conflict and Hezbollah in South Lebanon.

Chapter III this chapter talking about the history of Hezbollah and the chronology of the conflict between Hezbollah and Israel in Lebanon 2006.

Chapter IV for fourth chapter will explore the roles and efforts of the United Nations in resolving conflicts in South Lebanon, namely the UN succeeded in resolving conflicts through Peace-making, Peacekeeping and Peacebuilding.

Chapter V this is the final chapter on research writing, which includes the successes and obstacles that the United Nations has experienced in resolving the conflict in South Lebanon in 2006.