



Arab American University

Faculty of Graduate Studies

**The impact of Israeli security strategies on Palestinian
social behavior and strategies to confront them**

By

Iyad AN-Njoum

Supervisor

Dr. Ismail Uraiqat

This thesis was submitted in partial fulfillment of the
requirements for the Master`s degree in Strategic Planning
and Fundraising

1/2021

© Arab American University-2021. All rights reserved.

Thesis Approval

**The impact of Israeli security strategies on Palestinian social behavior
and strategies to confront them.**

By

Iyad AN-Njoun

This thesis was defended successfully on **2/2/2021**, and approved by:

Committee members

1. Internal Examiner: Dr. Ayman Youssef
2. external examiner: Dr. Nayef Jarrad
3. Supervisor: Dr. Ismail Uraiqat

Signature



Signature





Declaration

I declare that this Master dissertation has been composed by me and is based on my own work, unless stated otherwise. I confirm that this Master's thesis is my own work and I have documented all sources and material used; no other person's work has been used without due acknowledgement.

All references and verbatim extracts have been quoted, and all sources of information, including graphs and data sets, have been specifically acknowledged. To my best knowledge, this Master dissertation has not been accepted in any other previous application for a degree, in whole or in part.

Name: Iyad AN-Njoum

Signature: 

Date: 14.6.2021

Dedication

All the Praise be to Almighty Allah, who has given me the blessing, the strength, the chance and endurance to complete my master degree.

I would like to dedicate this thesis, with my deep and honest esteem, to my commendable and angelic mother, who always supports and gives me all the inspiration in the world.

I would also like to dedicate my thesis to all who encouraged me and facilitated my academic career despite the difficulties we were going through, my lovely kid whom I wish to be his ultimate example for, all my brothers, sisters, friends and colleagues, and all the Palestinian people, especially those who are in Diaspora.

Acknowledgment

Words cannot express all my utmost gratitude to my highly respected supervisor, Ismail Uraiqat, whose continuous instructions, helpful correction, moral support and advice lightened up my path and directed me to the right way in completing this thesis.

I would like to thank Dr. Nayef Jarrad, director general of Palestine Institute for National Security Research, and all the academic staff during the program and the members of the discussion committee for their beneficial observations and guidance.

I would also like to thank Dr. Ayman Youssef, who added a lot of knowledge and strength to my master's thesis, and what increased my knowledge during discussing me.

ABSTRACT

The study aimed at investigating the Israeli security procedures, and its impact on the Palestinian social behavior, and to find out the Palestinian security strategy and its impact on the Palestinian social behavior, it also aimed to explore the impact of the Palestinian implications and dimensions on (direct/indirect) Israeli procedures upon the execution of these implications and dimensions, and to explore the statistical significant differences between respondents toward the Israeli security strategies upon their demographic characteristics (gender, age, level of education, place of residence, career). To achieve these objectives, an analytical and descriptive approach (Mixed Approach) had been applied, where the questionnaire was designed and distributed to a intentional sample consisted of (81) Palestinian citizens, in addition, conducting personal interviews with five persons, taking into consideration, that they are holding an academic degrees whether specialized in the Israeli political, social or security components, or those who have political activities in the field, or affiliation with one of the Palestinian organizations. Where an appropriate statistics were applied to ensure the validity and reliability of the study tool.

The findings showed that the most direct procedures that the Israeli security used were (land confiscation, home demolition, martyrdom of one family members and stalking), while the most indirect procedures were (monitoring, arresting of a family member, direct attack to an acquaintance), and the most important dimensions and implications of the Israeli security strategy were (destroying the Palestinian social component and distorting the Palestinian identity, creating sedition and fragmentation of the social segmentation, relying on ironing of awareness, killing and displacement, emptying land, canceling identity and confiscating Palestinian natural resources), on the

other hand, the effects on Palestinian social behavior resulting from the implementation of the Israeli security strategy were clear in the increase of poverty and unemployment percentages upon the economic blockade, working to corrupt the Palestinian families (women and mothers) to distort the proper education and upbringing, distort national concepts, moral and social values, and abandon religious beliefs. The findings also showed low degree of acceptance toward the perceived role of the Palestinian security implications and strategic dimensions for the citizen in consolidating his/her steadfastness on the land and defending the own interests, and a low degree of positive impacts resulting from the application of Palestinian security strategies on Palestinian social behavior, it also found that there were no statistically significant differences between respondents to the contents and dimensions of the Israeli security strategy due to their (gender, age, place of residence, profession), while there were a statistically significant differences attributed to the (level of education) in favor of the holders of (bachelor and higher graduate studies). It also found that there were a statistically significant impact in the contents and dimensions of the Palestinian security strategy on the Palestinian social behavior by (0.5) degree in contrast to the presence of a statistically significant impact in the contents and dimensions of the Israeli security strategy on the Palestinian social behavior by (0.58) degree, while there were no statistically significant impact in the contents and dimensions of the Palestinian security forces on the Israeli (direct/indirect) procedures resulting from the implementation of the contents and dimensions of the Israeli security strategy.

The study recommended to focus on a set of contents and dimensions aimed at confronting Israeli security strategies that have high impact on the Palestinian social behavior where the most important, which is causing to raise the awareness among the

Palestinian citizen, and the need to raise the level of the citizen's confidence in the importance and the role of the Palestinian security institute, and to make all efforts to compact the phenomena of poverty and unemployment, and to promote the principle of self-reliance and creating national alternatives, and facing the arbitrary Israeli measures (arresting, confiscation of lands, house demolitions, the martyrdom of a family member).

Keyword: security strategy, social behavior, ironing awareness, media disclosure, the security media, soft power.

Contents

Subject	Page
Declaration	B
Dedication	C
Acknowledgment	D
Abstract	E
Contents	H
List of Tables	K
List of Figures	M
List of Appendix	N
Chapter One: Introduction	1-12
1.1 Preface	1
1.2 Research Problem	4
1.3 Research Significance	5
1.4 Research Objectives	6
1.5 The Study Questions	7
1.6 Research Hypotheses	8
1.7 Glossary of Terms	8
Chapter Two: Theoretical Framework & Literature Review	13-62
2.1 First Part: Strategy and Strategic Planning	13
2.2 Second Part: Security Concepts	19
2.3 Third Part: The National security	24
2.4 Part Four: Social Behavior and Psychological Warfare	29

Subject	Page
2.5 Part Five: The Palestinian Security Strategy and the Israeli Security Strategy:	38
2.6 Literature Review	52
2.6.1 Previous Studies	52
2.6.2 Comment on the Previous Studies	60
Chapter Three: Methodology	63-77
3.1 The Study Methods	63
3.2 Population and Limitations of the Study	64
3.3 Sample of the Study	65
3.4 Sample Characteristics	65
3.5 Data Collection	69
3.6 Validity of the Study	70
3.7 Validity of the Study Tool (C + D)	72
3.8 Study Procedures	76
3.9 Statistical Analysis	77
Chapter Four: Results and Discussion	78-105
4.1 Answers of the Research Questions	78

Subject	Page
4.2 Testing the Hypotheses	95
Chapter Five: Results and Recommendations	106-124
5.1 Results	106
5.2 Recommendations	114
References	125
Personal Interviews	145
Appendix	162
Abstract (in Arabic)	178

List of Tables

Table title	Page
Table (1): distribution of the study sample upon their demographic characteristics	65
Table (2): Israeli Forces procedures against the Palestinian Citizens	67
Table (3): Cronbach' Alpha test applied on the study dimensions	71
Table (4): Correlation test for testing the questionnaire statements and its dimensions	72
Table (5): Categories, percentages and acceptance degree of the study tool after correcting the tool scale	75
Table (6): Mode and percentages of statements related to the first dimension	78
Table (7): Mode and percentages of statements related to the second dimension	82
Table (8): Means, standard deviations and percentages of the sample answers toward the third dimension	86
Table (9): Means, standard deviations and percentages of the sample answers toward the fourth dimension	90
Table (10): Mode and percentages of statements related to the fifth question	93
Table (11): Independent sample t-test applied on the first sub-hypothesis	96
Table (12): One-Way ANOVA test applied on the second sub-hypothesis	97
Table (13): LSD test applied on the second sub-hypothesis to find out the differences between the sample answers related to educational level variable	98
Table (14): LSD test applied on the second sub-hypothesis to find out the differences between the sample answers related to Place of residence variable	99
Table (15): Simple linear regression test applied on the second hypothesis	100
Table (16): Simple linear regression test applied on the third hypothesis	101

Table (17): Binary logistic regression test applied on the fourth hypothesis	104
--	-----

List of Figures

Figure title	Page
Fig. (1): Mode and frequencies of the sample answers towards the first dimension	80
Fig. (2): Mode and frequencies of the sample answers towards the second dimension	84
Fig. (3): Mode and frequencies of the sample answers towards the fifth dimension	94
Fig. (4): diagram explains the effect of the Israeli security strategies on the Palestinian social behavior	97
Fig. (5): diagram explains the effect of the Palestinian security strategies on the Palestinian social behavior	102

List of Appendix

Appendix title	Page
Personal Interviews	145
List of Arbitrators	162
Questionnaire (in Arabic)	163
Questionnaire (in English)	170
Abstract (In Arabic)	178

CHAPTER ONE

Introduction

1.1 Preface

Newton says in his third law: "Every action has an equal and opposite reaction." Which is one of the most famous physical principles and laws that affect the subconscious, known as the law of action and reaction (the law of causation). Any cause inevitably has an effect, and when the same reason is repeated, we will definitely get the same result. It is wrong to try to solve your problems in the same way that caused the problem.

The subconscious mind is not an imagination, it is a real and integral part of the person. It is very similar to the supercomputer that helps a person in his life experiences, since . person programs his unconscious through habits, beliefs and ideas, where repeated thoughts turn into habits and behaviors, and thus the role of the subconscious is the response to a person's thoughts and transforming them into a lived reality (Mind Power, 2019).

As for political action, it is a behavior or method of action taken by one person, party, or even a bloc in which several parties are formed, and the behavior does not come from a vacuum, but rather is a reflection of a set of factors; Among them, the intellectual background, practical experience, the power of the actor and the objective factors that lead to or reverse this act are prominent, and often the strongest political forces are the ones that actually start, as they can estimate when it occurs and how it is communicated to others, and calculate the reactions, and how to confront, to reach the implementation of what it seeks to achieve (Al-Mandhari, 2017).

Security is considered one of the main needs of human societies, and an indication of progress, prosperity and stability, where social security takes care of the safety of individuals and societies from external and internal risks alike, and to the extent of the urgent need for security in society, the need for the components and pillars that contribute to providing this security, building society, and an important factor In progress and advancement, the society in which security is provided is rife with tranquility, security and social peace, which constitutes an incentive for work, creativity and stability, and supports national identity (Al-Hassan, 1995: 113).

Based on the importance of the availability of the security element, it is necessary to develop a security strategy, that requires the design, drawing and development of strategies at the national level accompanied by strategic objectives, which, if achieved, can be based on securing the necessary requirements to build national security, as states always strive to develop a variety of strategies at the national or strategic level of government (Al-Saeed, 2020: 12).

This brings us back to think about the strategic policies disclosed by the American scientist Noam Chomsky in his article titled "the ten strategies of control and direction" that the implementation circles in the world adopt to manipulate people, direct their behavior and control their thinking and actions. This article was based on a secret document titled "Silent weapons to fight quiet wars", which is a guideline for controlling humans, domesticating societies, and controlling their capabilities, using strategies of distraction and entertainment, strategies of creating crises and providing solutions (Chomsky, 2012).

Often times, national security strategies are linked to comprehensive strategies for the external and internal security of the state, as well as more specialized strategies, such as those aimed at guiding the country's military strategy, or specific strategies aimed at combating terrorism. Despite the multiple purposes of developing security strategies, at their core, they aim to create a consensus between foreign policy, defense policy, diplomacy and national security (Al-Saeed, 2020: 20).

While studying of modern Palestinian history, we find that the Palestinian people have been subjected - through the various stages of the occupation, specifically since the beginning of the Israeli occupation - to the worst attacks in history, including slaughtering, abuse, displacement and confiscation of lands, and this is what was apparent. While on the opposite side, the Israeli occupation built plans with a long-term methodology aimed at exhausting the Palestinian psyche, and attempts to dissolve the national identity, using many negative procedures aimed at bringing about change in Palestinian social behavior to push it to abandon its principles and beliefs, as many cases of deviation from the humanitarian line were observed at times, and plunging into the swamps of decadence and the world of criminality (Al-Masry, 2016).

Despite the signing of the reconciliation agreement between the Palestinians and the Israelis in what is known as (the transitional phase agreement - Oslo agreement) on September 13th, 1993, which supposed to be an initial understanding until the declaration of the establishment of the Palestinian state, where the Palestinians will obtain all their rights to recover the occupied lands since June 4th, 1967 and which It was seized by the Israeli occupation army at that time, the establishment of an independent Palestinian state, the establishment of the Palestinian Authority, and the

establishment of a group of ministries, public institutions and security agencies to manage Palestinian affairs, which are meritorious and commendable achievements that mainly aimed at providing protection and support for the steadfastness of the Palestinian people, and in preparation for the establishment of the state after the end of the temporary transitional period. However, the lack of good planning, the lack of experience, and the lack of desire and will to confront the fierce Israeli plans, which led to a decline in Palestinian performance, and the inability to confront the occupier, and the emergence of phenomena of disintegration in the Palestinian social component, that caused one of the biggest consequences represented on the division between main parties, and the emergence of some strange customs and habits in Palestinian society (Salem, 2007).

1.2 Research Problem

After years of resistance and popular and partisan struggle against the Israeli occupier, a peace agreement between the Palestinians and Israelis, known as the Agreement of Principles (Oslo 93) was signed, and as a result the Palestinian National Authority (PLO) was formed, where Palestinians had their dreams of liberation from the Israeli occupation, and then the establishment of an independent state through negotiations of the transitional period, that agreement, and in its early beginnings, led to the amendment in the Palestinian social behavior. It was a motivation for constructive, positive action in order to achieve national goals, whether by the Palestinian government or by the Palestinian parties and people, but there were many factors that have distorted the desired path, the studied strategic planning by the Palestinian Authority apparatus were

weak, which was accompanied by a rise in poverty and unemployment levels, and the state of internal Palestinian division, which were among the internal factors, and on the other hand, there was a deliberate and systematic planning by the Israeli security services, which was characterized by cunning of the Israeli political mentality as external factors. All of these factors came together to lead to a decline in the behavior of the Palestinian citizen and his/her feeling of frustration as a reaction to the above, so that the act issued was a deviation in behavior and a lack of confidence among the Palestinian society in their security apparatus, and a low degree of satisfaction with the performance of Palestinian political leaders and organizations (Abu Dayya, 2015; Khatatba, 2013), which resulted in many negative phenomena in societal behavior in the Palestinian street that were not known before, which required the researcher to study this topic in depth, in an attempt to answer the following question:

At what degree the Israeli security strategies had an impact on the Palestinian social behavior?

1.3 Research Significance

After reviewing the previous literature, no studies were found related to the Israeli security strategies and their impact on Palestinian societal behavior, and how to counter the negative and destructive actions that these agencies follow - according to the researcher's knowledge-, and from this point, the importance of the study emerges in the following:

1.3.1 Scientific Importance: The current study considered the first of its kind at the local level, as the literature review has not yet shown any study that investigated the impact of security strategies and their procedures on modifying societal behavior, whether from a positive or negative aspect, but it appeared in some international references and books such as (The founding myths of Israeli policy by the French thinker Roger Garaudi, Paul Vendley in his book “Deception”, The Prince’s book by Machiavelli, and the ten strategies of deceiving the masses of the editor Noam Chomsky), that represented the rules and principles followed by the occupying and controlling states in order to subjugate them to their control.

1.4 Research Objectives

1.4.1 The main objective: trying to define the optimal Palestinian security and political strategies through which one can raise the level of community awareness and modify social behavior for the better.

1.4.2 Secondary Objectives:

- Upgrading societal motives and sentiments and enhancing national belonging.
- Understanding the reality of Israeli plans aimed at misleading and dismantling society and distorting the principles of citizenship.
- Reducing the negative feelings of citizens and trying to reduce crimes at all levels.
- Raise the confidence of the Palestinian citizen in their political leadership and security apparatus.

- Achieving actual development in light of a stable society that defends its interests and knows who is the real enemy.

1.5 Research Questions

1.5.1 Main Question: At what degree the Israeli security strategies had an impact on the Palestinian social behavior?

This lead to the following secondary questions:

1.5.2 Secondary Questions:

1. What are the components and components of the Israeli security strategy, through which it is possible to understand and realize the nature of the Israeli security and military doctrine, and the reality of Israeli plans aimed at misleading and dismantling the Palestinian society and distorting the principles of true citizenship?
2. What are the tangible effects on Palestinian social behavior resulting from the implementation of security strategies that successive Israeli governments have sought to implement?
3. What are the contents and dimensions of the Palestinian security strategy that the Palestinian street touched, which sought to consolidate the steadfastness of the Palestinian citizens on their land and defend their interests to limit the effects of the Israeli security strategy?
4. What are the positive effects resulting from the application of Palestinian security strategies on Palestinian social behavior to limit the effects of the Israeli security strategy?
5. What are the means and ways that raise societal motives and feelings, and enhance national belonging that lead to raising the confidence of the Palestinian citizens in

their political and societal leadership and the Security Services to limit the effects of the Israeli security strategy?

1.6 The Study Hypotheses

1.6.1 The first hypothesis: There are no statistically significant differences at ($\alpha \leq 0.05$) significant level between respondents' answers toward the contents and dimensions of the Israeli security strategy due to their personal characteristics (gender, age, educational level, place of residence, career).

1.6.2 The second hypothesis: There is no statistically significant effect at ($\alpha \leq 0.05$) significant level between respondents' answers toward the contents and dimensions of the Palestinian security strategy on Palestinian social behavior.

1.6.3 The third hypothesis: There is no statistically significant effect at ($\alpha \leq 0.05$) significant level between respondents' answers toward the contents and dimensions of the Israeli security strategy on Palestinian social behavior.

1.6.4 The fourth hypothesis: There is no statistically significant effect at ($\alpha \leq 0.05$) significant level of the Palestinian security implications and dimensions on the (direct / indirect) Israeli measures resulting from the implementation of the contents and dimensions of the Israeli security strategy.

1.7 Glossary of Terms

1.7.1 Strategy: It is "a set of rules and principles that are related to a specific field, that helps individuals associated with it to make appropriate decisions based on a set of

accurate plans to achieve successful results, taking into account all factors that affect the possibility of their occurrence, or their actual application” (Master, 2020: 5).

1.7.2 Security strategy: It is "an art and science devoted to plans and means that address the overall situation of the conflict in which force is used, directly or indirectly, in order to achieve a policy goal that cannot be implemented without this reason". It is also defined the strategy in its comprehensive sense as “leading the entirety of economic, cultural and social processes, where the strategy in the strict sense is: the use of force to achieve political goals, in other words it is the leadership of military operations to achieve the national interest” (Kaoud and Al-Jaab, 2018: 36).

1.7.3 Social behavior: “Those events that are taking place in an individual’s daily life, and the activities that the individual undertakes and interacts with a group of individuals, and they interact with” (Schaub et al., 2020: 6).

1.7.4 Palestinian Security Forces: It is a "regular military force that practices various activities of maintaining the security of Palestinian areas and maintaining order, and was established in the text of Article 8 of the Oslo Agreement signed between the Palestine Liberation Organization and Israel in September 1993 that guarantees order and security in the West Bank and Gaza Strip" (Hussein, 2007: 57).

1.7.5 The Palestinian Patriot Objectives: “Based on the unity of the Palestinian people inside and outside the homeland, which is based on their natural and historical national rights, that includes their right to live in their homeland, their right to self-determination, the right of refugees to return to the homes from which they were displaced, compensation for their displacement and suffering, and their right to struggle for ending the colonial settlement occupation and for the sake of national independence through the establishment of an independent and sovereign Palestinian state, with

Jerusalem as its capital, over the entire occupied territories in 1967, and the right of our people in 1948 Palestine to live in dignity and equality, in a manner that guarantees their individual and national rights and combats racial discrimination, and without closing the door before gaining a historic democratic solution, and for the sake of rebuilding the Palestinian national movement as a national liberation movement, and the PLO as a broad national front that seeks to achieve national goals and rights ”(The Palestinian Center for Policy Research and Strategic Studies, Masarat, 2020).

1.7.6 Awareness: “The ability of an individual to form standards from the belief he espouses, from among the ethical principles he believes in, and from the total values of the society to which he belongs, in order to judge the trends he pursues and the behaviors he undertakes” (Nuri, 2019: 2).

1.7.7 Ironing the Awareness: As this policy is based on “spreading and consolidating poisonous and defeatist ideas in the Palestinian street linked to the policy of collective punishment for a specific region after a resisting event, so people begin to circulate it to the point of believing in it and turn it into a parental will or fraternal advice or a deterrent to those who think about the same matter”(Manna’, 2018: 1-2).

1.7.8 Socio-Culture: “It includes components for actions, thoughts, and feelings that a person expresses through the forms and languages he deals with” (Al-Ghamdi and Al-Maghribi, 2017: 126).

1.7.9 Security doctrine: “A set of war methods, origins, traditions, and legacies of war in the fields of science, art, tactics and strategy that the security establishment believes and which is inspired by the basic orientation and philosophy of its thinking, planning and use of its weapons” (Al-Safa, 1987: 61).

1.7.10 Media discourse: “A social process of interaction between facts, events and ideas, and the cognitive structure of the writer or saying that influences his/her choice of linguistic symbols and signs and the production of text that expresses persons’ own vision of these facts, events and ideas, targeting a specific behavioral response from the other that may differ or agree with this vision or perceptions” (Abu Mazed, 2012: 7).

1.7.11 National Security: “Securing the state from within, and protecting it from external threats in a way that guarantees its people a stable life that provides them with reasons for advancement and growth and expresses their identity among nations, and exercises their freedom to exploit their human capacity and natural resources to reach the achievement of their goals of progress, prosperity and peace” (Darwish, 1999: 50).

1.7.12 Tapestry Segmentation: “It is a type of division that classifies the population into different groups on the basis of the similarity of their social, demographic and economic characteristics, in addition to housing characteristics to determine the quality of people and their characteristics according to their whereabouts” (United Nations, 2009: 34).

1.7.13 Security Media: “The communication process for direct and indirect messages designed and produced according to a specific model commensurate with the security content intended to be delivered to the community or transmitted from the community to the security services and media agencies” (Kofli, 2019: 222).

1.7.14 Soft Power: “The ability of the actor to influence the perceptions, preferences, accounts, and behaviors of others, depending more on non-material resources related to mechanisms of framing, persuasion and attraction, whether cooperatively attracting others or exploitatively manipulating their interests or threatening them with negative

framing, with the actor's immunity in the face of submission to such mechanisms
"(Jalal, 2019: 26).

1.7.15 Patriotism Unity: "the collective feeling that binds the members of the group and fills their hearts with the love of the nation and the community, and the willingness to make the utmost effort in order to build them, and the willingness to die in defense of them." (Patrick, 2009: 12).

CHAPTER TWO

Theoretical Framework & Literature Review

2.1 Part One: strategy and strategic planning

Strategy is one of the oldest concepts known to mankind, and it appeared in the military field, and it emerged as a thought, as a means and practice with the beginnings of the armed conflict, and then developed to later become part of the social sciences related to economic, legal and political theories (Al-Zahrani, 2013: 1).

Strategic planning and strategic management are considered one of the most important tools that contribute directly to creating perceptions, enacting regulations and laws, and practicing policies (Turkmani, 2007: 91). We can say that strategic planning and strategic management contribute to developing perceptions and visions and drawing future milestones (Al-Aref, 2001: 6) define it as "the art and science of forming, implementing and evaluating the overlapping functional decisions that enable the organization to achieve its goals." Al-Fara (2005: 5) defined it as "an unending, continuous process aimed at preserving the institution in order to enhance its ability to deal with surrounding environmental variables." Strategic thinking is also the art of outwitting an opponent (Dixit and Nalebuff, 1991: 60-61).

Thus, we conclude that strategic planning is an art, and it is considered one of the greatest tools of modern management, and in the leadership of peoples and states, as it is high-level planning aimed at achieving all areas of economic, community and military security, building human and community capabilities, and building and promoting development goals.

We note here that strategic planning gives the leader the planning tools, while strategic thinking is a methodology of thinking that ensures the proper use of planning tools

(Sultan, 2010: 5). Strategic thinking also provides an overview of the security environment in order to achieve this goal (Al-Saeed, 2020: 11). As for strategic planning, it is primarily considered an administrative tool (Filali and al-Fariq, 2010).

To demonstrate this, the first axis have been divided into two parts: So that the first section deals with strategic management, while the second section will review strategic planning, and what follows is an overview.

2.1.1: Section One: Strategy and Policy

2.1.1.1: The First Topic: Strategy

Strategy is the art of leading the army, or more broadly, it is the art of leadership, and it is not a static thing, but rather it is related to the movement (Fahmy, 2006: 18). It is not only a trick or a ploy, but rather an intelligent mental act that the "general" enjoys (Nayouf, 2020: 9). Chinese strategists, especially Sun Zi, talked about it when he said, "War is the field of life and death, it is the path that leads to life or to nothingness and death" (Nassif, 2010: 99).

The Chinese thinker Sun Tzu, in his writings, guided military leaders through his book (The Art of War) to planning the war for victory, and formulated his opinion on strategy with the meaningful phrase " Make a sound in the east, then strike in the west." Karl von Clausewitz defined it as "the use of engagement as a means to reach the goal of war." (Gabr&Allam, 1991: 2).

After reviewing the definitions about the strategy, it becomes clear that there are common denominators represented in the fact that it is a set of concepts related to human activity, has a link to the current status quo and the future, and is linked to one or several areas, to achieve a set of comprehensive and general goals and objectives, and

proposes a set of alternatives and the possibility of optimal selection among them, they are linked and aligned with all internal and external contexts, which are affected by economic, social, political, cultural and other conditions.

2.1.1.2 Topic Two: Policy-Strategy Relationship:

Politics is defined as “a set of documented indicators and controls that are implemented by opinion leaders and policy makers, (Al-Zein, 2020). As for the strategy, it is less general than the policy, and it is attributed to political goals in countries. The policy is a working guide that includes a set of controls and determinants that are implemented through the strategy mutually and unitedly (AbdRabbo, 2012).

In modern European strategic thought, Machiavelli supported - through his writings (The Prince, the Art of War and Sayings) - the principle of indirect action in its political form, advising leaders to rely on psychological warfare and spreading rumors (Gabr and Allwam, 1991); policies are set by the supreme leadership in the form of a set of principles and practical directions, to become a road map for action (Khoury, 2020).

2.1.2 Section Two: Strategic Planning

Strategic planning is a method of moving in the face of crises and challenges, in order to take advantage of the existing opportunities, internally and externally, by focusing on weaknesses and strengths, in pursuit of a mission and goals to be defined (Al-Qulaiti, 2007: 421-423).

Thus, we see that strategic planning includes defining a multiple set of long-term activities, based on adequate analyzes of state resources to accurately predict what will happen in the future (Shisic and Dragojevic, 2007). Where the accuracy of the future

strategic vision depends on the effectiveness of strategic information systems, and the results of long-term forecasts (Kurdi, 2010)

Strategic planning is divided into several types, according to their purpose, and the most prominent of them are (long-term plans, short-term planning, and tactical planning). Without planning, these activities become non-purposeful and useless. Planning defines goals and the possibility of implementing them, so it is necessary to identify the problems expected to be exposed to, and work to confront them (Al-Saeed, 2020).

2.1.2.1: The first topic: the cognitive development of the theories and strategic schools

Strategies have been existed for many years, as there is a difference between practice and the establishment of theoretical and academic standards (Hassan, 2016). Strategic awareness has been recognized throughout human history and then developed to be among the political tools to achieve goals instead of using military force (Targhini, 2015).

Thus, we conclude that the goal of strategic studies is focused on seeking to uncover how to use the available capabilities to achieve political goals, as it is one of the means of achieving policy goals and an extension of the political process, and it is concerned with understanding general phenomena and understanding the tools that have been used and coming up with new and advanced tools that maximize gains and reduce losses.

2.1.2.2: The second topic: the military strategic theories and their cognitive development

As mentioned previously, strategy is an "art", it is also a "science" when practiced in practice, and in this study a set of theories related to the field of strategic thought.

Types of military strategic theories:

As for the strategic theories, the most prominent of them can be listed as follows:

1. Antoine Jomini's theory:

He is a Swiss warlord and reporter, who worked as an officer in the French Army Staff of War, and explained that the armies can only be defeated if a specific equation is established for gathering the largest number of fighters and equipment, entering the opponent's weak point, and taking advantage of his internal lines to reach the opponent's centers of gravity. Emphasizing the creation of a strategy that answers specific questions: Where do you fight? How do you fight? In addition, for what purpose are you fighting? Resorting to strategic future thinking based on expectations and proposing alternatives (BRIC, 2019).

2. Game Theory:

It is considered a form of decision-making theory because it studies and analyzes the actions of decision-makers from different conflict situations, rational people to make rational choices about conflict situations. It focuses on dealing with conflicts of interest as if they were matched in strategy. A number of thinkers such as Henry Kahn, Bernard Brody, Henry Kissinger, and Ronald Bryan came to use this theory for use in political conflicts in general and in the problems of war and peace in particular, and the theory of matches in its simplest sense (Al-Zahrani, 2013).

3. Strategy theory:

It relies on power in its many aspects (military, economic, and geostrategic), and it is concerned with setting a general and rational framework for the political movement and planning for it (Jalal, 2004) Strategic theory is an analytical method for understanding things. It is an accurate and effective method that helps to simplify and clarify social phenomena. It focuses on studying the goals and means to use the available resources to achieve any goal (Smith, 2001).

4. Deterrence Theory:

Deterrence in its general sense is “the availability of the ability to compel the adversary without carrying out aggressive acts,” and it means thwarting the objectives it seeks from behind under the threat of inflicting severe damage on it that outweighs the advantages expected from taking such actions (Al-Zahrani, 2013).

There are three main elements as a whole that can give deterrence effectiveness and credibility, and they are represented in the availability of the ability to retaliate, and the determination to use the power in circumstances far from any willingness to compromise, be complacent, or retreat (Al-Azzazi, 2015). Using a policy that relies on threatening a state with the aim of deterring it from aggression (Griffith and O'Callaghan, 2002).

5. The theory of containment (1945-1953):

This theory was founded and elaborated by George Kinan, the American diplomat specializing in Soviet affairs, and implemented by the government of President Harry Truman, and it is based on the principles of peaceful coexistence (Al-Zahrani, 2013).

The policy of containment was linked to the radical developments that occurred in the international balance of power as a result of the defeat of the Nazis (Odeh, 2014: 288).

2.2: Part Two: Security Concepts:

The term national security almost covers all aspects of life with its concepts and its impact (Tashtoush, 2012). Subsequently, the individual had to give up his autonomy in favor of a common central authority, which was established in order to protect him as an individual and as a people from internal and external aggression within the framework of a "social contract" (Al-Badayneh, 2010). Then security became largely related to the state's ability to protect its gains, information, and achievements (Al-Sarheed, 2008).

2.2.1: The first section: national, civil, and regional security

The concept of security has expanded in recent years and has been transferred from the traditional military meaning based on the requirements of survival and protection of the state to the global meaning that includes human security (Ben Aisha, 2013). Security is a dynamic concept that develops with the development of conditions and is linked to local and international data and factors (Muhammad, 2013), and ends with the state and its institutions and capabilities at all individual, collective, regional, national and international levels (Tashtoush, 2012). And who is not satisfied with establishing political security between states, but seeks to secure the security of the whole world (Al-Badaynah, 2010). It is a very changing concept that deals with various aspects of life in democratic and developed countries (Akili, 2010). In the era of globalization and modern technology, this term has changed by the law of the forest commensurate with the capitalist regimes that say: Survival of the Fittest (Al-Badayneh, 2010).

In some cases, national security is the same as the citizen security of a single state, so the two terms are united in one term, similar to countries whose people are united within one state without popular extensions of the same origin, where the terms national security and civil security become a single term, while there are countries that have separate security to some extent, even if they are united in the goal, such as countries that have national extensions in other countries, related to language, religion, region, civilization, etc., an example is the Arab world (Al-Qassab, 2008). There are countries where the two terms meet at the same time Similar to the situation in Czechoslovakia, where two peoples came together to form a single nation-state, while each of them has unique characteristics (Islam Website, 2011).

The national or civil security of a country does not depend only on the state of stability or the enhancement of the law internally, but is linked with other issues such as development, hunger, poverty, a sense of shortage and impotence and the distribution of resources and assets. At the same time, the collapse and deterioration of security reflects human negativity and selfishness, which leads to the reinforcement of the belief that security, is the secret of life, growth, development and advancement (Youssef, 2008: 6; Al-Jarjani, 1987: 59). From here, security reflects the mental, psychological and mental state of the individual, group, people and nation, and from here security becomes a necessary requirement, and an urgent humanitarian need (Al-Taskhari 2002: 71). This is what made Abraham Maslow, the founder of the Humanistic Perspective, classify the security needs of the human being on the scale of basic needs, and specifically in second place, directly after the organic needs that no creature can dispense with it (Maslo, 1971; Yusef, 2008: 6).

2.2.2: Section Two: Levels of Security and its Pillars:

Some researchers tend to divide security into internal and external one; the first type deals with various aspects of life in the state, and the second type deals with the state's relations, starting from its borders to the end of the world, and it seems that the separation between these two aspects is a separation of competence, given that the internal repercussions have a great external influence, and vice versa (Aqili, 2010; Atta, 2004: 51).

First: levels of security:

There are five levels of internal national security, including: the political and military level; which is specific to protecting the political entity of the state; the economic level responsible for meeting the needs of the people and providing the means for progress and prosperity for them; the social level that seeks to provide social security to develop a sense of belonging and loyalty; and the ideological level that affirms and establishes freedom of thought and belief and preserves the prevailing customs, traditions and values, and finally the environmental level that seeks to preserve the environment from pollution of land, water and air (Zakaria, 2010).

Second: the pillars of security

Security depends on four pillars, the first pillar includes awareness of threats, whether external or internal, the second is to draw up a strategy to develop the power of the state, the third is to provide the ability to confront external and internal threats by building the armed force and the police force, and the fourth is to prepare scenarios for potential internal and external threats and take measures to confront them (Tashoush, 2012). Moreover, sometimes states are forced to favor one type of the aforementioned divisions of security over others in the necessity of direct and immediate treatment.

Some types remain functional and effective, while keeping them in the shadows until the end of the special situation (Dimal, 2008).

2.2.3: Section three: Regional Security: Importance and dimensions:

Security is divided in terms of its importance into the concept of “hard security” and “soft security”. Hard security is the security that resorts to the use of the military character. The concept of soft security includes all the non-military challenges facing states, which are non-military challenges. Directly of a complex nature, in which the security of individuals interferes with state security (Rashid, 2012).

2.2.4: Section 4: Regional Security

The term regional security appeared to express a policy pursued by a group of states belonging to one region, seeking to fully coordinate all their capabilities and forces to achieve stability (Muhammad, 2013). It is a level of multiple levels of security through which defense policies (economic and political) for groups of countries are coordinated belonging to one region, and seeks to defend itself against any aggression (Al-Saeed, 1994).

There is a set of pillars which the regional security system is established and managed upon, from one region to another, most notably: formulating practical and decisive solutions to regional conflicts and disputes, avoiding interference in the politics and internal affairs of the participating countries, not exaggerating in highlighting national sovereignty, and preparing to give up part of it. In order to enjoy the advantages of collective security, and to work to consecrate the concepts of regional security among the member states, to encourage cooperation, interdependence and integration among

the countries of the system, and to consider regional security as an integral part of general international security (Al-Harbi, 2008).

2.2.5: Section Five: Strategic Dimensions of National Security

Perhaps one of the broadest and most comprehensive dimensions of security is that which is based on the merging of three basic elements: the state's need for adequate defense capacity to deter internal and external strategic threats, the citizen's need for internal security and stability, and the society's need for comprehensive growth and development (Sawalha, 2012). As we find that, every element in it falls under four basic strategic dimensions with regard to security, namely: the military, the social, the political, and the economic dimension (Al-Faqih, 2013). They are the basic strategic dimensions on which national, regional, civil or international security is based, and which need factors to help them embody themselves (Adam, 2013).

If we take into account that the model under study is the occupied Palestinian territories, and that the atmosphere and environment of the model is the Israeli occupation effect, we will find that the task needs a lot of focus, information and references to fulfill its right, and that the issue of strategic planning based on all these factors is, in fact, a problem. More than it is an issue that faces many obstacles and shortcomings, and needs special capabilities and extensive experience to achieve it in a manner that meets the needs of the state (Al-Faouri, 2011).

2.3: Part three: The National security

2.3.1: Section One: Security in the theories of international relations:

1. The traditional school: It is of a military nature that says that security in an international system is of anarchic character, and that it is protected by military force (Ashour, 2017: 41).

2. The Humanitarian School: moves towards the humanization of security, as it gives great importance to the strength of society and the development of its members. This school takes into account the various dimensions of security; economic, environmental, health, personal, political; and the security of groups threatened with stability (Ashour, 2017: 42).

3. The Classical Realist School: It is a school of thought in international relations that its realistic visions were derived from the ancient writings of thinkers such as: Sun Tzu, Thucydides, and Hobbes. It believes that states need national security to protect their national interests. Within this framework is their endeavor to gain power, as it is a struggle. For strength in international relations (Al-Zubaidi, 2015: 15), and on this basis, the basic goal that every country pursues is to achieve its security, regional integration, and the stability of its political system, and military force is the golden key to achieving these goals (Muhammad Amin, 2006: 28 .; Ashour, 2017 : 44).

4. The liberal school: The liberal theory goes that the state is not the only actor in state relations. There is next to it a group of international actors influencing the international system, yet the state remains the most influential and important actor in international relations. The liberal theory emphasizes the correlation between democracy and security (Allam, 2008: 29-30; Ashour, 2017: 47).

5. The new realist school: that the concept of their security is directed towards the security of the nation-state based on the fact that states are the main actors in international relations, and they mainly seek to achieve their national security and maximize their gains (Allam, 2014: 38; Ashour, 2017: 45).

2.3.2: Section tow : Media and Security

The concept of (national security) has been affected by the phenomenon of globalization, which touches the political, economic, cultural and intellectual aspects of the state, and its tools interfere in the daily life of the citizen, whereby the state became a partner alongside other actors in its sovereignty (Al-Shahrani, 2006).

The relationship between the media, national security and the challenges of globalization have become an obsession and a challenge in today's world, as human societies in general witness an exciting development in the field of communication and media, and this development is working to bring about fundamental changes in human behavior (Al-Juhani, 2000). And what we receive from satellite channels, the internet and others, highlighted the urgent need for the emergence of an important and specialized aspect of the media that we can call “the security media”, devoting its activities to attention to security aspects, especially those related to immunizing youth and young people against negative behaviors that call for violence or lead to delinquency and crime (Al-Juhani, 2000).

2.3.2.1: Topic One: Electronic Warfare

The last few years witnessed a new technological challenge, which is the challenge of cyber warfare, which has increased to become among the most sensitive threats facing the vital infrastructure in both the civil and military-security sectors, and everything related to the psychological and social state of the citizen.

Electronic warfare is within the framework of psychological warfare and its strategy and open tools, through propaganda and incitement activities through social media on various Internet sites, where Israel has recruited a so-called "electronic army" to confront the electronic movement and establish a popularity for that of the Israeli Military Intelligence Division, with the aim of eavesdropping and monitoring news, trends and clashes between Arab groups (Pavel, 2012 and Khawaldeh, 2016: 288). And Israel has "electronic armies", whose aim is to attack and defend via social media (Khawaldeh, 2016: 289).

2.3.2.2: Topic Two: The Israeli media's strategy towards the Palestinians:

General remarks on the Israeli media covering Palestinian events can be monitored as follows (Abu Amer, 2018: 2):

1. It is directly subordinate to the Israeli Security Services, as it is still a media with security implications, linked and directed, and the security world occupies the center of the utmost importance in the government's handling of its means.

2. Consolidation of different and confused opinions in the hearts of the Palestinian Arab public, which remained exposed to a large extent by the Israeli media, and there were no other means capable of countering and resisting this influence.

3. The Israeli government, in its various ministries, is making unremitting efforts at the media level to achieve its political objectives, through a series of specialized departments, especially the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, which is considered as an entire media apparatus with integrated activities. Rather, it is the pillar of the external Israeli media, directed to the countries and peoples of the outside world, seeking to obtain Global international support regarding Israeli policy in the Palestinian territories.

4. The Israeli media circles attract influential media cadres from all countries of the world, especially America and Europe, and contracting with major companies working in the field of propaganda and influencing public opinion.

5. The Israeli official departments send Jewish media workers and journalists abroad, to disseminate this required culture, through publications and propaganda means costing millions, to be disseminated and broadcasted throughout the capitals of the world.

6. Organizing periodic visits to a number of Arab journalists, to try to change the stereotype about Israel in the Arab mind.

The Israeli media viewed the conflict with the Palestinians and the Arabs from its earliest beginnings, from a security perspective, often contenting itself with what the security services dictated to it of information, using misleading about it. Since the beginning of this conflict, the Israeli media has adopted basic principles in its coverage of its events, which can be summarized in the human touch, the rhetorical question, and the recognition of the existence of a cultural difference between Israelis and Palestinians (Abu Amer, 2018: 3).

2.3.2.3: Topic Three: The Israeli media discourse and its political and ideological implications:

a. The psychological war against the Palestinians:

Psychological warfare is one of the components of the Israeli media, which launches a programmed attack that aims to influence the minds and psyche of Palestinians, in order to afflict them with weakness, frustration, disintegration and turmoil, and then divert their direction in violation of their goals and interests. Moreover, this war is used by the Israeli Security Services to spread rumors and a media blackout (Abu Amer, 2018: 5). With the aim of instilling fear, terror and tearing them on the one hand, and shaking their confidence in their leaders on the other hand (Kabha, 2001: 120).

b. The Israeli Media in its Dealings with the Palestinians (Abu Amer, 2018: 6):

The Israeli media were distinguished by the control of the security establishment on it through the following things:

1. Submission, directly and indirectly, to the Israeli Security Services; Some of them are administered by the Prime Minister's Office, and the security factor occupies the foremost and utmost importance in the Israeli government's dealings with it.
2. The radio and television programs in Israel instill different and confused opinions among the Palestinians.
3. The Israeli media enjoys the attention of a significant number of Palestinian listeners, for many reasons, the most important of which is the gap and distrust between the Palestinian listener and the local radio stations.

4. The Israeli Arabic-speaking radio, for example, was used by the Israeli intelligence services as a source of political and security information, and these devices went a long way in employing them, as they would be malleable tools in their work in the field of recruiting Palestinians and Arabs for the Israeli intelligence services.

c. Absence of The Palestinian Narrative:

The primary goal of the Israeli media is to belittle the Palestinians as a people, and the follow-up of the Israeli media raises many questions about the professionalism and credibility of reporters, editors and newspapers, not only for what they say, but also for what they do not say (Neirab, 2010; Abu Amer, 2018: 11).

The peculiarity of the Israeli media discourse with the Zionist ideology is focused on eradicating the Palestinian presence, denying its entity, and establishing the Israeli (the other) in its land by further erasing the identity of the Palestinian and the symbolic killing of his being (Abu Amer, 2018: 15). The Palestinians have been fighting since the beginning of the last century in response to the occupation, so they resisted the building of settlements, the demolition of homes, and tried to open their own health, educational and social institutions (Shamasna, 2018: 1)

2.4: Part Four: Social Behavior and Psychological Warfare

Since its foundation, the Zionist movement has relied on propaganda directed at the world, including the Palestinians and the Jews themselves, to establish the Zionist state. It has resorted to various methods of propaganda to persuade Jews to return to the "land of fathers and grandfathers." God promised her to his chosen people (Al-Faouri, 2011).

Many different means and mechanisms of psychological warfare have been pursued with the aim of controlling and evacuating the Palestinian territories from its indigenous people (Sulaiman, 2011). All means and methods aimed at ironing Palestinian awareness have been followed to lower expectations and change trends, in addition to targeting psychological and social security to weaken morale and break unity of the people and creating a state of contradiction and seeking after it to achieve the deterrent factor through comprehensive disinformation operations of global public opinion (Qasim, 2007)

To illustrate this, this axis has been divided into two parts: The first section deals with social behavior, while the second section reviews a group of topics related to psychological warfare, and the following is a review of that.

2.4.1: Section One: Social Behavior

2.4.1.1: The First Topic: Modifying Social Behavior

Cooper and Heron one ward believe that behavior modification is "the science that encompasses the systematic application of methods that emerged from behavioral laws in order to bring about a fundamental and beneficial change in academic and social behavior." (Al-Khatib, 2009). Others define it as "any activity that occurs by a person, whether it is actions that can be observed and measured, such as physiological and movement activities, or activities that take place in an unnoticeable way, such as thinking, remembering, obsessive behavior, etc., behavior is not a fixed thing, but it changes (Jalal, 2019).

2.4.1.2: The Second Topic: The Characteristics of Behavior

Human behavior is characterized by distinct characteristics from other creatures, which help him in forming his personality, adapting to the surrounding environment, and overcoming the obstacles and challenges that he faces, and the following characteristics can be highlighted:

1. Predictability: Human behavior is a spontaneous phenomenon and does not occur as a result of chance (Al-Daraji, 2013).
2. Controllability: includes the regulation or reorganization of environmental events that precede or occur after behavior (Jalal, 2019).
3. Measurable: Psychologists have developed direct methods of measuring behavior, such as observations, assessment lists, and write-offs, and indirect methods such as intelligence tests and personality tests (Al-Khatib, 2009).

2.4.2: Section Two: Psychological Warfare

The goals of psychological warfare are to influence people's minds, their psychological health, to try to discourage their resolve and will, weaken their morale, and to push them to surrender. It is the questioning of the goal and ideology for which man fights (Qasim, 2007: 1).

As for the psychological warfare directed against the Palestinian people, a set of measures Israel has implemented since its establishment. The psychological warfare has aimed in its entirety at subduing and humiliating the Palestinian citizen, weakening his self-confidence, and obliterating the Palestinian national identity through various

methods of psychological warfare directed for society and the individual alike (Qasim, 2007: 2).

2.4.2.1: The First Topic: The Emergence and Development of Psychological Warfare.

Psychological warfare is a form of conflict that states and major institutions use to achieve various goals: political, military, economic, and sociocultural ones. It is a war to weaken morale, as an indirect weapon, that depends on changing psychological trends and forming thought, sentiment and behavior in harmony with the goals of the party using it (Hassouna, 2004).

Lienberger (1954) defined psychological warfare as "the systematic use of propaganda and media measures with the aim of influencing the opinions, sentiments, and behavior of groups of foreigners in hostile countries and other countries in order to achieve national policy goals or military objectives" (Abu Halba, 2020). The US Secretary of Defense (the Pentagon) in 1955 defined psychological warfare as "the use of a plan by a state or group of countries for propaganda and other media measures aimed at specific groups to influence their opinions, emotions, trends and behavior in a way that helps the countries using this scheme to achieve their policies, goals and interests." (Areef, 2018).

2.4.2.2: The Second Topic: The Principle of Deterrence and Limits of Force:

Deterrence is seen as a component of the security doctrine of states, and it aims at its minimum level to preserve the existing strategic situation and not turn it into a hostile environment that requires the activation of military force, while at its highest level it

reaches imposing political will on the opponent without wars (Nahas, 2020: 7). In this regard, the following topics can be addressed:

First: The War on Consciousness:

The war on consciousness is part of the history of antiquity wars, and it goes back to strengthening the fighting spirit in suppressing the enemy on the one hand, and influencing the enemy's mind on the other hand. As it allows advanced technological technologies directed at targeted audiences to create another battlefield, in addition to the traditional military battle, and this speeds up the impact on the target audience of the enemy, including decision-makers, leaders and fighters, as well as the local and international public opinion (Copper, 2020: 17).

Second: Soft Power

Joseph Nye (2009: 20) defined it as "the ability to influence desired goals and change the behavior of others when necessary, and it is the ability to get what you want through persuasion and attraction rather than coercion." (Nye. 2003). From a procedural point of view, soft power can be defined as the ability to influence and attract others by persuasion and not by coercion to the path, which serves the interests of the state and its entity. The goal can be achieved by using means that do not reach the employment of hard power tools other than the means of material coercion (Al-Kaud, 2016: 9). Soft power also focuses with its methods on attracting, seducing and enticing, without appearing to the eye, and without leaving any fingerprints, by playing the role of the reformer and saving, presenting the political cultural model, planting hope, and promoting human rights, democracy and freedom of expression (Al-Oud, 2016: 40).

Third: The Means and Tools that Soft Power adopts in achieving Foreign Policy Goals:

Soft power, as means and tools that some countries that possess them seek to employ to achieve their foreign policy goals, in order to reach the goals to be achieved. Hence, it is possible to talk about “cultural tools and means,” tools and media means, which are considered the most widely used tools in the field of using soft power.

1. Cultural Tools and Means:

Social and cultural characteristics, such as the dominant culture pattern, civilizational and intellectual traditions, historical experience factor, and religious and social values, play a major role in the foreign policy-making process (Al-Rufou`, 2009: 166; Al-Koud, 2016: 52) by cultural exchange programs, holding cultural performances, spreading national language education and opening cultural offices and educational institutions abroad (Muqalled, 1971: 454). Such a method practiced by the colonial countries is called cultural colonialism (cultural globalization) (Boudardaben, 2009: 14; Al-Kaoud, 2016: 53).

2. Media Tools and Means:

Propaganda and symbols as communication tools are among the means used to support the determination of the country's external political action in order to achieve goals that decision-makers aspire to accomplish in it. The mentioned means create an intellectual and psychological climate for the external environment, creating preconceived convictions, changing existing convictions to accept and understand a policy, and the

purpose of these efforts is to influence others' thoughts and attitudes about a specific issue (Al-Rufoa ', 2009: 211).

Because of the great development in the field of media, communication and information technology, (propaganda) is employed in implementing strategies by influencing the minds and emotions of the masses and changing their attitudes and behavior in a way that serves its policy and achieves its interests and goals, or what he called (Nay) soft power. Soft power does not depend on the brutality of fleets and war guns. , but resort to (capturing the minds and hearts), and this is what Brzezinski asserted that “the rapid spread of the internet as a new tool of communication is only one manifestation of the great global influence of America as the social leader of the world” (Al-Kaud, 2016: 64). Nay summarizes the resources of soft power in three main axes (Al-Kaud, 2016: 25; Qasim, 2012: 6):

1. Enhancing values and institutions, and weakening the resources of competitors and enemies.
2. Expanding the space and attractiveness of cultural, commercial, media and scientific symbols, and reducing the influence of competitors and enemies.
3. Simplify, improve and polish the attractiveness of the state and its image, and confirm the legitimacy of its foreign policies, the credibility of its international dealings and behavior, and attack the policies of its enemies.

Smart power is based on the idea of combining hard and soft power. Hard power, or willpower, can be explained by military and economic power, while soft power is the ability to get what it wants through attraction rather than coercion. While smart power is neither hard nor soft power, but it is a combination of both, it means developing an

integrated strategy based on a base of resources and a set of tools to reach goals through the hard and soft forces at the same time (Al-Kaoud, 2016: 26; Lecoutre, 2010: 4-5).

When politics appears acceptable and legitimate, the role of soft power increases even more, and in parallel, the need to use hard power diminishes (Al-Kaoud, 2016: 31; Nye, 2003). Soft power is more than just persuasion or the ability to co-opt people with an argument. It is also the power to attract, and attraction often leads to compliance (Al-Kaoud, 2016: 34; Mahfouz, 2011). The soft power of a state rests on three resources: culture, its political values, and foreign policy (Al-Kaoud, 2016: 36; Joseph, 2001).

2.4.2.3: The Third Topic: The Objectives of Psychological Warfare

Psychological warfare is a weapon and an element of decisiveness in the confrontations that take place between countries, which is considered one of the peculiarities of military psychology that deals with all fields, in addition to the optimal use of the senses in war battles (Qasim, 2007).

"Franz Fanon" refers to the nature of psychological warfare, as its nature requires special conditions aimed at subjugating the colonized and imposing their mental and intellectual powers on them. These are long measures that the colonizer has taken since its occupation and colonization in order to secure the colonized' submission to it (Fanon, 1973: 155.) (Cited in: Qasim, 2007).

As for the goals of psychological warfare, they are planned, scientific, and formulated in a procedural way, and their goals include raising or destroying the morale of the targets, and the most important of them can be considered (Areef, 2018; Faraj, 1998):

1. Military and Strategic Objectives:

It provides and facilitates fighting arms battles and their results related to living, equipment and time; the objectives usually precede the beginning of the wars with weapons and continues after them. Concentration should shed on sub-goals to lead us to focus by destabilizing the confidence of the enemy with his goal. Exaggerating of the strength and numbers of your soldiers, their number and power, then destroying the confidence of the enemy, by leading the wedge among soldiers and commanders (divide and conquer). Chaos in enemy side should be attained by destabilizing the enemy's confidence in their media and suggesting the collapse of the home front, in addition to creating distrust between fighting military units, and spreading rumors about the fall of important sites or the surrender of military units or prominent leaders falling into captivity or their escape or killing them. The goal should be pushing soldiers to surrender or flee as a last resort (Areef, 2018).

2. Political and Social Goals:

The most important items of political and social goals can also be summarized by spreading ethnic, sectarian discord and strife within the state to weaken its internal front. Political and social goals may include getting rid of a social or political leadership or replace it with another, work to destabilize any ideological or ideological trends, and then prepare minds to accept an idea, deal or invasion. Amending and changing the prevailing trends in favor of a group or party should be a goal, in addition to spreading rebellion, chaos and destabilization to make a specific change, and work to gain public

opinion, and mobilize supporters for a local, regional or international cause (Areef, 2018).

2.5: Part Five: The Palestinian Security Strategy and The Israeli Security Strategy:

2.5.1: Section One: The Palestinian Security Strategy:

The Palestinian Authority formed eight security agencies: National Security, Preventive Security, General Intelligence, Military Intelligence, Private Security, Force 17, Civil Defense, and Maritime Police, in addition to the Civil Police (Awad, 2015: 75). However, the circumstances, developments, and the campaign for changes and reform have led to a change in the names and specializations of the security services' work. Palestinian security agencies were subjected to merging procedures among them and the creation of new agencies. Palestinian security agencies is divided into eight branches: the National Security, the Civil Police, the Presidential Guard, the Local Coordination Office, and Military Intelligence, Preventive Security, General Intelligence, and Civil Defense. The Israeli military rule continues to shape Palestinian perceptions that Israel's long-term ambition is to annex the territories occupied in 1967 and expel its residents (Maher, 2020: 19).

The Palestinian territories are subject to hard-line Israeli interests and strict procedures, which facilitate the spread of societal insecurity and leave a void among the Palestinian population in these areas. According to opinion polls conducted by the Palestinian Center for Policy and Survey Research (PCPSR), it was clear that the residents of Area A feel safer, more than residents of Areas B and C, including Hebron and East Jerusalem. They clarified the need for law enforcement on the part of the Palestinian

Authority in these areas, for Israel, on its part, has long neglected law enforcement, and these neutral territories between the control of Israel and the Palestinian Authority have become havens for criminal activity, full of drug traffickers, arms dealers, car thieves and prostitution networks (Maher, 2020 : 17).

2.5.1.1: The First Axis: The Concept of Soft Power in The Palestinian Strategic Perspective

Joseph Nye said that if Yasser Arafat had chosen soft power as Gandhi or Martin Luther King, he would have been able to attract moderates from the Israelis and achieve the Palestinian state. Richard Falk said on the eleventh anniversary of the death of Edward Said “The Palestinians must continue to self-empower and pursue legal justice and peaceful resistance in the ongoing conflict with Israel” (Shamasna, 2018: 2).

Joseph Nye described soft power as “the ability to attract, co-opt, and persuade the other; The term is also used to influence decision-makers and public opinion, and to lobby through various organizations. Nye asserted that he is biased towards soft power in international politics (Nye, 2012; Shamasna, 2018: 2).

2.5.1.2: The second Axis: The Status of Palestinian Soft Power

Arab and international thinkers such as Richard Falk and Joseph Nye believe that soft power is a means of success in the conflict with Israel. To wrest the Palestinian right to establish the Palestinian state or to promote the one-state solution (Shamasna, 2018: 2). Moreover, that the Palestinian soft power (according to the Israeli Center for National Security Studies) possesses the ability to overturn and change the international dynamic, which constitutes a very deep crisis for Israel (Al-Sahli, 2014: 8).

The writer Nabil al-Sahli (2014: 4) asserts that Palestinian soft power has succeeded in stripping the official European and global recognition of the State of Palestine, and reaching a boycott of many personalities and civil society organizations in Europe and America for Israeli products, universities and settlement products.

2.5.1.3: Topic Three: Opportunities for Palestinian Soft Power in the Struggle Against the Israeli Occupation:

There are a number of points against Israel and its policies that can be used to build strategies for soft confrontation, which are the following: (Al-Sahli, 2014: 4-9)

- The complete American bias towards Israel: Many of the Palestinians' allies consider that America is the cause of wars in the world, and it means that the Palestinian has the right and is the weaker party, Palestinians are obliged always to be oppressed twice: from Israel the first time and from the United States the second time (Chomsky, 1999).
- The burden of the Holocaust remembrance on the European consciousness declined: which caused a feeling of pain towards the Jews and sympathy for them and for their causes. The unjustified actions of many Israeli leaderships during the military campaigns against the Palestinians, the global advocacy campaigns and international support increased, as a result of another feeling of guilt for the Palestinians inheriting the guilt of the Holocaust. That happened in Europe.
- The repeated Israeli military aggression against the civilian Palestinians: The Israeli military operations against the Palestinians and the use of superior military force, and the spread of tens of thousands of pictures and videos that highlight to the world the atrocities that have been committed, have deteriorated the Israel image it portrayed for itself and to the Palestinians.

-Considering Israel as a state for apartheid: Israel is described as a state of the apartheid regime, especially after the construction of the separation wall.

- The struggle against the Israeli soft power (counter softness): that Israel has been facing a soft war for years that threatens it. Considering that, the soft war is a strategic threat of the propaganda image of the state that accompanied Israel since its inception.

-Adopting Palestinian political, linguistic and epistemological referents of the Palestinian political and media terminology: to pay attention to the legal terminology influencing international public opinion and international legal opinion. The terms “collective punishment”, “indiscriminate attacks”, “excessive force”, “violations of international law” and “war crimes” should be used in Palestinian political and legal discourse. Launching campaigns that calls for a boycott of Israeli universities and products is a vital step in that trend.

The researcher believes that it is possible to build the so-called (Palestinian competing intelligence): by establishing an intelligence unit to resist the Israeli soft power, so that it is responsible for collecting and distributing information and implementation activities in areas related to the general diplomatic battle, and cooperating with academic bodies responsible for collecting important and influential information. In addition to identifying and distributing information and operational materials that could contribute to international public diplomacy efforts.

2.5.1.4: The Fourth Topic: The Security Sector Strategy (The General Palestinian National Plan 2011-2013):

The Palestinian National plan for the Security Sector Strategy, which was published on the website of the Palestinian Ministry of Interior, included four strategic objectives in

which policies and interventions for the Palestinian security sector were defined, and the plan covered the following:

Emphasizing the role of security in establishing the foundations of the independent state, providing security and safety, strengthening the citizen's steadfastness, and forming a lever for the political dimensions.

- Formulating concepts and behavioral practices emanating from the legal frameworks and developing the legal environment that regulates the security institution, in addition to doubling the mechanisms of partnership and coordination that serve the national interests of the Palestinian people in ending the occupation and establishing the Palestinian state, which express the legitimate national rights and aspirations of the Palestinian people.

The Palestinian security establishment was subjected to an attempt of systematic destruction by the Israeli occupation, but the Palestinian will and the distinguished effort made by members and officers of the security establishment has returned matters to normal in terms of restoring public order and strengthening the rule of law.

Defining the vision, mission and values of the security sector, and redefining and defining the concept of "the security sector".

It was agreed that the security services are :(National Security, General Intelligence, Preventive Security, Civilian Police, Civil Defense, and President's Guard, Military Intelligence, agencies and departments that provide central services to the security institution and led by the Ministry of Interior) the essence of the concept of the "security sector". The participation of all government institutions directly related to the security sector in the process of developing a strategic plan for this sector is necessary. The involvement of private sector institutions, civil society, and the donor community in this process is an affirmation of the principle of partnership in achieving the Palestinian

government's document to end the occupation and establish an independent Palestinian state.

2.5.1.5: The Fifth Topic: An Evaluation of The Palestinian Military Strategy

Despite the efforts made by the Palestinian security services and state policy makers, the established policies do not include a security doctrine in its specific sense in the Palestinian reality. There is what remains of the revolutionary doctrine in the PLO, which is represented in some laws, including, the Revolutionary Military Procedures Law of 1979, the Revolutionary Penal Code of 1979. Few changes followed the Israeli-Palestinian agreements. Therefore, there are some determinants of the security doctrine that appear through the Palestinian Basic Law, the Law of Service in the Palestinian Security Forces, the General Intelligence Law, the Civil Defense Law, and the decision by law on Preventive Security, and a handbook of disciplinary offenses, and the government's plan 2012-2013 towards a view of security. The application of the issue through several steps, including training programs and policy planning (Awad, 2015: 28). It was difficult to prepare a legal framework for the security sector of the Palestinian Authority as stipulated by the basic law that amended in the year 2003, for three reasons (Awad, 2015: 76):

1. The Oslo Accords regulated all issues related to the Palestinian security sector.
2. The Oslo Accords during the transitional period placed restrictions on enacting new legislation.
3. Monopolizing the Palestinian presidency, at an early stage, taking all decisions related to the Palestinian security forces.

2.5.2: Section Two: The Israeli Security Strategy

Israel built its military strategy on the basis of an accurate awareness of the capabilities of the Arab states, which Israel cannot afford. Therefore, Israel formulated its military strategy based on keenness to resolve every confrontation with the Arab countries, and to move the battle deep into the enemy's territory, because defeating Israel in a battle or war means an existential threat. The essence of the Israeli military strategy is to maintain power at its highest levels, and that issues related to its regional environment can only be resolved through qualitative superiority, and it must adopt the principle of effective attack or preemptive strikes (Siboni, et al., 2018).

It can be said that the most prominent feature of the current Israeli intelligence vision is the inability of the military intelligence to claim clarity in foreseeing the course of affairs, and the reason for this is the rapid changes in the threat map in the region that would lead to errors in intelligence estimates (Al-Nahas, 2020: 27).

In the same context, there are major headlines threatening Israeli national security at the current stage, including the escalation of the risks of rapid change and strategic surprises, the increase in hostile armed activity, the decrease in security deterrence, and other regional threats. Therefore, Israel seeks to show its response to these concerns, including expanding the capabilities of the army, increasing investment in research and development, establishing defensible borders, forming new regional alliances that contribute to a decline in its regional isolation, and maintaining its distinguished strategic relationship with the United States (Nahas, 2020: 30).

2.5.2.1: Topic 1: Defining Israeli National Security:

Colonel Yigal Allon knows that national security goes beyond defending the people against all hostilities from outside to being: “the outcome of the state’s communications with its near and far environment, which reflects its strength, readiness, means and ability to protect its vital interests.” He considers that there is a close relationship between what the state wants to achieve on the one hand, and its ability to do so on the other hand, that is, matching the goal with the capabilities. It is a definition that transcends the classic concept of security based on military force to a concept that includes various aspects of the political, economic and social life of the individual and society, and is in line with the conceptual development of security (Allon, 1983: 1).

The Israeli national security equation is considered a tool for controlling Israeli strategic action, in both its planning and operational parts. Any modification in the national capacity necessarily requires an appropriate adjustment in the national goals, that is, the recruitment of national capacity in order to achieve the national goals of Israel (Shabib, 2003: 50).

2.5.2.2: Topic Two: Basic Components of The Amended National Security

Concept of The State of Israel:

The Israeli national security report explained that the dynamism and multi-directional conflicts pose heavy challenges to designing a strategic environment of another kind. The Israeli policy has adapted itself to the frequent changes by strengthening defense components and refraining from intervening whenever possible. The report believes that the most important challenge and opportunity for Israel in recent years lies in adopting

new ways of thinking, and it continues to search for opportunities and alternatives within a new mix of multi-field tools and means, with the aim of achieving Israeli national security (Karim, 2016: 3-4; and Karim, 2017: 12).

Where the "security triangle: deterrence, warning, and decisiveness" stands at the core of the traditional concept of national security. The Meridor Committee recommended in 2006 the addition of a fourth compound in the light of the intensification of the threats and dangers of weapons on the Israeli depth and the exacerbation of terrorism, and accordingly to become a "security square:" Deterrence, warning, defense, and decisiveness. " Defense, which is the fourth side that has been added to the "security triangle", is the entirety of the security efforts needed in the broad national perspective to defend and protect the home front (the Israeli depth), which has turned into a central battlefield (Shai and Mainz, 2016: 4).

As a result, other changes were made to the concept of Israeli security to include other elements and to be a "security octagon" and consist of the new variable elements (deterrence, decisiveness, defense, prevention and frustration, special relations with the United States, regional alliances, and convenience) (Shai and Mainz, 2016: 5). The Israeli vision sees that these developments have major repercussions on them, so it worked to avoid negative repercussions by trying to exploit these developments and strategic shifts in a way that serves the Israeli interest, and with the aim of finding a place for them in the new regional environment (Mustafa, 2016: 27 ; Karim, 2017: 13).

The truth of the Israeli perceptions about the enormity of the dangers and challenges facing the Jewish state in light of the prevalence of a state of turmoil and the political and social transformation that the Arab world and the Middle East region is going through. Fears and expectations arise that there will be no state called Israel after ten

years, (Abu Zeid, 2012). Israel fears after the fall of its ally regime in the south (Egypt) and the imminent fall of the authoritarian regime in the north (Syria). There is a possibility that protests and unrest will spread to its remaining ally in the region (the Kingdom of Jordan) in a way that makes it surrounded by revolutionary and popular regimes hostile and averse to its existence, which will make it just an island in a sea of hatred (Daher, 2016).

However, Israel may face five enormous strategic challenges in the near future, which are (regional isolation, more terrorist threats, threatening sea lanes, threatening energy resources in the eastern Mediterranean region, and the possibility of Iran acquiring a nuclear weapon). Some see a real decline in the role and influence of the United States in global affairs in general, and in the Middle East region in particular; this will negatively affect Israel's deterrent capabilities, and that the decline of the Israeli deterrent power may invite others to attack it. Israel fear that the leaders of the Arab countries neighboring Israel may suddenly decide to divert the public's attention from internal problems to starting a war of attrition with Israel or by starting terrorist attacks on it, which is known as the Omni-Balance strategy (Daher, 2016).

2.5.2.3: The Third Topic: The Israeli Strategic Dilemmas:

The strategic situation of Israel at the current stage is estimated to be clearer and more adaptive, specifically in light of the escalation of military capacity and qualitative superiority. However, it faces strategic regional dilemmas, at the core of which is Israel's inability to confront all fronts and threats surrounding it simultaneously, which may push political and military decision makers to seek to establish a list of priorities, and to try to separate the fronts of confrontation (Yadlin, 2018)

The size of the risks and the changes surrounding the Israeli entity and the security, military and political leadership's sense of these dangers, made the Israeli strategy in a dynamic and changing state to keep pace with all developments and events, and the attempt to create a safer environment to preserve its survival, as many conferences and activities were recorded as follows:

First: The Five-Year Plan (Tefen 2012):

The five-year plan, known as the “Tefen 2012” plan, continues to form the basis of the military strategy in the last decade, which revolves around the importance and necessity of developing the Israeli armed forces, whose battles have been fought in recent years, and the shortcomings revealed by this war . The Chief of Staff, former General Gabi Ashkenazi, approved this plan to give the military leadership the utmost importance of the ground forces by allocating huge budgets for their purchases, higher than those allocated to the air force. The plan also recommended an end to the marginalization of the ground forces and the necessity of returning to focus on their infantry and armored weapons (Copper, 2020: 11).

Second: The Military Document 2018:

Within the framework of the permanent accompaniment that the Israeli army attaches to regional and international changes, which require a renewed vision and a continuous renewal of its military strategy. The Israeli Chief of Staff published a new military document on the Israeli army’s strategy, which is the closest thing to the reformulation of the security and military doctrine of the State of Israel, dealing with sensitive issues, most notably the concept of security and the objectives of the army in war (Eilam, 2020).

2.5.2.4: Topic Four: The Israeli Security Doctrine

The security / fear complex in Israel is not detached from its existential complexes and the associated nervous and behavioral aggressive perception of oneself and the other, a perception that traditional excites the ruling elite and Israeli society as a whole.

The definition of Israeli national security is almost deviating from all internationally recognized concepts, as David Ben-Gurion defines Israeli national security with the phrase "defending existence", depending on the security concern that is based on the assumption that Israel is in a state of permanent existential danger. Therefore, the concept of Israeli national security extends to an attempt to influence the line of regional interactions that prevent any identification of Israel's political and geopolitical capabilities, which imposes permanent friction with its regional environment and places Israel in front of strategic dilemmas that require an effective military strategy (Siboni, et al., 2018)

The Israeli security doctrine was based on a set of foundations and concepts that were formulated and developed by the founding fathers of Zionism and Israel, which formed strategic perception and controlled security behavior with its own character and aggressive emotion, and perhaps one of the most prominent pillars of that belief is the "holiness of existence", where the Biblical and Talmudic religious encapsulation of the "national" Zionist existential logic. The settlement and border expansion is an obligation to fulfill the divine promise in the Promised Land (Yunus, 2013; Khawalda, 2016: 282).

The sanctity of existence has led to the sanctity of war and preventive war and its pretexts, and this pillar does not allow the emergence of an Arab and regional power that threatens its existence; and this requires the credibility of deterrence through the element of surprise to abort any expected attack and transfer the battle to the enemy, in addition

to demographic and economic imbalances with its neighbors and the inability to endure a long-term war or a war of attrition (Yunus, 2013; Al-Ghabra, 2012).

2.5.2.5: Topic Five: The foundations of The Israeli Security Doctrine:

The foundations of the Israeli security doctrine can be summarized by the following: strengthening the deterrence force, moving the battle as soon as possible to the enemy's territory and ending it quickly, destroying the enemy's military forces and equipment, and a pre-emptive attack or preemptive blitzkrieg in the event that an imminent danger is confirmed, and a nuclear weapon as a last resort (Meridor and Eldadi, 2019)

The Principle of Deterrence and Limits of Force:

The explanation of the extent to which the Israeli security doctrine adheres to the principle of deterrence, as an essential component of it, to achieve Israel's goals or preserve its existence and interests, whether from a defensive or offensive standpoint, and in understanding and appreciating the behavior of its opponents. In response to that, the function of the Israeli security and political behavior is to maintain the restrictions are in place and strengthened to prevent war or hostile actions against it, through the deterrence capacity that Israel possesses, which it shows to its enemy and works to drop it within his consciousness (Deterrence by Prevention (Nahas, 2020: 7).

The Israeli research institutions subsequently made fundamental adjustments to the security doctrine, as a result of the accumulation of variables and developments in their strategic environment, and the basic variables remain centered in the military operational

field (military strategy) according to the existing strategic environment (Siboni, et al., 2018).

On the other hand, research institutions recommend the inclusion of four new elements to be added to the security doctrine: frustration and prevention, strategic alliance with the United States of America, regional alliances, adaptation (Meridor and Eldadi, 2019).

• **The War on Consciousness: A New Military Strategy**

In recent years, the Israeli army has intensified its activities on the psychological side, in what it calls the war on awareness, as part of its endeavor to develop awareness and build organizational capabilities that support the army's vision (Siboni and Finkel, 2018). The army's plan includes developing the concept of conducting awareness campaigns and developing technological tools, and training of appropriate personnel, with the aim of sending a direct message to target communities in hostile states, and terrorist elements. The war on consciousness can be divided into three categories (Nahas, 2020: 18), which are covert operations of awareness whose existence has an unknown goal, and false propaganda, and then campaigns against awareness through advertisements and messages.

2.6: Literature Review

This section deals with a presentation of a group of studies that dealt with the concept of security strategy at multiple environments. The objectives of the studies were discussed, the methodology used, and the most prominent results of those studies, especially those related to the current study, were presented according to the sequence of publication date.

2.6.1: Previous Studies

1) **Al-Zein study (2020)** titled “The Role of Strategic Planning in Supporting National Security and its Impact on Political Stability”, aimed to uncover the relationship between Arab national security in bringing about coherence between “strategic analysis methods and national security goals emanating from the strategy, to face crises. To achieve the objectives of the study, many approaches were used (descriptive, inductive, deductive and decision-making) approaches. The study showed that the strategy is closely related to national security, in its comprehensive sense, given that it takes all future possibilities without separating them from the past, mobilizes all energies and directs all community resources towards the goal, and then it is also closely related to political, security and social stability, but in the Jordanian case, given its strategic location and the countries surrounding it, and its proximity to Israel, it is obliged to address all issues without separating these factors, as the military aspect is considered necessary for the Jordanian security strategy, especially in the numerous attempts of terrorism to undermine security and stability in Jordan.

2) **Abu Namous study (2015)**, which dealt with the psychological warfare used by the Palestinian resistance in the face of the Israeli aggression on the Gaza governorates in 2014. The study aimed to identify the motives for psychological warfare of the

Palestinian resistance in the face of the Israeli aggression on Gaza governorates and to identify the means and methods of warfare, psychological method adopted by the Palestinian resistance in the face of the Israeli aggression. The researcher applied the descriptive and analytical methods. The research sample consisted of field academics in Gaza universities, as well as security, political and media symbols of Palestinian organizations, as well as field workers in psychology and media professionals in satellite and radio channels, the study reached the most important results that motives psychological warfare adopted by the Palestinian resistance in the face of the Israeli occupation came in the following order: military surprise, brainwashing, military data, the researcher recommended studying the enemy from all political, economic, social and psychological aspects, identifying strengths and weaknesses, as well as spreading awareness among all segments of the people about the methods of psychological war, and how to face it, adding to the necessity of implantation Patriotism and change of belonging for all segments of society.

3) **The study of Al-Masry and Awad (2015)** titled “Changing risks and threats in Israel’s future wars,” where the study used a “systems analysis” approach, the results showed the existence of risks of varying impact on the security of the Israeli state, which calls for the adoption of a security doctrine in which military power increases and its use in future wars, with the use of "twisted" diplomacy aimed at subduing and controlling the opponent. However, the Israeli strategy, despite its superior scientific and technological advancement, is still adopting old methods in a dynamic and mobile world, which will lead to the outbreak of future wars in the coming years (especially with the Palestinians and Lebanese), as this approach prevented the state and the people from the possibility of coexistence and acceptance, thus the Israelis would continue to

live in a (permanent security phobia), especially since Israel is able to live with dictatorial regimes not democratic regimes, which has become an Arab, regional and international demand, which calls for consideration of the terms and foundations of this strategy, that will prove its failure, and even lead to bitter losses in the future, whether on the ground, stability, security and coexistence with the peoples of the region.

4) **Abu Hamam study (2014)** entitled "The Role of Administrative Information Systems in Achieving Information Security in the Palestinian Police Authority". To achieve the objectives of the study, descriptive and analytical approach was used. A questionnaire was designed and distributed to a random cluster sample of (346) officers working in various departments and the units of the Palestinian Police Authority in Gaza Strip, the results showed the existence of a role for administrative information systems (speed of decision-making, suitability of the system for different departments, speed of obtaining information, satisfaction of workers in the Palestinian police service, protection of information) in achieving information security, and the existence of a statistically significant relationship between administrative information systems and achieving information security in the Palestinian police apparatus in the Gaza Strip, and the presence of an impact of administrative information systems applied in the Palestinian police apparatus in achieving information security by (0.69) degrees.

5) **Abu Ajeeb report (2014)** entitled "Mechanisms and Means of Protecting Humanitarian Work between Theory and Practice," which aimed to identify the concept of protection and the development of its mechanisms throughout history, and to uncover the causes that have undermined the security of humanitarian work, starting with legal deficiencies and attempts to incorporate this system into international alliances that serve their interests, ending with acts of violence and counter-violence that are taking

place in open conflict arenas and have made humanitarian work part of the battle, to achieve the objectives of the study, the deductive analytical approach was used, as a group of incidents that directed humanitarian actions in conflict, wars and disasters areas were exposed, the study concluded that the triad (violence, politics, and politicization) plays a dangerous role in exposing humanitarian action, and losing its immune elements (neutrality, independence, non-alignment), which led to the undermining of the preventive security triangle (acceptance, protection, deterrence), and from here emerged the intervention of states and governments in controlling humanitarian actions and running their compass to achieve their interests and move away from providing support (food and medicine ...) to those who deserve it. This has made humanitarian actions questionable. Rather, it became a target for terrorist groups in depriving the other side from it and benefiting from it as much as possible, which calls for building an international security strategy, where states are obligated to follow in defining the concept of human security through international humanitarian work institutions (the Red Cross, the Scandinavian Institute for Human Rights ...), and the need to unite efforts aimed at protecting the human affected by wars by introducing security and diplomatic services and putting pressure on effective and influential forces in order to provide protection and security for civilians and victims of war.

6) **Abu Moore's study (2014)** entitled "Historical development of the Palestinian state project (1964-1999)", as the study focused on researching the historical development of the Palestinian state project since the establishment of the Palestine Liberation Organization in 1964 as a moral entity for Palestinians wherever they are, and up to the year 1999. The end of the transitional phase of the Oslo Agreement, where the establishment of the Palestinian state was supposed to be declared, based on the

treatment of the subject of the study on previous documents, sources and literature by using the inductive approach, the research concluded with a set of results, the most prominent of which is: The goal of the complete liberation of the land of Palestine called for by the Charter The Palestinian nationalist in 1964, and the Palestinian National Charter 1968, was the focus of a Palestinian consensus agreed upon by all the forces of the Palestinian people. Palestinian liberation, and some factions, the conflict began in the Palestinian political discourse, and the apparent divergence in the programs and objectives of the Palestinian factions. For an internal Palestinian, it did not greatly serve the Palestinian cause. The study recommended the necessity of working to develop and activate the Palestine Liberation Organization to allow all Palestinian forces and factions to join their institutions and adopt a national charter that defines the national goals of the Palestinian people, and methods of struggle to achieve those goals. The American administration, and calling on the countries of the world to shoulder their responsibility towards the Palestinian people.

7) **The study of Jaqman and others (2013)**, which is an analytical study that dealt with the outcome of discussions and research within a group of public policies at the Muwatin Foundation. The study used the deductive approach by reviewing the experience of the Palestinian political system. There were many changes and amendments, and that it was not one of the priorities of the Palestinian political leadership to set constitutional rules, there was no clear vision about the nature of the political system required for the Palestinian state or the national authority, but rather the design of the system and its subsequent amendment mainly as a result of temporary political circumstances.

8) **The study of Al-Shrouf (2010)** entitled "The Role of the Security Institution in Building the Palestinian State". The study was conducted during the period between the years 1995-2009, to achieve the objectives of the study, the qualitative approach was used. The results showed the absence of a realistic and applicable Palestinian security doctrine that meets with the basic needs in building the state to be in line with geopolitical developments and to become a general framework for the work of the Palestinian security establishment, the results showed the importance of the role that the security establishment plays at the present and future time in building the Palestinian state and in maintaining security and stability, for the Palestinian people and its leaders, as the results showed that there is politicization of the Palestinian security establishment and its involvement in political disputes, which led to the weakening of its role in preserving security and stability, the study recommended the necessity of non-politicization and non-involvement in these interactions to maintain security and stability, to improve the level of security, to enhance transparency and accountability in the security establishment, which would enhance its role in fighting outlaws and curbing the phenomenon of extremism.

9) **A study of a Ludmia (2010)** entitled "The European Union's Strategy to Face the New Security Threats: Illegal Immigration as a Model". To achieve the objectives of the study, the deconstructive method was used to identify the relationship between the EU strategy and illegal immigration as a security threat, the results showed the success of the European Union countries in limiting illegal immigration in some stages, but it was not able to eliminate this phenomenon as long as the causes of migration persist in the countries of the South, where the countries of the southern bank of the Mediterranean suffer from regional crises, conflicts and corruption in government systems, with the

increase in the phenomena of poverty and unemployment, that led to the emergence of coercive demographic movements, which led to what is known as the phenomenon of illegal immigration directed towards the countries of the northern bank of the Mediterranean, while European Union's handling the issue of illegal immigration still linked to terrorism and organized crime, instead of helping the countries of the South find solutions to their problems, economic, social and political, the countries of the Union are still interfering in the stability and security of those countries, which led to the increase in illegal immigration towards them.

10) **Taweel study (2010)** entitled "American security strategy in Northeast Asia: a study for the post-Cold War era", the study aimed to identify the axes and features of the US security strategy in the Northeast Asia region, and to know the level of US security action in any way with what means to maintain hegemony to achieve its interest in the Northeast Asia region, the study also dealt with the main security threats facing the United States of America, and in how to describe the United States' dealings with the problematic countries of Northeast Asia, and what is the security role that the United States plays in the region in light of the growth of other forces in the region. The deductive approach was used in this study as it is the way in which to scientifically analyze the international phenomenon and to study facts and events. Theoretical approaches to security and strategy were also studied, the study concluded that the US security strategy focused on forming an economic alliance with Japan, South Korea and China. While China was excluded in the military alliance, and on the contrary, the United States began to establish military alliances with the countries of the region in the face of the Chinese military force, and thus the US security strategy failed to contain the

Chinese force, which was reflected in the conflict of interests between the two countries.

11) **Al-Farajani study (2008)** entitled “The reality of reform strategies and administrative development and their role in enhancing the security of the Palestinian society”. To achieve the objectives of the study, the descriptive and analytical approach was used, as a questionnaire was designed and distributed to all the 109 leaders working in the Palestinian police in the Gaza Strip, The results showed a low degree of application of the concepts of administrative reform and development in the Palestinian police, a low degree of practice of reform strategies and administrative development, and there was a statistically significant negative impact of internal threats (organizational conflict between Hamas and Fatah, the bad economic situation as a result of the blockade, weak loyalty and affiliation, weakness Religious awareness, prevalence of drug trafficking) on the security of Palestinian society, the study concluded that strategies for reform and administrative development in the Palestinian police contribute to strengthening Palestinian security, which calls for work to rehabilitate the police cadre and rely on strategic planning in order to eliminate negative phenomena and practices that threaten the security of Palestinian society.

12) **Qasim's study (2007)** entitled “The Impact of the Israeli Psychological War on the Palestinian Self: Al-Aqsa Intifada as a Model”. The aim of the research was to answer a central question related to the impact of the various psychological warfare methods and mechanisms that the Israeli occupation applied on the Palestinian people in the Al-Aqsa Intifada that broke out in the year 2000, in order to achieve the objectives of the study, the deductive approach was relied upon by studying the theoretical basis of psychological warfare, its concept, methods and means, and identifying the nature of

psychological warfare waged by the colonizer. The study was based on the main assumption that there is a clear Israeli methodology in psychological warfare and that it has means and methods used against the Palestinians in addition to a set of measures on the ground directed towards the Palestinian self, the results showed Israel's ability to achieve a number of psychological warfare goals in the Al-Aqsa Intifada, it came from most notably (achieving the goal of singling out the opponent, isolating Palestinians on the Arab and international levels, so as to reduce Palestinian awareness to lower expectations, changing trends), in addition to its success in overturning morale by targeting psychological and social security, destroying the unity of the Palestinian people, and creating contradictions among the Palestinians, as it was able to achieve the deterrent factor. Misleading world public opinion.

2.6.2 Commenting on previous studies (what distinguishes the current study from previous studies).

The previous studies dealt with the issue of security strategy in multiple environments, and those studies focused on the security doctrine of the security services in the countries studied and in general, as they were not directly concerned with the security strategy and its relationship to social behavior. As for the study methodology, varied methods were used, the questionnaire was used as a tool to survey the opinions of the study sample in (Al-Jeraisy, 2015; Al-Farajani, 2008; Abu Hamam, 2014), and in other studies, the qualitative method was used by conducting interviews with the respondents (Al-Shrouf, 2010). There were a number of studies that used the deductive approach. Analytical / Structural Deconstruction (Lemmeya, 2010; Taweel, 2010; Qasim, 2007; Abu More, 2014; Jaqman and others, 2013; Abu Ajeeb, 2014). As for the study of Al-Masry and Awad (2015), it used the systems analysis approach, while the methods used

varied. In the study (Al-Zein, 2020), which used both the inductive and deductive approach, the decision-making approach, and the descriptive method.

Based on what has been stated in previous studies, it became clear that the Israeli occupation has applied various psychological warfare mechanisms on the Palestinian people, since the beginning of the occupation of the Palestinian territories, through systematic and organized action alongside a set of procedures, and that the Palestinian security services and the rest of the Palestinian National Authority, in addition to the Palestinian organizations, that did not pay sufficient attention, through the mobilizing media, to these occupation measures, and the media mechanisms were not used properly in community awareness.

The Palestinian organizations, as a form of response to the Israeli measures, also tried to follow the method of confrontation in the same way, at least from the psychological side, despite the lack of capabilities and their modesty, which all needs to be reviewed, unified and intensified efforts to confront these types of destructive wars.

In light of the foregoing, there is a major failure by the Palestinian Authority, as well as all organizations, in how to address and communicate with the public, and this can only be done through proper planning and each party assuming its responsibilities in implementing this plan. Developing and implementing strategic plans aimed at positively modifying Palestinian social behavior towards liberation and unity.

The researcher benefited from previous studies in formulating the study problem and determining its variables, as well as using the analytical and descriptive approach, and adopting the questionnaire as a main tool for data collection, intentionally by the citizens who have been subjected to accidents and attacks by the Israeli occupation army forces and a number of specialists in Palestinian security affairs, with the aim of

drawing conclusions and presenting a set of recommendations that may benefit strategic decision makers at the political leadership and the Palestinian security services.

CHAPTER THREE

Methodology

This chapter reviews the study methodology, the study population and sample characteristics, as well as the definition of the study tool and its variables, the validity and stability tests, the procedures used when preparing the study, and the most prominent statistical treatments used, and the following is an overview.

3.1 Methods

Work was done during this study on the mixed descriptive analytical approach, through the use of the quantitative and the qualitative method, where the questionnaire was adopted as a main tool to survey the opinions of a intended sample of citizens to measure their level of satisfaction, as well as conducting personal interviews with a group of people, about their knowledge of security strategies and their relationship to modifying Palestinian social behavior. Through the quantitative method, reliance will be made on the intentional sample and with specialists, with the aim of developing strategic security policies related to social and security behavior represented by the Palestinian security services (police, preventive security and general intelligence) in addition to those with previous experiences and experiences who have been exposed to Israeli security measures, directly or indirectly. In addition to conducting a number of personal interviews who apply to most of the previous specifications and have high knowledge and knowledge and extensive experience.

3.2 Population of Study and the Limitations

3.2.1 Time Limitation:

This study was conducted between March 2019 and December 2020.

3.2.2 Population of the Study

The study population was defined as a category of Palestinian society, specifically in the West Bank, while the Palestinian community in the Gaza Strip or the Occupied Territories in 1948 was not studied. However, part of the study could be generalized to all members of the Palestinian community, as all members of the Palestinian community were exposed to the same occupational security and oppressive measures, as for measuring the contents and dimensions of the Palestinian security strategy and its impact on Palestinian social behavior, the Palestinian community in the West Bank was only studied because of the presence of Palestinian Authority institutions and apparatus only in the borders of the West Bank, where the members of the study community were the ones who had the following conditions:

1. Individuals with educational degrees and knowledge of the Israeli political, social and security component.
2. People with political activities (i.e., fighting settlement and resistance against the wall) and an organizational affiliation (the opinions of members of most Palestinian organizations were surveyed).
3. People who have been directly and indirectly subjected to the Israeli occupation procedures (arrest, demolition of homes, injury, the death of a family member, confiscation of land, stalking, extortion, threats and others).

3.3 Sample of the Study

For the purposes of scientific research and for the purposes of obtaining direct data, the study sample was determined from persons who possess the characteristics, where a number of (100) questionnaires were distributed to people in each of the Palestinian governorates (Ramallah, Nablus, Hebron, Jenin, Bethlehem, Jericho), who are living in cities, villages and camps, (81) questionnaires were retrieved, which considered a good number under conditions of closure due to the spread of the Corona pandemic, as a result of which movement was restricted in all regions and governorates.

Personal interviews. Five personal interviews were conducted with specialists and highly knowledgeable people, and the aim of these interviews is to add strength to the results of the study.

3.4 Sample Characteristics

Demographic Characteristics

Table No. (1): Distribution of the study sample based on their personal characteristics

Variable		Frequency	Percentage
Gender	Male	65	80.2
	Female	16	19.8
Age	Less than 30 years	2	2.5
	From 30 to less than 40 years	13	16.0
	From 40 to less than 50 years	33	40.7
	50 years or more	33	40.7

Variable		Frequency	Percentage
Educational Level	Tawjihi or less	18	22.2
	Diploma	6	7.4
	Bachelor	29	35.8
	Higher Education	28	34.6
Place of Residence	City	43	53.1
	Village	22	27.2
	Refugee Camp	16	19.8
Career	Unemployed	8	9.9
	Employer	3	3.7
	Public employer	50	61.7
	Private employer	20	24.7
	Total	81	100.0

The results of Table No. (1) appear as follows:

1. **Gender:** The number of males was 65, that represented, 80.2% of the respondents, while the number of females was 16 with 19.8%.
2. **Age:** It is divided as follows:
 - Less than 30 years had 2.5%.
 - From 30 to less than 40 years with 16.6%.
 - Between 40 and less than 50 years with 40.7%.
 - 50 years or more with 40.7%.
3. **Educational Level:**
 - Tawjihi or less presented 22.2%.
 - Diploma responses presented 7.4%.

- Bachelor degree presented 34.6%.
- Higher Education (Master and Doctorate) presented 34.6%.

4. **Place of Residence:**

- Respondents who live in cities presented 53.1%.
- Respondents who live in villages presented 27.2%.
- Respondents who live in refugee camps presented 19.8%.

5. **Career:**

- Unemployment presented 9.9%.
- Employed presented 3.7%.
- Employer in public sector presented 61.7%.
- Employer in private sector presented 24.7%.

Exposure to Israeli security procedures: (people surveyed were subjected to more than one direct or indirect measure).

Table No. (2): shows measures taken by the Israeli forces towards the citizens

Types of Procedures		Frequencies	Percentage	
Direct Procedures	Arrest	Did not happen	31	38.3
		Happened	50	61.7
	The confiscation of land	Did not happen	62	76.5
		Happened	19	23.5
	Home demolished	Did not happen	64	79.0
		Happened	17	21.0
	The death of a family member	Did not happen	57	70.4
		Happened	24	29.6

Types of Procedures		Frequencies	Percentage	
	Stalk	Did not happen	52	64.2
		Happened	29	35.8
	Others	Did not happen	50	61.7
		Happened	31	38.3
Indirect procedures	Monitoring	Did not happen	37	45.7
		Happened	44	54.3
	Blackmail	Did not happen	64	79.0
		Happened	17	21.0
	Threat	Did not happen	52	64.2
		Happened	29	35.8
	Arrest of a family member	Did not happen	16	19.8
		Happened	65	80.2
	Direct exposure to an acquaintance	Did not happen	10	12.3
		Happened	71	87.7
		Total	81	100.0

The results of Table (2) appear as follows:

1. **Direct Procedures:** They are defined as the Israeli security measures that were imposed by the Israeli security or military agencies on the Palestinian citizen directly, and the following items were satisfied:
 - **Arrest:** There were 50 respondents who have been arrested which presented 61.7%.

- **The confiscation of land:** There were 19 respondents that their land were confiscated that presented 23.5%.
 - **Home demolished:** There were 17 respondents who faced home demolished with 21.0%
 - **The death of a family member:** There were 24 of the respondents who faced death of a family member that presented 29.6%.
 - **Stalk:** There were 29 of the respondents who have been stalked that presented 35.8%.
 - **Others:** There were 31 of the respondents who face other Israeli procedures that presented 38.3%.
2. **Indirect Procedures:** It is defined as all the Israeli security measures that took place against the Palestinian citizen indirectly, and some of them can be mentioned through the following items:
- **Monitoring:** There were 44 respondents who have been monitored with 54.3%.
 - **Blackmail:** There were 17 respondents who have been blackmailed with 35.8%.
 - **Arresting family member:** There were 65 respondents who faced arrested of family member with 80.2%.
 - **Direct exposure to an acquaintance:** There were 71 of the respondents who had direct exposure to an acquaintance with 87.7%.

3.5 Data Collection

The primary and secondary data for preparing the study were obtained from the following sources:

- **Secondary Data:** A group of books, previous studies and articles published on the Internet were revised in order to prepare the theoretical framework for the study.
- **Primary Data:** The questionnaire was used as a main tool for collecting data by distributing it to an intended sample of Palestinian citizens in order to investigate their views on the subject of the study, draw conclusions, and then direct a set of recommendations that may benefit them personally, or they may be recommendations directed to Palestinian decision-makers in dealing with occupation practices Israeli.

3.6 Validity of the Study Tool

When preparing the questionnaire and after submitting it to arbitration by a group of professors and specialist doctors who collectively asserted the validity and validity of the questionnaire, as the paragraphs of the questionnaire were distributed between two methods of direct data collection and are in the form of hierarchical paragraphs for the paragraphs and according to importance, as the paragraphs of these axes are phrases that placed randomly, and it is required to rearrange them according to the degree of importance, that the phrase that gives the number (10) be the most important, while the expressions bearing the number (1) are the least important expressions, provided that the paragraphs are rearranged according to the importance mentioned: and the axes mentioned in the questionnaire Are the following:

- (A) The contents and dimensions of the Israeli security strategy.
- (B) The effect of Israeli security strategies on Palestinian social behavior.
- (E) Means and methods that contribute to strengthening the Palestinian national belonging and modifying social behavior.

In the axes (A, B, E) it is not possible to measure stability, because the paragraphs of the variables in these axes are non-quantitative variables and their paragraphs are not interconnected, as it is required to rearrange the paragraphs only according to its importance.

As for the (C, D) axes, they are based on the Likert scale (the "neutral" option has been excluded, since the questionnaire is required in order to obtain more non-neutral and more accurate data), and these axes are:

- (C) The contents and dimensions of the Palestinian security strategy to limit the effects of the Israeli security strategy.
- (D) The effect of Palestinian security strategies on Palestinian social behavior to reduce the effects of the Israeli security strategy.

In order to verify the stability of the internal consistency of the questionnaire questions in these axes, Cronbach's Alpha was found for all paragraphs of these axes. The following table shows these results.

Table No. (3): shows the result of the test of the Cronbach alpha applied to the two study axes

Axis	Reliability Statistics	
	Cronbach's Alpha	N of Items
C	.878	10
D	.869	10
All Axes	.907	20

The results of Table No. (3) indicated that the coefficient of stability ($C=0.878$ & $D=0.869$), and the coefficient of stability for all paragraphs of these axes is (0.907), where the values of the coefficient of stability show that there is a high stability for all paragraphs of these axes. Consequently, we can accept all paragraphs and try to identify their suitability for the terms of statistical analysis.

3.7 Validity of the Study Tool (C + D)

The validity of the study tool was also verified by finding the Confirmatory factor analysis, by finding the correlation coefficient between the total result of the axis and all the paragraphs of the axis, and the following table shows those results.

Table No. (4): shows the result of testing the relationship between the paragraphs of the questionnaire and its main axes

Statement	Correlation	Sig.
The first axis: The Contents and Dimensions of the Palestinian Security Strategy to Limit the Effects of The Israeli Security Strategy		
Enhancing and strengthening the Palestinian social fabric, stabilizing identity and steadfastness, and consolidating Palestinian rights.	*.756	.000
The unification, harmony and harmony of all components and classes of Palestinian society.	*.714	.000
Raise the status of creative minds and absorb intellectual energies.	*.725	.000

Statement	Correlation	Sig.
Exposing and exposing Israeli media schemes and tools, and unifying the resistant media discourse.	*.709	.000
Confronting and exposing the Israeli psychological war (soft power) and directing citizens towards major issues.	*.737	.000
Raising the citizen's confidence in their security services and in the political leadership, and reinforcing national motives.	*.641	.000
Creating innovative tools and methods to resist the Israeli disinformation war.	*.678	.000
Motivating citizen to create and innovate tools of steadfastness and steadfastness, in response to all national aspirations.	*.751	.000
The Palestinian security and military doctrine is based on the principle of defending Palestinian national interests.	*.677	.000
The second axis: The Impact of Palestinian Security Strategies on Palestinian Social Behavior to Reduce the Effects of the Israeli Security Strategy		
Holding Israeli agents and those associated with them accountable and imposing severe punishment.	*.552	.000
Regulations, laws, and procedures were developed to protect the Palestinian citizen and the Palestinian national interests.	*.755	.000

Statement	Correlation	Sig.
Civil rights were protected and respected, good treatment, and human rights observed when carrying out arrest and other procedures, and punishing anyone who violated them.	*.749	.000
An approach of openness and transparency was taken between the security services and the citizen to gain confidence.	*.722	.000
Bulletins, seminars, radio and television episodes were presented to address the public and create a state of cultural security awareness that strengthens resilience and reduces disinformation and destructive rumors.	*.635	.000
Security awareness and understanding are created to raise the feeling in the fight against crime and criminality.	*.625	.000
Support and protection were provided to civil and local community institutions, providing aid and advice to create strong institutions.	*.644	.000
The people were united, the division was shunned, and infiltrations and destructive actions were revealed.	*.623	.000
National organizations and parties were involved, listening to their needs, and directing activities to confront the Israeli security apparatus.	*.665	.000
The Palestinian security doctrine was endorsed and defined after the involvement of all relevant sectors in developing	*.677	.000

Statement	Correlation	Sig.
it, then disclosing and publishing it.		
Palestinian security responded to all national aspirations and adhered to them.	*.697	.000

* Significant at 0.05 significant level

The finding of Table No. (4) shows that there is a strong, statistically significant, direct relationship between the total result of the study tool and the two axes of the study, this is explained by the fact that the questionnaire measures the goals set for it, as the values of the correlation coefficients ranged between (0.552-0.756) at the level of significance (0.000) for all the two axes of the study, and thus we can adopt all paragraphs for the purposes of statistical analysis.

Correction of the Scale

The researcher re-evaluated the degree of responses to reach a clear definition of the sample's point of view towards the items and axes of the study, the following table shows that.

Table No. (5): shows the categories, percentages, and the degree of approval for the study scale after correcting the scale

Range	Degree of approval	Percentage of approval	Corrected degree of approval
1.00 to less than 1.75	Strongly disagree	Less than 34.75%	Very low
From 1.75 to less than 2.50	Disagree	34.75-62.50%	Low
From 2.50 to less than 3.25	Agree	62.50-81.25%	High
From 3.25 to 4.00	Strongly agree	81.25-100.0%	Very high

3.8 Procedures of the Study

The following steps were taken when preparing the study:

- Reviewing a set of studies and research related to the subject of the study with the aim of formulating the problem and determining the study variables, and writing the questions and hypotheses of the study.
- Preparing the study tool (the questionnaire) by extracting a set of ideas and foundations related to the subject of the study, with the help of the tools prepared in the previous studies.
- Submitting the questionnaire to the faculty member and a number of specialized arbitrators, to ensure the validity and reliability of the study.
- The validity and reliability of the questionnaire was verified by running a set of statistical tests.
- Conducting interviews with a number of officials and decision-makers for the Palestinian National Strategy, with the aim of ascertaining the content of the questionnaire and its suitability with the national objectives adopted by the Palestinian security doctrine.
- Distributing the questionnaire to the study sample, and supervising the filling process to ensure that the data is fully completed and to answer any inquiries that the respondents may need.
- Entering all the received questionnaires on the SPSS statistical analysis program and carrying out the statistical analysis process with appropriate statistical treatments to test the study hypotheses.

- Extracting the results of the study and discussing them, while presenting a set of recommendations and proposals that may benefit Palestinian decision-makers and researchers concerned with studying the Palestinian security doctrine and strategy.

3.9 Statistical Analysis

The data were unloaded into the SPSS statistical analysis program in order to answer the study questions and test its hypotheses. To achieve this, the following statistical methods were used:

- Frequencies and percentages to identify the characteristics of the study sample.
- Mode to reveal the ranking of the sample's answers to the study questions.
- Means and standard deviations to answer the study questions.
- Pearson correlation test to find the relationship between the study variables.
- Binary linear regression test to test the hypotheses of the study.
- Multiple regression test to test the hypotheses of the study.
- The Cronbach alpha coefficient test to test the degree of stability of the items of the questionnaire.

CHAPTER FOUR:

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

This chapter introduces of the results of the study, by answering the study questions and testing its hypotheses. The following is an explanation.

4.1 Answers of the study questions

The Answer of the main question

Main question stated that “To what extent have the Israeli security strategies affected the Palestinian social basket?”

To answer the main question, the following sub-questions have been derived

Result of answering the first question:

The first question states, "What are the components and contents of the Israeli security strategy, through which it is possible to understand and realize the nature of the Israeli security and military doctrine, and the reality of Israeli plans aimed at misleading and dismantling the Palestinian society and distorting the principles of true citizenship?"

To answer the first question, mode, percentages, and the ranking of the relative importance of the paragraphs were found (Axis A). The following table shows these results.

Table No. (6): shows the mode and percentages of the paragraphs related to the first axis

Statement	Mode	frequencies	%	Ranking
1. Demolishing the Palestinian social component and distorting the Palestinian	10	20	24.7	1

Statement	Mode	frequencies	%	Ranking
identity.				
2. Creating sedition and fragmenting the social component.	6	11	13.6	4
3. Displacement of Palestinian minds and human capabilities.	3	11	13.6	7
4. The Israeli media serve the occupation security interests in misleading, spreading rumors, and creating discord.	5	13	16.0	5
5. Israel is leading a quiet war with soft power by preoccupying people with superficial issues and distancing them from the main issue.	5	14	17.3	5
6. It seeks, through propaganda and promotion, to show the weaknesses of the Palestinian security establishment, in order to make it lose the confidence of the Palestinian street.	1	16	19.8	9
7. Using information warfare to serve Israeli interests by taking advantage of the superior technological security capabilities and mass media.	2	15	18.5	8
8. Relying on "ironing awareness", to spread in the consciousness of the Palestinian and Arab citizen a strong deterrent effect that prevents him from entering into a confrontation with the	9	16	19.8	3

Statement	Mode	frequencies	%	Ranking
occupation or its resistance.				
9. The Israeli security and military doctrine is based on killing, displacement, emptying the land, canceling the Palestinian identity and confiscating Palestinian natural resources.	10	33	40.7	1
10. Israel pursues a policy of propaganda and promotion as the best (democratic and technological) in a backward and reactionary environment.	1	22	27.2	9

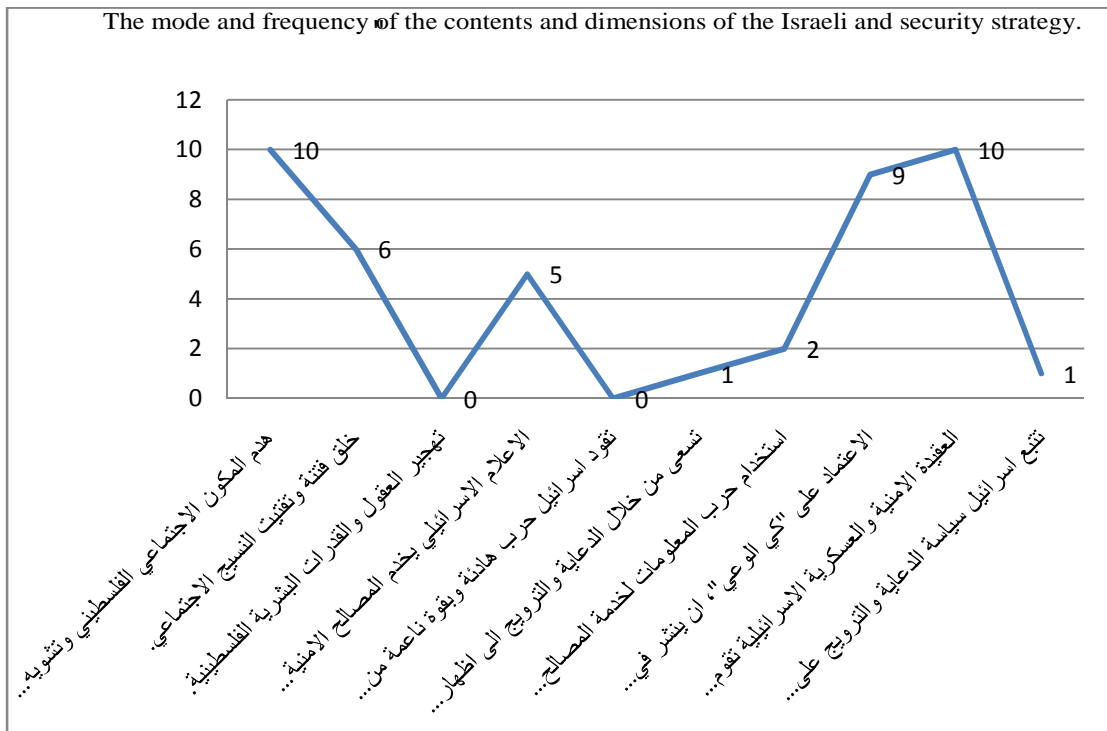


Fig. (1): The mode and frequency of the sample answers on the first axis (the contents and dimensions of the Israeli and security strategy).

Source: Prepared by the researcher.

The results of Table No. (6) indicate that most of the respondents' responses believe that the most dangerous and important contents and components are those that are based on killing, displacement, emptying the land and canceling the Palestinian identity. Palestinian.

This result was similar to the findings of Qassem's study (2007), which showed Israel's ability to achieve a number of psychological warfare goals in the Al-Aqsa Intifada (achieving the goal of singling out the opponent, isolating Palestinians at the Arab and international levels, ironing Palestinian awareness to lower expectations, change trends, upset morale, targeting psychological and social security, destroying the unity of the Palestinian people, creating contradictions among the Palestinians, achieving the deterrence factor and misleading world public opinion). This result was also similar to the findings of the Zain study (2020), which confirmed that the Jordanian security strategy is compelled to address all issues affecting its political, security and social stability due to its exposure to many terrorist attempts to undermine the security and stability of Jordan, which corresponds to the approach adopted in the Israeli security strategy, which is based on consolidating, strengthening and developing its military power, with the aim of weakening the capabilities of the Palestinians to resist and confront in order to obtain their legitimate rights.

While this result contradicted the findings of a study of a Ludmia (2010), which showed that the failure to solve the internal problems of the southern Mediterranean countries and resolve conflicts resulted from the failure of the European Union's security strategy, which was reflected in the increase of immigration, high crime rates and security instability in the European Union countries. This result also contradicted the findings of

a Taweel study (2010), which concluded that the American failure to contain the Chinese military power and establish military alliances with it has led to the growth of its power and its struggle to control its regional surroundings and influence the neighboring countries, thus threatening US interests in the Southeast Asia.

Thus, the researcher believes that the Israeli government is subject to the control of the Israeli security and military establishment, which in turn sets policies and imposes them on the Israeli government, regardless of its orientation, and it is the main weight in the decision based on reasons and concerns of security need, this is reflected in all the procedures taken by successive Israeli governments to protect, to keep it in an Arab region dominated by fear, anxiety and wars.

Result of answering the second question:

The second question stated that "What are the tangible effects on Palestinian social behavior resulting from the implementation of security strategies that successive Israeli governments have sought to implement?"

In order to answer the second question, the mode and frequencies were found and the answers were arranged according to importance and related to (the second axis - B).

Table No. (7): shows the mode and percentages of the paragraphs related to the second axis

Statement	Mode	frequencies	%	Ranking
1. The increase in poverty and unemployment rates as a result of the economic blockade, which is the most influential factor in changing social behavior.	9	13	16.0	3

Statement	Mode	frequencies	%	Ranking
2. The high rate of drug abuse, robbery and murder, aimed at destroying Palestinian youth.	2	14	17.3	8
3. Corruption of the family, the woman and the mother, through which a proper upbringing and education takes place.	10	14	17.3	1
4. Distorting national concepts, moral and social values, and abandoning religious beliefs.	10	24	29.6	1
5. Recruiting agents, spies and saboteurs to form a breakthrough in the ranks of society and to undermine its cohesion.	1	10	12.3	9
6. Promoting and developing disagreements and conflicts, stirring up strife and fighting, and increasing violence.	7	19	23.5	4
7. Losing the value of knowledge and learning, and rejecting and displacing people of scientific and academic minds.	4	11	13.6	5
8. Promoting foreign and extraneous cultures against the Palestinian national culture.	4	15	18.5	5
9. Promote the culture of personal, factional and partisan interest at the expense of the public interest.	3	11	13.6	7
10. High rates of divorce, family disintegration and child homelessness.	1	35	43.2	9



Fig. (2): The mode and frequencies of the sample answers on the second axis
(dimensions and contents of the Israeli security strategy)

Source: Prepared by the researcher

The results of Table No. (7) indicate that the study sample believes that there is an impact of the Israeli security strategy on Palestinian social behavior, which came first through the main effects that appeared on Palestinian social behavior, which resulted from the implementation of the Israeli security strategy, the results appeared in the Palestinian social component, and through the distortion of national concepts, values, moral and social, abandonment of religious beliefs, while the lowest of them is

dangerous, through which the recruitment of agents, spies and saboteurs resulted in the formation of a breakthrough in the ranks of society and undermining its cohesion.

This result contradicted the findings of the study of Al-Masry and Awad (2015), which showed that the Israeli strategy will not be able to survive, continue and expand at the expense of the peoples of the region (especially Palestinians and Lebanese), which means its failure to manage the situation, but rather its adherence to the traditional pattern in a dynamic world. A change that will upset the balance and lead to its loss of many of the gains it has achieved, the internal frustration of the peoples of the region will increase, which threatens that Israel will face more severe future wars and affect its stability and security.

Thus, we conclude that there is a failure to prove the existence of the Palestinian security establishment, which stood helpless in the face of imposing a reality and proving the security point of view and security policies on the Palestinian governments, and the ability to create influence and modification in the Palestinian social behavior, as to this day no Palestinian security or military doctrine has been approved. Primarily, it defines (who is the strategic enemy), and real measures and steps have not been taken to support the steadfastness and steadfastness of the Palestinian people.

Result of answering the third question:

The third question stated that, "What are the contents and dimensions of the Palestinian security strategy that the Palestinian street has touched, which sought to consolidate the steadfastness of the Palestinian citizens on their land and defend their interests to limit the effects of the Israeli security strategy?"

To answer the third question, means and percentages of the study sample responses related to the third axis (the contents and dimensions of the Palestinian security strategy) were found, and the following table shows these results.

Table No. (8): shows the Means, standard deviations, and the relative importance of the study sample answers on the third axis (the contents and dimensions of the Palestinian security strategy to limit the effects of the Israeli security strategy)

Statement	Mode	frequencies	%	Ranking
1. Reinforcement and strengthening of the Palestinian social component, identity and steadfastness, and Palestinian rights.	2.20	.84	55.0	Low
2. The unification and harmony of all components and social classes of Palestinian society.	2.01	.64	50.3	Low
3. Raise the status of creative minds and absorb intellectual energies.	1.80	.68	45.0	Low
4. Exposing the Israeli media schemes and tools, and unifying the resistant media discourse.	1.99	.77	49.8	Low
5. Confronting and exposing the Israeli psychological war (soft power) and directing the citizen towards major issues.	2.01	.73	50.3	Low
6. Raising the citizens' confidence in the security services and in their political leadership and enhancing national motives.	2.26	.80	56.5	Low
7. Creating innovative tools and methods to	1.94	.68	48.5	Low

Statement	Mode	frequencies	%	Ranking
resist the Israeli disinformation war.				
8. Motivating the citizen to create and innovate tools of steadfastness and steadfastness, in response to all national aspirations.	1.99	.73	49.8	Low
9. The Palestinian security and military doctrine is based on the principle of defending Palestinian national interests.	2.21	.86	55.3	Low
10. Accountability of Israeli agents and associated parties, and imposing severe punishment.	1.83	.77	45.8	Low
The overall score for the third axis (contents and dimensions of the Palestinian security strategy)	2.02	0.75	50.6	Low

The results in Table No. (8) show that there is a low degree in the study sample regarding the existence of clear implications and dimensions that the Palestinian street has touched within the Palestinian security strategy, and that they have no confidence in the existence of a Palestinian security strategy, with an average of (2.02), which represented (50.6%)). As the study sample sees a decrease in their confidence in the Palestinian security strategy, and that it has failed to achieve the national ambition, and that, exclusively, 55% of those surveyed do not believe that the Palestinian security and military doctrine is based on the principle of defending Palestinian national interests, also they do not believe that the doctrine is based on strengthening and strengthening

the Palestinian social components, stabilizing identity, strengthening steadfastness, and consolidating national rights. Approximately 57% of the respondents do not trust that this doctrine works to raise the citizen's confidence in the security services and in his political leadership and to strengthen national motives. Moreover, nearly 50% of the respondents do not believe that this doctrine works to unify and harmonize all components and social classes of Palestinian society, and that it also does not work to confront and expose Israeli plans and psychological warfare (soft power) and direct the Palestinian citizen towards major issues.

This result was similar to the findings of the Shrouf study (2010), which showed the absence of a realistic and applicable Palestinian security doctrine that meets the basic needs in building the state, and is consistent with geopolitical developments, and the weak role of the Palestinian security establishment in providing security and stability. This result was also similar to the findings of Abu Moore's study (2014), which showed that the reasons for the lack of confidence of the Palestinian citizens in their leaders and organizations are due to the shift from the principle of liberation and defense of Palestinian constants to the demand for the state within the political program of the Palestine Liberation Organization. In the same regard, the study of Jaqman et al. (2013) confirmed that the main reason for the decline in the status and confidence of Palestinian citizens in the Palestinian political leadership is due to the lack of a clear vision it has about the nature of the political system required for the state or the Palestinian Authority, but rather came as a result of temporary political conditions in order for it to be amenable. This result is also similar to the findings of Al-Ferjani (2008) study, which showed low degree of practice of reform and administrative development strategies and their negative impact on the security of Palestinian society,

as one of the tasks of the Palestinian police is to eliminate negative phenomena and practices that threaten the security of society. This result is also similar to the findings of the Abu Hammam study (2014), which showed the existence of an influential and statistically significant role for administrative information systems in achieving information security in the Palestinian police apparatus, and the weak performance of the Palestinian police in achieving its tasks as a result of the system's inadequacy of different departments, and the slow pace of obtaining information and making decisions, and weak information security protection. This result also coincided with the findings of the Abu Ajeeb study (2014), which showed that the occupying forces or the aggressor forces resort to pressure and control over programs and projects of humanitarian institutions in war zones to prevent them from providing food and medicine, thus motivating the occupied countries and peoples to turn towards violent reactions, which created a state of instability, whether in the occupied or under occupation, and there is a weakness among the citizens in the ability of the government or the system to liberate and get rid of the occupation, and thus the concept of the preventive security triangle has been undermined (acceptance, protection and deterrence). However, this result contradicts the results of the Jeraisy study (2015), which showed the success of the Palestinian resistance in confronting the Israeli occupation has emerged in (military surprise, brainwashing, military data), thus Palestinian state agencies and organizations were able to achieve psychological warfare goals in the face of the Israeli occupation .

Result of answering the fourth question:

The fourth question stated that "What are the positive effects resulting from the application of Palestinian security strategies on Palestinian social behavior to reduce the effects of the Israeli security strategy?"

In order to answer the fourth question of the study, means and percentages of the study sample responses to the paragraphs related to the fourth axis (the contents and dimensions of the Palestinian security strategy) were found, the following table shows these results.

Table No. (9): shows the means, standard deviations, and the relative importance of the study sample responses on the fourth axis (the impact of Palestinian security strategies on Palestinian social behavior to reduce the effects of the Israeli security strategy)

Statement	Mode	frequencies	%	Ranking
1. The regulations, laws, and procedures leading to the protection of the Palestinian citizen and the Palestinian national interests were developed.	2.28	.71	57.1	Low
2. Civil rights were protected and respected, good treatment, and human rights observed when implementing arrest and other procedures, and punishing anyone who violated them.	2.28	.75	57.1	Low
3. An approach of openness and transparency was followed between the security services and the citizen to gain confidence.	1.89	.67	49.5	Low
4. Bulletins, seminars, radio and television episodes were presented to address the public and create a state of cultural security awareness that strengthens	2.51	.78	62.75	Medium

Statement	Mode	frequencies	%	Ranking
steadfastness and reduces misinformation and destructive rumors.				
5. Security awareness and understanding are created to raise the feeling in fighting crime and criminality.	2.50	.66	62.5	Medium
6. Support and protection were provided to civil and local community institutions, and aid and advice was provided to create strong institutions.	2.21	.72	55.2	Low
7. The ranks were united, discord was discarded, and infiltrations and destructive actions were revealed.	1.88	.60	46.9	Low
8. National organizations and parties have been involved, listen to their needs, and direct activity to confront the Israeli security machine.	1.98	.76	49.4	Low
9. The Palestinian security doctrine was endorsed and defined after involving all relevant sectors in developing and then disclosing and publishing it.	1.78	.70	44.5	Low
10. Palestinian security has responded to all national aspirations and adhered to them.	2.02	.61	50.6	Low
The overall score for the fourth axis (the impact of Palestinian security strategies on Palestinian social behavior to reduce the effects of the Israeli security strategy)	2.13	0.70	53.3	Low

The results of Table No. (9) show that there is a low degree (opposition) to the impact of Palestinian security strategies on Palestinian social behavior, as the results showed that 53.3% of the respondents, with 2.13 mean, believe that there are positive effects

that have been observed on Palestinian social behavior following the implementation of dimensions and contents Palestinian security strategy. Approximately 75% of the respondents oppose that the regulations, laws, procedures leading to the protection of the Palestinian citizen and the Palestinian national interests have been developed, they also oppose that this strategy is based on the protection and respect of civil rights, good treatment and respect for human rights when implementing arrest procedures and imposing punishment for each person who violates. Also, 62% of them do not agree that bulletins were presented, seminars, radio and television seminars were held to address the public and create a state of cultural security awareness that contributes to strengthening steadfastness and reduces disinformation and destructive rumors. In addition, approximately 60% oppose that security awareness and understanding have been created to raise awareness in the fight against crime and criminality, and that approximately 55% disagree that support and protection have been provided to civil and local community institutions and that aid and advice have been provided to create strong institutions.

Result of answering the fifth question:

The fifth question stated that "What are the means and methods through which societal motives and feelings can be promoted and national belonging that lead to raising the confidence of the Palestinian citizens in their political and societal leadership and security services to limit the effects of the Israeli security strategy?"

To answer the fifth question, mode and frequencies were found, and the answers were arranged according to importance for the paragraphs related to the fifth axis (means and

methods that help in strengthening national belonging and modifying Palestinian social behavior). The following table shows these results.

Table No. (10): shows the mode and percentages of the paragraphs related to the fifth question

Statement	Mode	Frequency	%	Ranking
1. Pursuing the Israeli agents and spies and imposing the maximum punishment	3	13	16	7
2. Pursuing bribery and corruption, fighting spoilers, and favoritism.	10	19	23.5	1
3. Unifying the media discourse, reformulating it, and choosing national words and terms to create a comprehensive national culture.	4	14	17.3	5
4. Observing education, building educational curricula and studying the history of the Palestinian struggle to enhance the culture of unity and defend national interests.	10	22	27.2	1
5. Promote the culture of investigating credibility and honesty, spreading good morals and including them as a subject taught at all educational levels.	4	13	16	5
6. Holding camps and an attempt to enhance the culture of resistance and struggle.	1	25	30.9	9
7. Combating poverty and unemployment, searching for alternatives, and creating a culture of innovation, creativity and self-reliance.	6	17	21	4
8. Giving greater priority to security considerations	2	16	19.8	8

Statement	Mode	Frequency	%	Ranking
in how to confront the Israeli security machine.				
9. Not to depend on foreign aid and support that allowed others to impose their agendas on an independent Palestinian decision.	1	12	14.8	9
10. Developing plans that serve national interests and be cumulative and take into account building on the above to achieve future goals.	10	15	18.5	1

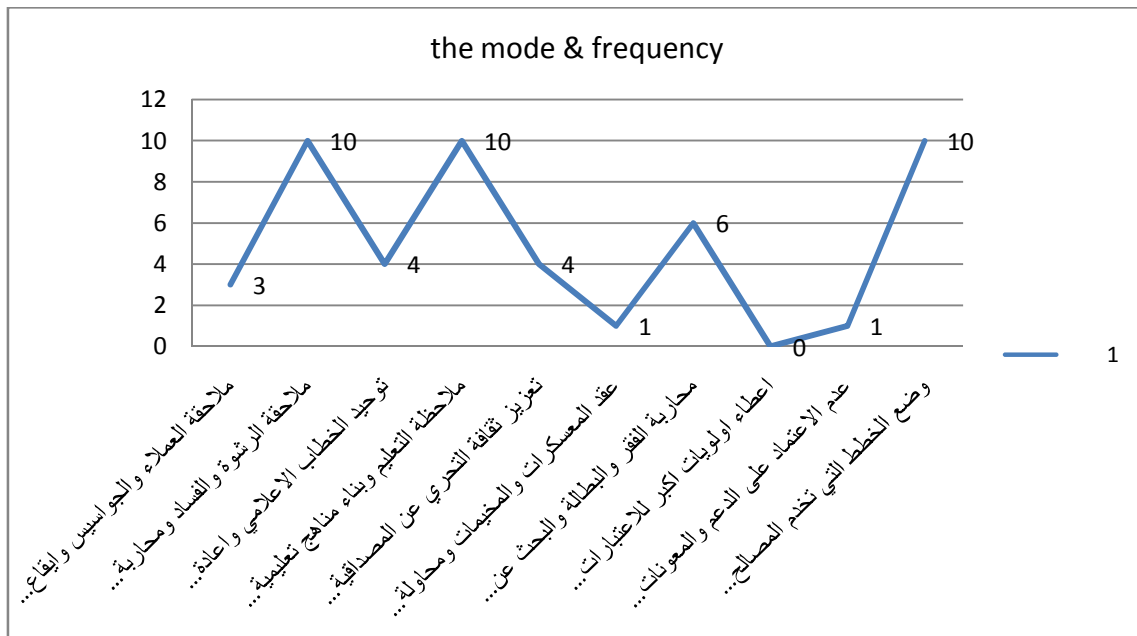


Fig. (3): The mode and frequency of the sample answers on the fifth axis (means and methods that help in enhancing national belonging and modifying social behavior)

Source: Prepared by the researcher.

The results of Table No. (10) related to the fifth axis (E) (means and methods that help in enhancing national belonging and modifying Palestinian social behavior), showed

there is a belief among most of the respondents that the following statements are the ones that can be followed in the modification of Palestinian social behavior, which can be included as part of the Palestinian security strategy, and that the most important considerations that should be taken care of is observing education, building educational curricula, studying the history of the Palestinian struggle, promoting the culture of unity and defending national interests, and that the phrase that has been given minimal importance is the one that advises against relying on foreign support and aid that allowed others to impose their agendas on the independent Palestinian decision.

4.2 Testing Hypothesis

The SPSS statistical analysis program was used for the purpose of testing the study hypotheses. The validity of the statistical treatments used after confirming the normal distribution of the answers were confirmed. The following are the results of those tests.

The result of testing the first hypothesis, H0-1:

The first hypothesis stated that "there are no statistically significant differences at the significance level (0.05) in the contents and dimensions of the Israeli security strategy due to their personal variables (gender, age, educational qualification, place of residence, profession)."

To test the first hypothesis, the following sub-hypotheses were derived:

The result of the first sub-hypothesis test H0 1-1

The first sub-hypothesis stated that "there are no statistically significant differences at the significance level (0.05) in the contents and dimensions of the Israeli security strategy due to the variable of gender."

To test the hypothesis, (t) test was used for independent samples using the Independent Sample t-test, and the following table shows that result.

Table No. (11): The result of the independent sample t-test applied to the first sub-hypothesis

	Gender	No.	Mean	Std	t-value	Sig.
Contents and dimensions of the Israeli Security strategy	Male	65	2.05	.54	.84	.402
	female	16	1.93	.43		

The results of Table No. (11) indicate that there are no statistically significant differences at (0.05) significance level between males and females regarding the concept of the contents and dimensions of the Israeli security strategy. Both males and females agree that there is a clear Israeli security doctrine and strategy. Where (t) calculated is (0.84), which is lower than its tabulated value at (0.402) significant level, which is thus not statistical. Accordingly, the null hypothesis was accepted, which states that there are no statistically significant differences, at (0.05) significance level between respondents' answer toward the contents and dimensions of the Palestinian security strategy due to their gender.

The result of the second sub-hypothesis test, H0 1-2

The second sub-hypothesis stated that "there are no statistically significant differences at (0.05) significance level between respondents' answers toward the contents and dimensions of the Israeli security strategy due to their (age, educational qualification, housing and occupation)."

To test the second hypothesis, ONE WAY ANOVA test was used, the following table shows those results.

Table No. (12) the result of the One-Way ANOVA test applied to the second sub-hypothesis

Independent variables		Sum of squares	df	Mean square	F-value	Sig.
Age	Between groups	.297	3	.099	.357	.785
	Within groups	21.369	77	.278		
	Total	21.665	80			
Educational Level	Between groups	2.526	3	.842	3.387*	.022
	Within groups	19.139	77	.249		
	Total	21.665	80			
Place of Residence	Between groups	1.370	2	.685	2.634	.078
	Within groups	20.295	78	.260		
	Total	21.665	80			
Career	Between groups	.485	3	.162	.587	.625
	Within groups	21.181	77	.275		
	Total	21.665	80			

* Statistically Significant at 0.05

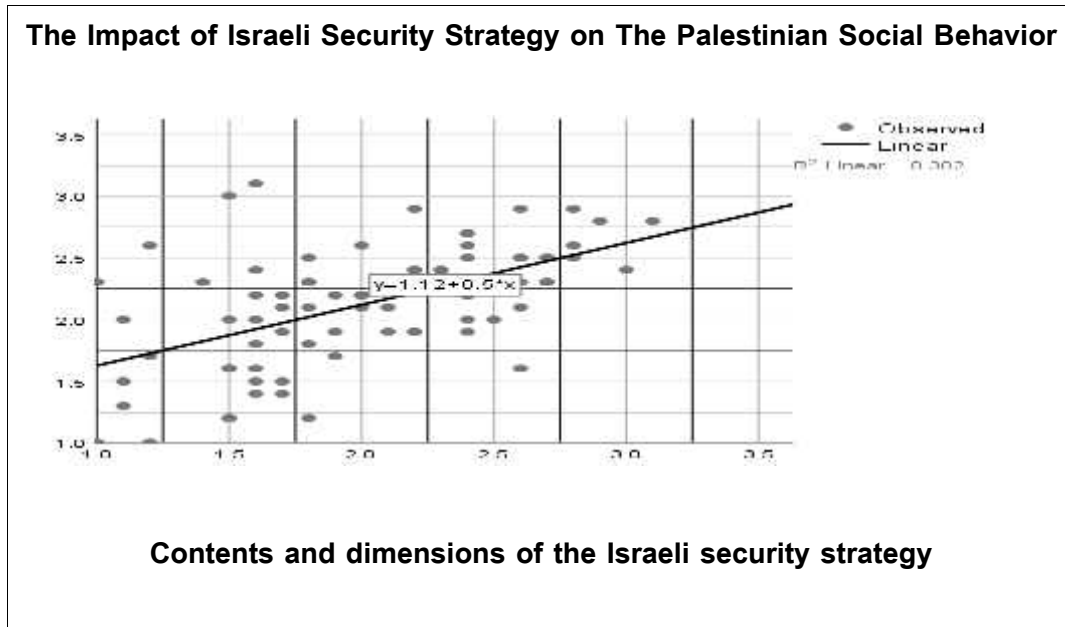


Fig. (4): Diagram showing the impact of Israeli security strategies on Palestinian social behavior

Source: Prepared by the researcher.

The results of Table No. (12) indicate that there are no statistically significant differences at (0.05) significance level between respondents' answers toward the contents and dimensions of the Palestinian security strategy according to their (age, Place of Residence and career), meaning that all those included in the sample regardless of their age, place of residence and their careers agree that there is no Palestinian security doctrine, on the other hand, the results showed that there are statistically significant differences in the contents and dimensions of the Palestinian security strategy depending on the educational level variable, to explain these differences, LSD test was applied for dimensional comparisons, the following table shows these results.

Table No. (13): the result of the LSD test applied to the second sub-hypothesis to find the differences between the sample answers according to the scientific qualification variable

	Tawjihi or less	Diploma	Bachelor	Higher education
Tawjihi or less		0.194	*0.372-	*0.222-
Diploma	0.194-		*0.567-	0.417-
Bachelor	*0.372	*0.567		0.150
Higher education	*0.222	0.417	0.150-	

Statistically significant at 0.05*

The results of Table No. (13) indicate that there are statistically significant differences between the following categories:

- Between the category of (Bachelor) and the two categories (High School and less) and (Diploma), in favor of Bachelor degree.

- Between the categories of (higher education) and (awja'hi or less), in favor of higher education.

By reviewing the results of Table No. (12), it is evident that there are less significant differences in the variable of the place of residence, and to clarify those differences, LSD test was applied, where the following table shows these results.

Table No. (14) the result of the LSD test applied to the third hypothesis to find the differences between the sample answers according to the variable of the place of residence.

	City	Village	Refugee camp
City		*0.298-	0.181-
Village	*0.298		0.117
Refugee camp	0.181	0.117-	

* Statistically significant and 0.05

The results of Table No. (14) indicate that there are statistically significant differences between the residents of the village and those who live in the city, in favor of the residents of the village (this means that the residents of the village have a high view of the Israeli security strategy in exchange for its relatively low opinion among the city's residents), which is attributed to the high number and size of the Israeli attacks and assaults against the citizens living in Palestinian villages, whether the occupation army forces or the settlers' herds (killing, destruction, terror, house demolitions, stalking and persecution), which shows that the dimensions and contents of this strategy aim to effect a change in social behavior of the Palestinian citizen in general, which affected the residents of the villages more clearly.

We conclude from the foregoing that the higher the educational attainment of the study sample, the greater their attitudes towards the contents and dimensions of the Israeli

security strategy, and that the villagers have tendencies that support the contents and dimensions of that strategy more than the residents of the city and the camp.

The result of the second hypothesis test, H0-2

The second hypothesis stated that "there is no statistical effect at the (0.05) significance level on the contents and dimensions of the Palestinian security strategy on Palestinian social behavior."

To test the second hypothesis, Simple Linear Regression analysis was applied, the following table shows that result.

Table No. (15): The result of the Simple Linear Regression Analysis test applied to the second hypothesis

Model	Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.
	B	Std. Error	Beta		
Const.	1.122	.178		6.290	.000
Contents and dimensions of the Palestinian security strategy and its effect on the Palestinian social behavior	.500	.085	.550	5.850	.000

The results of Table No. (15) show that there is a statistical effect at (0.05) significance level on the contents and dimensions of the Palestinian security strategy on Palestinian social behavior, to demonstrate this effect, the following equation was used:

$$Y = \text{const.} + \beta X$$

$$\text{Palestinian social behavior} = 1.12 + 0.5X$$

This confirms the positive impact of the contents and dimensions of the Palestinian security strategy on Palestinian social behavior, as whenever there is an increase of one degree in the consolidation of the Palestinian security doctrine, we expect an increase in positive social behavior by 50%.

The result of the third hypothesis test, H0-3

The third hypothesis stated that "there is no statistical effect at the (0.05) significance level in the contents and dimensions of the Israeli security strategy on Palestinian social behavior."

To test the third hypothesis, Simple Linear Regression analysis was applied, the following table shows that result.

Table No. (16): The result of the Simple Linear Regression Analysis test applied to the third hypothesis

Model	Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.
	B	Std. Error	Beta		
Const.	2.270	.122		18.540	.000
Contents and dimensions of the Israeli security strategy and its effect on the Palestinian social behavior	.585	.021	.952	27.625	.000

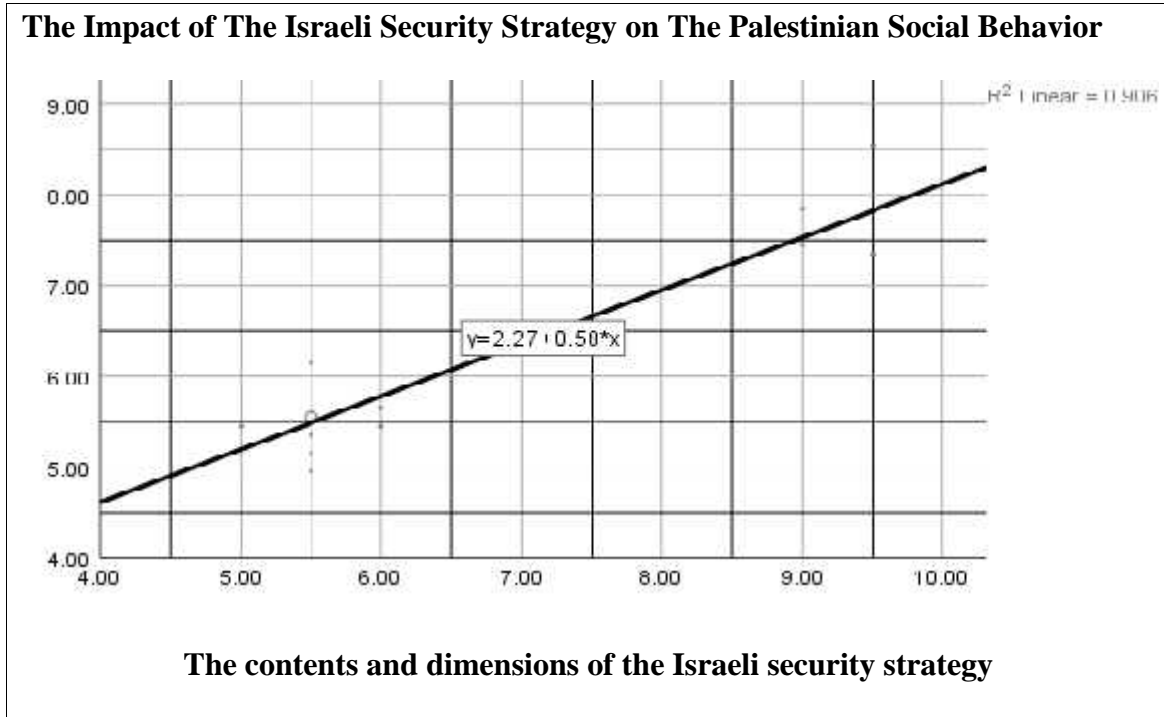


Fig. (5): A diagram showing the impact of the Israeli security strategy on Palestinian social behavior

Source: Prepared by the researcher.

The results of Table No. (16) show that there is a statistical effect at (0.05) the significance level on the contents and dimensions of the Israeli security strategy on Palestinian social behavior, and to demonstrate this effect, the following equation was used.

$$Y = \text{const.} + \beta X$$

$$\text{Palestinian social behavior} = 2.27 + 0.585X$$

This confirms that there is a positive impact of the contents and dimensions of the Israeli security strategy on Palestinian social behavior, as whenever there is an increase of one degree in the consolidation of the Palestinian security doctrine, we expect an increase in positive social behavior by 58.8%.

As it was evident in the results of the analysis that the entrenchment of Israeli procedures, even in one degree, results in 58% of the change in Palestinian social behavior, and in return, establishing one unit of Palestinian security procedures results in 50% of the change in Palestinian social behavior, and this indicates that the government of the Palestinian Authority and the Palestinian Security Institution earnestly work to approve a serious security and military doctrine, and then urgently approve a security strategy aimed in every sense of the word to protect the interests and existence of the Palestinian people on their land and around the world, and accordingly, double efforts must be made and all energies devoted to the success of the Palestinian security institution in order to face the strategic procedures of the Israeli security forces and trying to thwart its destructive plans with the aim of protecting the Palestinian social component, making a clear impact in changing the Palestinian social behavior, and at the same time, if things are left as they are and the indifference, neglect and indifference prevails at all levels and Palestinian components, the negative decline in the Palestinian social situation will increase more and more.

The result of the fourth hypothesis test, H0-3

The fourth hypothesis stated that "there is no statistical effect at (0.05) significance level in the Palestinian security implications and dimensions on the Israeli measures (direct / indirect) resulting from the implementation of the contents and dimensions of the Israeli security strategy."

Where a binary logistic regression analysis was applied, the following table shows that result.

Table (17): Binary logistic regression analysis applied to the fourth hypothesis

	Variables in the Equation						
		B	S.E.	Wald	df	Sig.	Exp(B)
the Palestinian security implications and dimensions on the Israeli measures (direct / indirect) resulting from the implementation of the contents and dimensions of the Israeli security strategy	Constant	.626	.926	.457	1	.499	1.870
	Arrest	-.073	.442	.027	1	.869	.930
	Constant	.286	1.039	.076	1	.783	1.331
	The confiscation of land	-.745	.523	2.031	1	.154	.475
	Constant	.065	1.074	.004	1	.952	1.067
	Home demolished	-.706	.542	1.700	1	.192	.494
	Constant	.505	.975	.268	1	.605	1.657
	The martyrdom of a family member	-.690	.484	2.032	1	.154	.502
	Constant	.097	.931	.011	1	.917	1.102
	Stalk	-.339	.451	.564	1	.453	.713
	Constant	-.116	.900	.017	1	.898	.891
	Monitoring	.143	.432	.110	1	.741	1.154
	Constant	-.935	1.087	.740	1	.390	.393
	Blackmail	-.194	.528	.136	1	.713	.823
	Constant	-.919	.944	.948	1	.330	.399
	Threat	.165	.449	.135	1	.714	1.179
	Constant	1.774	1.147	2.392	1	.122	5.893
	Arresting family member	-.183	.542	.113	1	.736	.833
	Constant	1.844	1.356	1.850	1	.174	6.324
	Direct exposure to an acquaintance	.057	.653	.008	1	.930	1.059

The results of Table No. (17) show that there is no statistically significant effect at (0.05) significance level for the contents and dimensions of the Palestinian strategy on direct and indirect Israeli security measures, and this explains that all those included in the sample agree that there is no real security doctrine of the Palestinian on the ground.

When examining each dimension and the contents of the Israeli security strategy separately, it becomes evident that the application of the Palestinian security strategy and the Palestinian security doctrine leads to a decline in the implementation of direct and indirect Israeli security procedures, land confiscation by approximately 75%, 71% in home demolition policy, as well as a decrease in the number of martyrs by 69%, in addition to a decrease in the rate of prosecution and stalking by 34%, the results showed a decrease in extortion by 19%, and a decrease in arrests of any of the family members by 18%. In exchange for all of this, Israeli measures will be taken in order to consolidate this decline and due to the uncertainty on the Israeli side to take additional steps to cover the weakness in the implementation of this strategy, as it is evident that the monitoring increased by 14%, an increase in the threat by 17%, in addition to an increase in direct exposure to an acquaintance and relatives by 6%.

From this, it is possible to reconsider adopting a strong Palestinian security doctrine and work to install deliberate measures that strengthen this belief and which aim to enhance the stability and steadfastness of the Palestinian people on a land and protect their rights and reconciliation from the systematic and continuous Israeli aggression.

CHAPTER FIVE:

RESULTS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

5.1 The Results

Based on the findings of the field study, the results of the study can be summarized as follows:

1. There is a belief among the respondents, to a high degree, that one of the most important procedures that the Israeli forces follow towards citizens with the aim of creating negative behavior in them, keeping them away from participating in major national issues, and creating a state of terror and intimidation, is represented in direct measures such as (arrest). Medium and low scores for these direct actions, which are represented by (confiscation of lands, house demolitions, the martyrdom of a family member, stalking and stalking).
2. As for the indirect measures carried out by the Israeli occupation army, a group of them emerged in a high degree (arrest of a family member, direct exposure to an acquaintance, and the indirect measures came in medium and low degrees for each of the following measures (surveillance, blackmail, threat).
3. The sample of respondents confirms that there are a set of dimensions and implications for the Israeli security strategy aimed at influencing Palestinian social behavior and bringing about change in beliefs and attitudes, with high degrees, in contrast to the low tangible Palestinian security strategic contents and dimensions facing it, which are highlighted in the following:
 - The Israeli security strategy is based on destroying the Palestinian social component and distorting the Palestinian identity, and in return there is

strengthening and strengthening the Palestinian social components, stabilizing identity steadfastness, and fixing Palestinian rights at a low level.

- As this Israeli strategy is based on creating discord and fragmenting the Palestinian social components, in return for the Palestinian strategy is based on the unification, harmony and harmony of all components and classes of Palestinian society to a minimal degree.
 - The Israeli strategy depends on raising awareness of the Palestinian citizens to keep them away from resisting the occupation by creating a strong deterrent effect and to an important degree. On the other hand, the Palestinian strategy is based on exposing and exposing Israeli media schemes and tools, and unifying the resistance in the media discourse to a low degree.
 - The Israeli strategy also focuses on killings, displacement, emptying of land, canceling of identity and confiscation of Palestinian natural resources. In contrast, the Palestinian security and military doctrine is based on the principle of defending Palestinian national interests to a minimal degree.
4. Whereas, from the respondents' viewpoint, a set of Israeli security strategic dimensions and implications came to a lesser and less important degree, represented by:
- The displacement of Palestinian minds and human capabilities, and in return for that, the Palestinian strategy is based on raising the status of those with creative minds and absorbing intellectual energies to a low degree.
 - The Israeli media serve the occupying security interests by misleading, spreading rumors, and creating discord. In return, the Palestinian strategy

creates innovative tools and methods to resist the Israeli disinformation war, to a minimal degree.

- There is a method of soft power by engaging people with superficial issues, while the sample of respondents believes that confronting and exposing the Israeli psychological war and directing the citizen towards the main issues takes place in a low degree.
 - The Israeli security strategy works to show the weakness of the Palestinian security establishment, to make it lose the confidence of the Palestinian street. On the other hand, there is an endeavor by the Palestinian security strategy to raise the citizens' confidence in the security services and their political leadership, and to reinforce the national motives to a low degree.
 - The Israeli security strategy uses information warfare based on the superiority of security technological capabilities and the media. The Israeli strategy also works to broadcast propaganda and promotion campaigns as the first democratic and technological state in a backward and reactionary environment, while the Palestinian strategy seeks to motivate the citizen to create and innovate tools of steadfastness and steadfastness. A response to all Palestinian conflicts, to a low degree.
5. A set of negative effects emerged on Palestinian social behavior resulting from the application of Israeli security strategies in several key issues, as there is a belief among the study sample that among the most negative effects was (the increase in poverty and unemployment rates resulting from the economic blockade, the Israeli efforts to spoil the upbringing, the soundness of children through corruption of the family, the woman and the mother, distorting national

concepts, moral and social values, abandoning religious beliefs of the Palestinian citizen, the increase in disagreements, conflicts, and strife and infighting with the increase in violence).

6. The study sample also sees the existence of a set of negative effects on Palestinian social behavior resulting from the implementation of the Israeli security strategy and to lesser degrees, which are represented in (the increase in drug abuse, theft and combat crimes, the recruitment of agents, spies and saboteurs, the disturbance of internal cohesion, the low value of knowledge, learning and the increase in the number of immigrants of scientific and academic minds, preference for alien cultures over the Palestinian national culture, the promotion of the culture of personal, factional and partisan interest at the expense of the public interest, high rates of divorce, family disintegration and child homelessness).
7. As for the tangible positive effects on the Palestinian social behavior resulting from the implementation of Palestinian security strategies, the results showed the presence of moderate degrees in creating awareness and security understanding to raise the feeling in the fight against crime and crime, where it strengthens resilience and reduces acts of disinformation and destructive rumors.
8. However, the sample of respondents believes that there are positive effects, to low degrees, resulting from the application of Palestinian security strategies on Palestinian social behavior, civil rights, good treatment and observance of human rights when implementing arrest and other procedures and inflicting punishment on anyone who violates, to a low degree, and that there is a decline in the approach of openness and transparency between the security services and

the citizen to gain confidence, the provision of support and protection for civil and local community institutions and the provision of aid and advice to create Palestinian institutions, the efforts to unify the ranks and reject the disruptive actions are at a low level, the involvement of national organizations and parties and listening to their needs and directing the activity to confront the Israeli security machine came at a low level, and there is a low belief among the respondents that the approval and definition of the doctrine Palestinian security services after involving all relevant sectors in a situation, it was then disclosed and published at a low level, and the degree of Palestinian security response to all national aspirations and commitment to them was also low.

9. The results showed that one of the most prominent means and methods through which social motives and sentiments can be raised in order to enhance national belonging and raise the confidence of the Palestinian citizens in their political and societal leadership and the security services has emerged in the measures aimed at pursuing bribery and corruption, fighting spoilers, favoritism, as well as working to observe education, building educational curricula and studying the history of the Palestinian struggle to enhance the culture of unity and defend national interests. The sample of respondents also believes that developing plans that serve national interests are cumulative and take into account building on the above to achieve future goals to a high degree.
10. While the results showed the presence of average degrees of means and methods aimed at improving societal motives and feelings and enhancing national belonging by unifying the media discourse, reformulating it, selecting national words and terms to create a comprehensive national culture, while working to

enhance the culture of investigating credibility and honesty, spreading good morals and including them as a teaching material, at all educational levels, the orientation towards combating poverty and unemployment, searching for alternatives, creating a culture of innovation, creativity and self-reliance.

11. The results showed that there are low scores among the sample of respondents towards the means and methods that can be followed in order to raise societal motives and feelings and enhance national belonging by working to prosecute agents and spies and inflict the maximum types of punishment on them, strive towards holding camps and an attempt to enhance the culture of resistance and struggle, greater priorities for security considerations in how to confront the Israeli security machine, not relying on foreign support and aid which allowed others to impose their agendas on the independent Palestinian decision, to a low degree.
12. The study showed that there were no statistically significant differences between respondents towards the contents and dimensions of the Palestinian security strategy according to the variables (gender, age, place of residence, and career), and the existence of statistically significant differences according to the educational level variable in favor of holders of (bachelor's and higher education), which means that the higher the level of academic qualification, the greater the degree of understanding and awareness of the implications and dimensions of the Palestinian security strategy for the sample of respondents.
13. And that there is a positive statistically significant impact of the contents and dimensions of the Palestinian security strategy on Palestinian social behavior by (0.5) degree, and the existence of a positive statistically significant effect of the

contents and dimensions of the Israeli security strategy on Palestinian social behavior by (0.58) degree.

14. The results showed that there was no statistically significant impact of the Palestinian security implications and dimensions towards Israeli (direct / indirect) procedures. However, the degree of influence was high for each of the procedures (arrest, surveillance, extortion, threats, arrest of a family member, direct exposure to anyone), with moderate degrees of influence for prosecution and stalking procedures, and a low degree of influence for each of (land confiscation, martyrdom of a family member) procedures.

Concerning the **personal interviews**, it was found that all that was discussed about the contents and dimensions of the Israeli security strategy, and the impact of these contents on the Palestinian social behavior and the resulting negative manifestations about it. The results of the respondents agreed to a large extent with what the interviewees said, which confirms that the most prominent Israeli measures towards the Palestinian citizen are aimed at creating a negative situation for them.

It was also found that there is agreement to a large extent between the results of the respondents and with the people in the interviews, that the set of dimensions and contents in the Israeli security strategy aimed at influencing the Palestinian social behavior and the desire for change in beliefs and attitudes to high degrees, in contrast to the low content and tangible Palestinian security strategic dimensions in confronting them.

In the interviews, they spoke about a set of contents and dimensions of the Israeli security strategy, the most important of which focused on killing, displacement, evacuating the land from its original inhabitants, and distorting the Palestinian identity. Divorce rates, in addition to a distortion in national concepts and a decline in interest in the scientific and research fields, and then away from the exploitation of the land and all natural resources after the high indifference resulting from the Israeli economic blockade and the dependence of the Palestinian economy on the dominant Israeli economy.

In addition to the items and axes of the Palestinian security strategy, which showed a state of weakness and regression, but it has tendencies to defend national interests and strengthen the Palestinian identity, it was noted that there is slack and weakness in the Palestinian security institution.

In the personal interviews, they presented a set of advice on shifting Palestinian security to social work and away from serving the political goals resulting from the Oslo Accords and the resulting repercussions, and that one must go to defending interests and protecting the citizen and avoiding factional and partisanship and serving personal interests.

5.2 Recommendations

Based on the findings of the study, the researcher recommends that decision-makers in Palestine and those interested in security affairs to protect the Palestinian people and their capabilities, and in restoring their historical rights, work to achieve the following:

1. Since the Israeli security strategy is based on the principle of destroying the Palestinian social component, distorting the Palestinian identity and fragmenting the social components, the researcher recommends that the Palestinian security strategy adopt a policy of restoring the cohesion of the Palestinian society, through:
 - a. Raising the level of awareness among the Palestinian citizens of their social component and the concept of national identity, raising the level of awareness of the Palestinian security services that they assume the responsibilities they have towards the citizens, by adopting a set of mechanisms and procedures that must be followed, represented by:
 - Unifying the media discourse in harmony with the national goals (liberation and the establishment of an independent state, popular cohesion, freedom of opinion and religions, independence of decision ...) that are advocated by all segments of Palestinian society and away from partisan and sectarian tendencies and dependence on foreign interference.
 - Unifying the religious discourse, within official monitoring and guidance mechanisms, with the aim of presenting a comprehensive vision and definition of the concept of Palestinian identity, whether through a review of the history of the Palestinian struggle, and discussion of

societal issues, with clarification of the mechanisms that the Israeli security establishment follows in demolishing the Palestinian social component, and assigning these tasks to the imams of mosques, academics specialized in religious, social, political and cultural studies, as well as cultural and educational institutions in schools, universities and educational centers.

- Reviewing educational curricula in schools, community colleges and universities, focusing on the national education course, studying the history of the Palestinian people and their struggles, how to create tools to enhance their steadfastness and steadfastness, and revealing and exposing the Israeli Zionist schemes, which led to the change of those national concepts, and the retreat of students' interest in adhering to them.
- Holding educational and awareness seminars dealing with (strengthening steadfastness, adherence to the land, creating alternatives and self-reliance, cherishing the history of the Palestinian struggle, Arab and religious depth), and introducing Israeli security methods and tools aimed at distorting the concept of Palestinian identity, with the involvement of civil work organizations that are supporting the Palestinian issue, and conducting discussions of critical topics dealing with various points of view.
- Restoring the role of the family, the municipal and village councils, with the aim of strengthening the unity of the ranks and establishing the principle of collective human thinking instead of individualism and

nuclear families, and confronting destructive cultural projects that seek to dismantle the Palestinian family.

- Highlighting and exposing the Israeli media misinformation measures aimed at distorting the facts and considering the "Jewish people" the purest race, who lives in a reactionary Arab environment dominated by terrorism and backwardness, therefore the Palestinian media machine must work to refute those rumors, show the facts, and stir public, Arab and international opinion towards these destructive and systematic acts of distorting the Palestinian identity with its Arab and religious depth, and relying on international humanitarian law, human rights law, international agreements and decisions that give the Palestinian people the right to self-determination and build their independent state.
 - Stirring up international public opinion in support of the Palestinian issue to gain the largest number of supporters and to direct efforts towards introducing the Palestinian national identity (unity of the homeland, destiny, history, language, monotheistic religions, popular folklore ...), by establishing economic, social and cultural institutions that promote the concept of citizenship and patriotism of the Palestinians, internally and externally.
- b. Raising the level of citizens' confidence in the importance of the Palestinian security institution, as it became evident that the Palestinian security establishment is of little importance in the minds of the respondents, resulting from the repercussions of Israeli propaganda and promotion aimed

at losing the Palestinian street's confidence in its security apparatus.

Accordingly, work is required to:

- Develop the institutional work of the Palestinian security services, by formulating and defining key provisions for their security doctrine, and then working on rehabilitating, attracting and revealing qualified and efficient human cadres capable of analyzing and linking in solving problems, crises and challenges they face in order to fulfill the role assigned to them towards defeating the national constants and the achievement of its goals and the protection of the capabilities of the state and the Palestinian people in the face of the Israeli security strategy and its arbitrary procedures, as well as re-engineering the operations of the security institution, defining the responsibilities and the articulated tasks of each individual, while rebuilding qualifying institutions to return them to a leading position that is capable of stabilizing the pillars of the state under the national principles, with the establishment of a state of institutions, led by all Palestinian currents and sects, for the sake of liberation and independence from the Israeli occupation and its consequences.
- Disclosure of the procedures that the Palestinian security services take with citizens and ensure the implementation of the regulations and laws that regulate the relationship between agencies and citizens, with the aim of promoting the concept of transparency and good citizenship, in a way that guarantees achieving the principle of societal justice and equality.

- Involving the Palestinian security services in solving the problems of society and its pressing issues that frustrate its hopes and aspirations to achieve its simplest human, social and economic aspirations and demands, as it is imperative for the Palestinian leadership to work to involve the security services and all their specializations in formulating strategic decisions, uncovering the most prominent problems and providing solutions and applicable alternatives, cooperation and networking with institutions of the public and private sectors, civil institutions, unions and national unions, providing support and available capabilities, training and institutional development, with the activation of social security formations and popular and party institutions and pushing them to create a national reality and unitary community cohesion to reach a common formulation that is capable of uniting efforts to achieve national goals commensurate with aspirations reinforced by the principle of transparency, integrity and governance.
- Developing programs and activities of the Palestinian security media to restore consideration of the importance of the role entrusted to them in protecting the constants and national goals from the practices of the Israeli occupation and its security breaches, preventing crime and protecting national capabilities, which enhances mutual trust and unification of goals and constants, provided that it is part of the unified media discourse This can be done by revitalizing the media used, whether by developing national programs aimed at unifying efforts and endeavors to resolve conflicts and disputes, or by instilling the concept of

sound citizenship among all citizens and workers in the security media in order to create harmony and common visions that enhance steadfastness and national unity.

- Confronting the Israeli efforts aimed at "ironing out" the Palestinian consciousness, by reviving the concepts of Palestinian culture and patriotism, especially among the youth. To meet an active role for the Palestinian security services through the Palestinian media (radio, television, and social media) in restoring the importance of their role in preserving the capabilities of the Palestinian people, protecting their interests, and clarifying concepts, constants and national goals.
- c. Combating poverty and unemployment and promoting the principle of self-reliance and creating national alternatives, as the independence and sovereignty of the decision are based on the economic dimension, which is directly reflected in the social behavior of citizens, and accordingly, the Palestinian security leadership must work to achieve the following:
- Creating the official and popular national economic alternative, by setting strategic goals within the Palestinian national agenda, aimed at establishing productive economic projects based on Palestinian natural and human resources, while strengthening and supporting Palestinian national industries.
 - Reducing taxes on national products and commodities, in exchange for raising taxes and oversight, and raising the ceiling of specifications and standards for imported products and goods, by amending the regulations and laws governing import and export operations.

- Encouraging Palestinian capital (local and outside boarders) to invest in agricultural and industrial projects, such as establishing (projects to enhance water harvesting, "water buffers, wells", recycling solid waste, agricultural plant and animal projects, food processing ...), in order to provide worthy job opportunities with the interest and aspirations of graduates of universities and colleges of the Palestinian community, where an entry is achieved for them that will enrich them from thinking of emigrating abroad or working in Israeli settlements, in ways to achieve this, the researcher recommends the necessity of reformulating laws and legislations and directing productive activity towards those projects, while studying the Palestinian consumer market in order to diversify the national product, and achieving self-sufficiency, while fighting the import of the Israeli product in particular.
- The origin of the Palestinian-Israeli conflict lies in the element of land, which is reflected in the practices of the occupation army and the Zionist settlers with the aim of depriving the Palestinian citizen of investing his lands, especially those located in areas (B and C), which calls for work to direct the owners of the lands subject to those areas to cultivate them, and investing it, providing all supportive and encouraging means and tools, with the necessity of monitoring, follow-up, guidance and binding, imposing fines and penalties on those whose land is neglected, and providing rewards for those who invest in it, with the aim of creating a productive national conflict that protects the Palestinian land and

enhances the stability and steadfastness of the Palestinian people in their land and investing it in productive projects.

- Establishing projects based on information and modern technologies, and directing students to professional education, as well as establishing centers (institutes and laboratories in modern sciences: nano-sciences, genetics, genetics, biochemistry ...) for scientific research and studies targeting university graduates, especially those with scientific specializations and patent holders, which supports the process of resettlement of Palestinian minds and creativity.
 - Deduction of part of the general budget while obliging institutions in the item of social responsibility towards supporting people of minds and holding scientific competitions aimed at encouraging creativity and production in intellectual energies, in a way that supports his survival in his homeland, and provides him with future job opportunities and promising projects on the personal and community level.
2. The Israeli security doctrine in terms of mechanisms and practices is also based on operations (arrests, confiscation of lands, house demolitions, the martyrdom of a family member), as the popular and official trend was reinforcing and supportive of the families of the victims of the abusive occupation practices, which declined significantly as a result of the focus of the Israeli security strategy to confront these trends and limit them through the intensification of arrests, killings, confiscation of lands and house demolitions, in contradiction to the Palestinian security doctrine and the aspiration of the Palestinian people. Accordingly, the researcher considers the necessity of working to limit these

practices and their negative repercussions on Palestinian social behavior, through the following:

- a. The economic dimension: as the economic factor plays a large and influential role in the steadfastness of the Palestinian citizens and their stay in their land, and therefore the Palestinian leadership must work on:
 - Going to support the economic production sectors, with a focus on encouraging tourism and investing in projects that support domestic tourism (historical and religious), while encouraging Palestinian capital (at home and abroad) and in coordination with the security establishment, in addition to supporting traditional Palestinian industries that have proven their quality over decades.
 - Providing funds and resources (material and human) through national economic channels (the institutions of the Palestine Liberation Organization, "Samed Foundation, for example," the Zakat Fund) and the participation of Palestinian capital abroad in the establishment of economic projects linked to the organization inside and outside the borders of the homeland, thus achieving financial independence (informal), where to can activate the national role at the official and popular levels.
 - Criminalizing dealing with the Israeli product (specifically Israeli settlement goods), enacting laws and legislations that prohibit the import of any product or commodity available in the Palestinian market, while supporting the owners of national projects and protecting them economically, and enhancing citizen confidence in the national product.

b. The social dimension: which highlights the social and psychological condition that the Palestinian citizen and his family are exposed to resulting from the killings, arrests, displacement and the destruction of homes, which requires taking national measures at the psychological and social level to support the resilience and attitudes of the citizens, and this can be achieved by following a set of supportive treatment methods, most notably :

- Maximizing the status of the martyrs and the role of prisoners and detainees in the occupation prisons, and supporting them, while giving them a set of privileges (education, health, work), and providing decent housing for families whose homes were destroyed by the Israeli occupation army forces.
- Demonstrating the weakness of the social conditions of Israeli society, which suffers from disintegration and dissolution, as well as revealing the non-application of the principles of democracy advocated by it.
- Creating a culture of production instead of a culture of consumption and dependence, which strengthens the principle of social solidarity, strengthens family and national ties, and unifies the goal towards pride in the national product and working to improve it by various means.
- Establishing monitoring and investigation centers to uncover the fundamental concerns and problems that Palestinian society suffers from, and conducting social studies and research based on the principle of risk and crisis management, with the aim of identifying strengths to enhance them, showing weaknesses to address them, whether in public or private institutions, with a focus on solving social problems and the extraneous

phenomena on the Palestinian society (drug abuse, agents and spies, theft, family disintegration, the growing state of individualism, the change of national perceptions), provided that all economic, social and academic sectors are involved with the security services in drafting a national security agenda.

The study recommends to conduct future studies covering all areas and lands in which the Palestinians live, whether in the West Bank or the Gaza Strip and East Jerusalem, and Palestinian citizens abroad and countries in the diaspora, with the aim of obtaining valid results for generalization, and the recommendations presented are consistent with the goals adopted by the Palestinian security establishment in facing security methods that the Israeli influence on the Palestinian social behavior and aims to neutralize it and move it away from its patriotic, national and religious depth.

Conducting studies that compare the Israeli security strategy with the Palestinian security strategy within specific axes that can be measured and their impact on Palestinian social behavior, with a focus on the role of the Palestinian security services towards bringing about a change in Palestinian social behavior towards a culture of resistance and freedom from dependency, and building mutual trust as a device that protects capabilities and resources of the Palestinian people in exchange for the destructive Israeli war machine.

References

Resources

Holy Quran

Arabic References

Abd Rabbo, Muhammad (2012). Toward an Integrated Model for Strategic Planning in the Palestinian Authority Institutions: A Case Study of the Palestinian Ministry of Finance, an unpublished master's thesis, Al-Quds University, Abu Dis, Palestine.

Abu Dayya, Maher (2015). Mediation and favoritism in the civil service in Palestine and its impact on political development: the West Bank, an unpublished master's thesis, Planning and Political Development, An-Najah National University, Nablus, Palestine.

Abu Halba, Ali. "The Israeli psychological war", Palestine Online ,, (September 19, 2020), <https://felesteen.ps/post/>, visit date: 12/22/2020.

Abu Mazeed, Rajaa (2012). Media Discourse Analysis, Faculty of Arts, Department of Journalism and Media, Islamic University, Gaza, Palestine.

Adam, Muhammad. Technology and National Security, Al-Naba Magazine, Issue 44 (2013), <http://annabaa.org/nba> Date of visit: 5/9/2019.

Akili, Badr (2010). Models in National Security, the Israeli Model, Dar Al Jalil for Studies and Publishing, Amman, Jordan.

Al Badayneh, Diab (2010). National Security in the Age of Globalization, Amman, Jordan.

Al-Amleh, Muhammad (1990). Arab National Security, and the theory of its application in the face of Israeli security, Al-Jalil Publishing House, Amman, Jordan.

Al-Azzazi, Syed, "The key to closed doors for understanding security and its strategy," Arab Democratic Center for Strategic, Economic and Political Studies, (July 22, 2015), <https://democraticac.de/?p=17041>, date of visit: 1/12/2020.

Al-Faouri, Ahmed (2011). Arab Regional Shifts and Their Impact on Israeli Security Theory, Unpublished MA Thesis, Middle East University, Amman, Jordan.

Al-Faqih, Mansour. "The Political, Social and Economic Dimensions of Social Security", Al-Khabar newspaper, (February 4, 2013), www.alkhabarnow.net Date of visit: 5/9/2019.

Al-Farra, Majid (2005). Strategic Planning, Training Course, Islamic University, Gaza, Palestine.

Al-Ghafli, Ali (2005). Gulf Strategic Report 2004-2005, Gulf Center for Studies, Sharjah, United Arab Emirates.

Al-Ghamdi, Amani and Al-Maghribi, Reem (2017). Cultural factors affecting learning of scientific concepts among elementary school students from the point of view of primary school science teachers in Al-Nairiyah city, Journal of the Islamic University for Educational and Psychological Studies, 26 (4): 122-149.

Al-Hajj, Hassan (1995). The Afghanistan War, the shift from geostrategic to geocultural, Center for Arab Unity Studies, Amman, Jordan.

Al-Harbawi, Nizar (2014). "Military censorship of the Israeli media," Donia al-Watan, date of visit: 22/2/2021, <https://pulpit.alwatanvoice.com/articles/2014/09/09/341251.html>

Al-Harbi, Suleiman (2008). The Concept of Security: Its Levels, Formulas, and Threats, The Arab Journal of Political Science, Vol. (19): 9-30.

- Al-Hassan, Muhammad (1995). "Arab Social Security", Journal of Social Sciences and Humanities, Vol. 1, No. (1), National Authority for Scientific Research Press, Tripoli, Libya.
- Al-Jabrini, Muhammad (2008). Palestinian Security Action Plan, First Annual Conference on Security Sector Reform, Palestinian Academy for Security Sciences, Palestinian Center for Security Sector Studies, Jericho, Palestine.
- Al-Juhani, Fayez (2000). Security Media and Crime Prevention, Naif Arab Academy for Security Sciences, Riyadh, Saudi Arabia.
- Al-Jurjani, Al-Hanafi (1987). Definitions, investigation by Abdel Rahman Amira, 1st Edition, Beirut: World of Books.
- Al-Kafri, Mustafa. Globalization Economy, Civilized Dialogue, (5/15/2005), www.ahewar.org, visit date: 15/8/2019.
- Al-Kaoud, Iyad (2016). Soft power strategy and its role in implementing the goals of US foreign policy in the Arab region, unpublished master's thesis, University of the Middle East, College of Arts and Sciences, Amman, Jordan.
- Al-Kashef Center for Follow-up for Strategic Studies (2012). Ten Strategies for People Control, <https://www.alkashif.org/html/10/02/4/187.pdf>, visit date: 2/12/2020.
- Al-Khatib, Jamal (2009). Human Behavior Modification, College of Educational Sciences, Department of Counseling and Special Education, University of Jordan, Amman, Jordan.
- Allam, Ashraf (2008). Bahrain Canal Project and Arab Security, Arab Nile Group, Cairo, Republic of Egypt.

- Allam, Maha (2014). The Information Revolution and National Security: A Case Study of the United States of America, Unpublished Master's Thesis, Faculty of Economics and Political Science, Birzeit University, Palestine.
- Al-Mandhari, Tahseen (2017). Action and reaction in political action, Sawt Al-Iraq newspaper, (January 9, 2017), <https://www.sotaliraq.com/latestarticles.php?id=221771>, visit date: 3/8/2020.
- Al-Mashat, Abdel Moneim (1984). Contemporary Arab National Security Theory, Cairo: Arab Mawqif House, Arab Republic of Egypt.
- Al-Mashat, Abdel Moneim (1986) Analyzing the phenomenon of national security, Strategy Journal, p. 52, Beirut, Lebanon.
- Al-Mashat, Abdel-Moneim (1993). The Impact of the Khayj War on the Concept of National Security, Journal of Social Sciences, Vol. 21, Issue (3 + 4).
- Al-Masry, Muhammad and Awad, Ahmad (2015). Changing Risks and Threats in Israel's Future Wars, Center for Future Studies and Opinion Measurement, Ramallah, Palestine.
- Al-Masry, Rafiq (2016). The Impact of Official Media on Promoting Palestinian National Identity: Palestine Satellite Channel - Case Study, Unpublished MA Thesis in Planning and Political Development, An-Najah National University, Nablus, Palestine.
- Al-Qassab, Abdel-Wahhab (2008). Threats to Arab National Security, a study presented to the 23rd Arab National Congress, Sana'a, Yemen.
- Al-Rufou', Fahmy (2009). Foreign Policy Theory, Amman, Jordan.
- Al-Sabeel newspaper, Avigdor Liberman: Seeks an alliance with Arab countries, 9/3/2015, assabeel.net.

- Al-Saeed, Hijazi (2020). Security Strategy in International Studies: A theoretical and conceptual framework, *Journal of Strategic and Military Studies - Arab Democratic Center*, 2 (7): 12-35.
- Al-Saeed, Muhammad (1994), *Visions of Oman, the Emirates, Qatar and Bahrain for Gulf Security*, Cairo, Cairo University, Center for Research and Political Studies, Cairo, Egypt.
- Al-Sahli, Nabil (2014). The dialectic of racism and Israeli soft power, <https://www.fateh-gaza.com/post/73751>, viewed: 2.3.2021
- Al-Sarheed, Aref (2008). *Jordanian national security and its internal and external challenges*, Dr. N. Ammaan Jordan.
- Al-Shahrani, Muhammad (2006). *A study of the impact of globalization on the concept of national security*, Naif Arab University for Security Sciences, Riyadh, Saudi Arabia.
- Al-Yasiri, Kawthar, "The Conjugation Thesis between Strategy, Security, and Knowledge," *Al-Hiwar Al-Civilized*, (December 19, 2018), <https://www.ahewar.org/debat/show.art.asp?aid=621813>, visit date: 3 / 12/2020.
- Al-Zahrani, Nasira (2013). *Strategy, Concept and Theory*, Rachel Corrie Palestinian Center for Human Rights and the Follow-up of International Justice.
- Al-Zein, Raad, "The Role of Strategic Planning in Supporting National Security and Its Impact on Political Stability", Dr. Raad Al-Zain's blog, (February 6, 2020), <https://raadalzaben.com/>, visit date: 1/12/2020.
- Anbar, Ephraim, *Israeli national security in the midst of a turbulent world*, *Al-Arabiya.net*, published 12/28/2012.

- Arafat, Ibrahim (2004). Security in Soft Areas: The Case of Central Asia, Center for Asian Studies, Cairo, Egypt.
- Areef, Abdullah Mhamed (2018). Psychological war and rumors, University of Benghazi, Libya.
- Aref, Nadia (2001). Strategic Management .. The Third Millennium Administration, University House for Printing, Publishing and Distribution, Cairo, Egypt.
- As-Safa, Muhammad (1987). War, Dar Al Nafaes, Amman, Jordan.
- Atta, Abdel-Kheir (2004). Media and Measuring Public Opinion, Faculty of Commerce, Assiut University, Assiut, Egypt.
- Awad, Muhammad Naji (2015), an unpublished master's thesis, the foundations of (Palestinian-Israeli) security arrangements in the West Bank and its impact on political development, An-Najah National University, Palestine.
- Bilal, Daher (2012). Israeli Party Programs: Negotiating with the Palestinians to Prevent Peace, <https://www.arab48.com>. Date of visit: 3/5/2021.
- Bin Aisha, Muhammad (2013). The concept of expanded security, my articles site <http://www.maqalaty.com> Date of visit: 10/8/2019.
- Bric, Muhammad. "General Strategic Theory Course, Lecture 3, Jominy, Sun Tzu and Wiley Theories" (November 15, 2019), <http://www.yourepeat.com/watch/?v=1Tdx9iXWB8Y>. Date of visit: 5/8/2019.
- Chomsky, Noam, "The Ten Control and Direction Strategies", Al-Kashef Center for Follow-up and Strategic Studies, (1 August 2012), <https://alkashif.org/html/10/02/4/187.pdf>, visit date: 2 / 8/2020.
- Daher, Bilal (2016). Israeli Party Programs: Negotiating with the Palestinians is a Game to Prevent Peace, Arab48 website <https://www.arab48.com>, visit date 5/3/2021.

- Darwish, Isa (1999). Pillars of Strategy in the Service of National Security, Strategic Fikr magazine, p (4 + 5).
- Demal, Khaled. "The Secondary Conflict Folds The Main Conflict And Condemns It", Al-Hiwar Civilized Website, 2008, <http://www.ahewar.org> Date of visit: 10/8/2019.
- Der, Amina (2014). The Impact of Environmental Threats on the Reality of Human Security in Africa: A Case Study of the Countries of the Horn of Africa, Unpublished Master Thesis in Political Science and International Relations, Mohamed Khidir University, Biskra, Algeria.
- Eilam, Ehud. 2020, Stabbing a spear into a dagger - dissolving the penetration in depth into the IDF's concept of operation and the way to rehabilitate it [.https://www.idf.il](https://www.idf.il), sean: 5/3/2021
- Fahmy, Abdel Qader (2006). Introduction to the Study of Strategy, Majdoolai House for Publishing and Distribution, Amman, Jordan.
- Fanon, Frantz (1973). The Wretched of the Earth, translated by Sami Al-Droubi, Dar Al-Qalam, Beirut, Lebanon.
- Farag, Samir (1998). Information and Preparing the State for Defense, PhD thesis in National Strategy, Nasser Military Academy, Cairo, Egypt.
- Ferjani, Abdel Fattah (2008). The reality of strategies for administrative reform and development and their role in enhancing the security of the Palestinian society: an applied study on Palestinian police leaders in the Gaza Strip, an unpublished master's thesis in business administration, Islamic University, Gaza, Palestine.

- Filali, Issam and Team, Alami (2010). Leadership for Development - Strategic Planning for Countries, Center for Strategic Studies, Issue 29, King Abdulaziz University, Saudi Arabia.
- For a doll, Friga (2010). The European Union's Strategy for Facing New Security Threats: Illegal Immigration as a Model, Unpublished Master's Thesis in Political Science and International Relations, Comparative Politics, University of Mohamed Khider Biskra, Algeria
- Freud, Sigmund (1986). Parameters of Psychoanalysis, translated by Mohamed Othman Necati, 5th Edition, University Press Office, Algeria.
- Gabr, Dina and Alwam, Ibtisam (1991). Strategy between Military Origin and Strategic Imperative and Its Impact on the International Balance of Power, Al-Mustansiriya University, Iraq.
- Ghabra, Shafiq (2012). After the Spring: The Strategic Conflict with "Israel", www.alzaytouna.net.
- Grace, Kazem (1988). Al Wajeez in Strategy, Iyad Technical Printing Company, Baghdad, Iraq.
- Griffish, Martin & O'Callaghan, Terry (2002, Fundamental Concepts in International Relations, Gulf Research Center).
- Hamed, Rabie (1984) The Theory of Arab National Security, Cairo: Arab Mawqif House, Republic of Egypt.
- Hassan, Hami (2016). Training strategy within the framework of knowledge management requirements in the Algerian Economic Enterprise, PhD thesis, Sociology of Organization and Work: Human Resources Management, Mohamed Lamine Diagne University, Algeria.

- Hassouna, Khalil (2004). "Modern psychological warfare", Palestinian Ministry of Information, <https://www.fateh-gaza.com/post/46018>, visit date: 1/7/2020.
- Hussein, Ahmed (2007). Restructuring of the Palestinian Security Forces within Ronald Frederick and Arnold Lethoad: Introduction to Security Sector Reform in Palestine, Geneva Center for the Democratic Control of Armed Forces, Geneva.
- Ibrahim, Muhammad (2013). Internal and External Challenges Affecting Jordan's National Security in the Period 1999-2013, Unpublished Master's Thesis, Middle East University, Amman, Jordan.
- Israeli Central Bureau of Statistics (2013). "The population of Israel is 8.018 million." <Http://www.cbs.gov.il>, visit date: 10/8/2019.
- Jalal, Ali (2019). The concept of soft power and foreign policy analysis, Bibliotheca Alexandrina, and the Center for Strategic Studies, Alexandria, Egypt.
- Jalal, Muhammad Numan (2004). Strategy, Diplomacy and Protocol between Islam and Modern Society, The Arab Foundation for Studies and Publishing, Cairo, Egypt.
- Kaoud, Yahya and Al-Jaab, Ola (2018). US National Security Document 2017 - Analytical Reading in Donald Trump's Strategy, Palestinian Planning Center, Palestine Liberation Organization, Volume 10, P (20): 21-176.
- Karim, Mansour (2016). The Regional Dimension in the Israeli National Security Report, a working paper at the Conference Reading the Israeli National Security Report (Opportunities and Challenges), Vision Center for Strategic Studies.
- Karim, Mansour (2017). A study of regional transformations in the Arab scene and their impact on the issue of Jerusalem, Al-Quds International Foundation, Gaza Palestine.

- Kayyali, Abdel Wahab (1979), Encyclopedia of Politics, (vol. 1), The Arab Foundation for Studies and Publishing, Beirut, Lebanon.
- Kazem, Rehab (2018). Monitoring and Evaluation of Strategy, College of Management and Economics, Department of Environmental Management, University of Babylon, Iraq.
- Khatatba, Ibrahim (2013). Security Sector Reform in the Palestinian National Authority from the point of view of its employees and its impact on political development - the West Bank as an example, an unpublished MA in Planning and Political Development, An-Najah National University, Nablus, Palestine.
- Khawaldeh, Abdel Salam (2016). The Impact of the Developments of the Arab Revolutions on the Israeli Political and Security Behavior: 2011-2015, Saudi Arabia, Al-Manara, Volume 22, Issue 3/A.
- Khoury, Reda. "List of concepts of some terms used in training and applied education", Public Authority for Applied Education and Training, www.paaet.edu.kw. Date of visit: 5/8/2020.
- Koch, Omar (2009), Deterrence Strategy, <http://aljazeera.net/books/pages/4f40e550-29ff-46af-99f5-1120ad4be5ff>. Watch date 5/8/2019)
- Kofli, Abdullah (2019). Successful Security Work: A Theoretical - Analytical Study, Dar Al Khaleej, Amman, Jordan.
- Kurdi, Ahmad, "Strategic Thinking and Strategic Visualization", Kenana Online, (September 24, 2010), <http://kenanaonline.com/users/ahmedkordy/posts/151740>, visit date: 5/8/2019

- Lewis, William (1996). *The military balance variable or fixed?* Translated by Jumah Hajj Abdullah, Emirates Center for Strategic Studies and Research, Abu Dhabi, United Arab Emirates.
- Long, Nassima (2010). *US Security Strategy in Northeast Asia: A Post-Cold War Study*, PhD Thesis, Faculty of Law and Political Science, University of Batna, Algeria.
- Maghazi, Ahmed. "The reality of Arab national security and its various challenges", Palestinian Information Office in Europe, Palestine, (July 14, 2020), <https://fatehmedia.eu/?p=175533>, visit date: 1/12/2020.
- Mahboub, Abdel Hafeez (2012). "Economic blocs in the era of globalization", <http://www.yamamahmag.com> Date of visit: 10/8/2019.
- Mahmoud, Ishraqa, "Unemployment is a major challenge and threatening the economy and national security," *Sudarsa* (9/11/2013), <http://www.sudaress.com/> Date of visit: 15/8/2019.
- Makled, Ismail (1971). *International Political Relations: A Study of Origins and Theories*.
- Mansour, Johnny and others (2003). "Selective Idiomaticity in Hebrew Newspapers", *Israeli Issues*, The Palestinian Center for Israeli Studies "Madar", Issue 9, Ramallah, Palestine.
- Martin, Van Creveld (1995). *Future War*, translated by Mr. Atta, Egyptian General Book Authority, Cairo, Egypt.
- Mazzetti, Mark. "Qatar and Saudi Arabia play a big role in Syria." Translation of the Arab Orient Center for Studies. For *The New York Times* (6/29/2013), <http://asharqalarabi.org.uk>, visit date: 2/8/2020.

- McNamara, Robert (1970). *Essence of Security*, translated by Younes Shaheen, Public Authority for Authoring and Publishing, Cairo, Egypt.
- Morshoud, Basem (2014). *Monitoring the performance of Palestinian security agencies and their role in spreading freedoms and achieving civil peace, an unpublished master's thesis in planning and political development*, An-Najah National University, Nablus, Palestine.
- Muhammad, Ibrahim (2013), *Internal and External Challenges Affecting Jordan's National Security in the Period 1999-2013*, Unpublished Master Thesis, Middle East University, Amman, Jordan.
- Munira, Bourddaben (2009). *The role of informal diplomacy in implementing foreign policy*, University of Constantine, Mentouri, Algeria.
- Mustafa, Osama (2018). *Modifying and building human behavior for ordinary people and people with special needs*, Anglo House for Publishing and Distribution, Alexandria, Egypt.
- Naami, Saleh. "Zionist intelligence chief Amos Yadlin: The Egyptian army shows active hostility against Hamas," *Al-Rasd*, (1/15/2014), <http://www.rasd.com>, visit date: 9/5/2019.
- Nahas, Fadi (2020). *Study, Security and Military Institution*, Institute for Palestinian Studies, Ramallah, Palestine.
- Nasser Fawaz (2013). *Qabalan Model in Strategic Development Planning for Palestinian Local Authorities*, unpublished MA in Planning and Political Development, An-Najah National University, Nablus, Palestine.
- Nassif, Ahmed (2010). *The Art of War: Sun Tzu*, Arab Book House, Aleppo, Syria.

- National Institute for Vocational Training (2019). Behavior Modification Techniques: Training Manual, Ministry of Education and Higher Education, State of Palestine.
- Nayouf, Salah (2020). Introduction to Strategic Thought, Faculty of Political Sciences, Arab Open Academy, Denmark.
- Nayouf, Salah. An Introduction to Strategic Thought, The Palestine Intifada Network, (November 9, 2013), http://alma3raka.net/spip.php?page=imprimer_articulo&id_article=90, visit date: 9/1/2020.
- Nofal, Ahmed (1989). The psychological war between us and the Israeli enemy, C3, Dar Al-Furqan for Publishing and Distribution, Amman, Jordan.
- Odeh, Jihad (2014). The American Social and Strategic System in Crisis, Dar Al-Manhal, Amman, Jordan.
- Percuti, arrows. "Israel threatens to occupy Sinai, and Egypt considers its threats to be a war of words", Al-Khabar website, (3/24/2012), www.elkhabar.co Date of visit: 5/9/2019.
- Phosphos, Adnan (2006). Behavior Modification Methods, Guidance Series, Palestine.
- Politics Journal. "NATO and the interests of its members", (January 15, 2013), www.siyassa.org, visit date: 11/8/2019.
- Qasim, Yusef (2007). The Impact of the Israeli Psychological War on the Palestinian Self: The Al-Aqsa Intifada as a Model, Unpublished Master's Program in Contemporary Arab Studies, Birzeit University, Palestine.

- Qulaiti, Saeed (2007). Strategic Planning to Achieve Economic Security and the Information Renaissance in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, Conference on Information Technology and National Security, Volume One, Riyadh, 417-478.
- Rashid, Saudi (2012). Environmental stewardship. Unpublished MA thesis, University of Setif, Faculty of Law and Political Science, Algeria.
- Salem, Sidi Ahmed, "The Palestinian-Israeli Agreements since Oslo 1993," Al-Jazeera Net, (August 30, 2007, <https://www.aljazeera.net/news/arabic/2007>, visit date: 7/2/2020.
- Sawalha, Ashraf (2012). The Impact of Political Globalization on the Arab World, an unpublished MA Thesis, Middle East University, Amman, Jordan.
- Shabib, Munib (2003). Unpublished master's thesis, Israeli security theory in light of the peace settlement in the Middle East and its impact on the process of political and economic transformation of the Palestinian people in the West Bank and Gaza Strip (1991-2002), An-Najah University, Palestine.
- Shamasneh, Iyad (2018). Employing soft power to support the steadfastness of Jerusalemites in the Holy City, Research Center / Palestine Liberation Organization, Palestine.
- Shisic, Milena and Dragazjevic, Sangin (2007). Arts Management in a Windy Time: Adaptive Good Management - Navigating the Arts Amidst Winds of Change, translated by Iyad Salem, Wajiha Al-Sallal Review, European Cultural Foundation, Amsterdam, Netherlands.
- Sulaiman, Y. (2011). Arabic, self and identity: A study conflict and displacement, Oxford and New York: Oxford University Press.

- Sultan. Jasim (2010). Strategic thinking and exit from the current deadlock. I 2, Umm Al-Qura Foundation for Translation and Distribution.
- Tabal, Latifa (2012). Social Change and its Role in Changing Social Values, Al-Baheth Journal of the Humanities and Social Sciences, P (8): 406-428.
- Tantoush, Hayel (2008). Fundamentals of Leadership and Management: The Islamic Model in Leadership and Management, Dar Al-Kindi, Irbid, Jordan.
- Targhini, Sabrina (2015). The role of strategic thinking in activating the creative capabilities of the institution: a case study of the Soidal complex, a doctoral thesis in management sciences: specializing in managing organizations, University of Mohamed Khoudir, Biskra, Algeria
- Tashtoush, Hayel (2012), National Security and the Elements of State Power in the New World Order, Al-Hamid Publishing House, Amman, Jordan.
- The Palestinian Center for Policy Research and Strategic Studies "Masarat", the center's vision, mission and goals, <https://www.masarat.ps/article/22>, date of visit: 12/20/2020.
- Turkmani, Abdullah. Towards a New Arab Regional Order, Brand Band, (1/30/2004), <http://hem.bredband.net/>, visit: 7/2/2020.
- Turkmani, Hassan (2007). Information Conflict, Center for Strategic Studies, Damascus, Syria.
- United Nations (2009). Principles and Recommendations for Population and Housing Censuses - Revision 2, Series (M), G (67), Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Statistics Division, New York.

Younis, Muhammad Abdullah (2013). Preempting Threats: Israeli Military Doctrine after the Arab Revolutions, Al-Ahram Digital Magazine, www.alahramdigital.org.eg.

Youssef, Ayman (2008). A reading of the Israeli security theory: From the unilateral withdrawal from the Palestinian territories to the Second Lebanon War, Arab American League, Palestine.

Zakaria Hussein (2010). "National Security," <http://www.khayma.com> Date of visit: 10/8/2019.

English References

Abraham Maslo, *The Farther Reaches of the Human Nature*, Viking: New York, 1971.

Alon, Yigal (1980) *Israel's national security during 53 years*, citing: Johan Coles, *The Military Balance between the United States and the Soviet Union during 1960-1980*, United States of America.

Amos Yadlin, «Israel's Strategic Environment: Elements, Challenges, and Policy Recommendations, » *Strategic Survey for Israel*, 2018-2019, pp. 131-149.

Amos Yadlin, «The Begin Doctrine: The Lessons of Osirak and Deir ez-Zor,» *INSS 7 Insight*, no. 1037)

Barry, B. (1990). *People, states and fears: The national security problem in international relation* , Harvester wheat sheaf, Pp. 142-212.

Britanica, "Deterrence: Political and Military Strategy", <http://www.britannica.com/EBchecked/topic/159558/deterrence>, retrieved at: 5/8/2019.

Dan Meridor, Ron Eldadi, «Israel's National Security Doctrine: The Report of the Committee on the Formulation of the National Security Doctrine, 2019.

Dan Meridor, Ron Eldadi, «Israel's National Security Doctrine: The Report of the Committee on the Formulation of the National Security Doctrine, Ten Years Later,» Memorandum, February 2019.

Dixit, A. and Nalebuff, B. (1991).The Competitive Edge in Business, Politics, and Everyday Life, W. W. Norton & C Company, New York, London.

Edward, Burns (1995), Public Relations Art, translated by Wadih Palestine and Hosni Khalifa, Dar Al Maaref, Franklin Foundation, Cairo.

France Schurman, the Logic of the World Power, New York: Pantheon Books House, 1974, p, 66

Francis Bear, Peace against War, San Francisco: W.H. Freeman and company, 1981, p.1 .

Gabi Siboni and Gal Perl Finkel, «The IDF Exercises in Cyprus and Crete,» INSS . Insight, no. 945 (June 28, 2017)

Gabi Siboni and Gal Perl Finkel, «The IDF Exercises in Cyprus and Crete,» INSS . Insight, no. 945 (June 28, 2017)

Gabi Siboni, Yuval Bazak, Gal Perl Finkel, «The Development of Security: Military 2 Thinking in the IDF, » Strategic Assessment, vol. 21, no. 1, 2018.

Gabi Siboni, Yuval Bazak, Gal Perl Finkel, «The Development of Security: Military 2 Thinking in the IDF, » Strategic Assessment, vol. 21, no. 1, 2018.

Gadi, Eizenkot, «Cyberspace and the Israel Defense Forces, » Cyber, Intelligence, and Security, vol. 2, no. 2.

Hans Morgenthau, *Politics among Nations, the Struggle for Power and Peace*, 6th Edition, IN: Alfred and Knop, 1985, p11.

Harold Lasswell and A. Kaplan: *American national Security*. Ibid. P19.

Jarry, Muhammad (1988). *Ability in Contemporary International Organization*, The Arab Journal of International Studies, First Year, No. 2, Summer 1988.

John Spanier, *Games Nations Play*, New York: C.B.S College Publishing, 1984, p. 57-58.

Joseph S. Nye, (2003) *Limits of American Power*, *Political Science Quarterly*, Vol. 117, No. 4

Joseph, Joe (2001) *Who's Afraid of Mr. Big?*, *The National Interest*.

lecoutre, Sophie, (2010), *the U.S shift towards smart pwer and it's impact on the transatlantic security parthership*, eu 158 diplomacy papers, deplomatment of eu international relation and diplomacy studies, Belgium.

Levine , D.What is Game Theory ,e partment of Economics, UCLA, <http://levine.sscnet.ucla.edu/general/whatis.htm>. retrieved at: 5/5/2019.

McNamara, Robert (1970) *The Essence of Security*, translated by Younes Shaheen, Cairo, Egypt.

Mind Powe, “How to use your subconscious Mind Power”, retrieved at 18/1/2019, <https://blog.mindvalley.com/subconscious-mind-power>, last visited at: 13/12/2020.

morgenthau,Hans. (1985).*politics among nations: the struggle for power and peace* 6edit new York McGraw-hill

Nye, Joseph (2009). *The Obama Foreign Policy Test*, Project Syndicate.

- Patrick, J. (2009). Teacher the Responsibilities of Patriotism Unity, ERIC Digest, Bloomington, IN:ERIC Clearinghouse for social studies, social Science education, IN.ED332929
- Pavel, Tal (2012). The Electronic Army: Israel's Virtual War Strategy, Al-Jazeera website, www.aljazeera.net, visit date 25/2/2021..
- Reuben, Yitzhak (2013). Security Line between Israel and the Gulf, www.iquds.co.uk.
- Richard Rosecrance, International Relations: Peace or War? (New York: Macmillan, 1966), pp. 33-35
- Rob Geist Pinfeld, Udi Dekel, «The Day after the Islamic State: The Problem of 2 Power Vacuums, » Strategic Assessment, vol. 21, no. 1 , 2018
- Robert McNamara, The Essence of Security, Harper and Row: New York, 1968, p. 149-50
- Robert. Kantor (1989) Contemporary International Politics, translated by: Ahmad Zaher, Jordan Book Center, Amman, Jordan.
- Ron Tira, «Developing a Doctrine for Cyberwarfare in the Conventional Campaign, » Cyber, Intelligence, and Security, vol. 2, no. 1
- Shay, Shaul, and Mintz, Alex (2016), a modified concept of Israeli national security: components, directions and determinants, in Israel, to where? Discussions of the Herzliya Conference, Institute for Palestine Studies, Ramallah. Palestine.
- Siboni, Bazak, Finkel, op. cit.
- Smith, M. (2001). Strategic Theory: What it is...and just as importantly, what it isn't, E-International Relations, 28 April ,<http://www.e-ir.info/2011/04/28/strategic-theory-what-it-is%E2%80%A6and-just-as-importantly-what-it-isn%E2%80%99t>, retrieved at: 5/8/2019/ retrieved at: 5/8/2019.

SophiLecoutre, (2010) the U.S Shift towards smart power and its impact on the transatlantic security partnership, eu diplomacy papers, department of eu international relation and diplomacy studies, Belgium.

United Nations Environment Program (UNEP). Strategic Approach to International Chemicals Management, SAICMP/IP3/INF/1, 6th Sep. 2016

Vedrine, Hubert and Emily, Dominic (2001). France in the Age of Globalization, Brookings Institution Press, Washington, United States of America.

Walter Lippmann, U.S. Foreign policy, Little Brown and Company: Boston, 1943, p. 21, and M. Berkowitz and P.G . Bock, American National Security, Free Press: New York, P. x and Robert Kohane and Joseph Nye, Power and interdependence, Little Brown and Company: Boston, 1977, p. 6.

Yitzhak Ben Israel and LiorTabenski, «An Interdisciplinary Look at Security Challenges in the Information Age, » Military and Strategic Affairs (December 2011), p. 33.

Personal Interviews

Interviews were conducted with (5) individuals concerned with the Israeli strategy and ways to confront it by the Palestinians. They are specialists from the Palestinian negotiating delegation to the peace conference, current and former ministers, media spokespersons, who have direct knowledge of the Israeli security measures, in addition to party officials. And media spokespersons within the levels of Palestinian organizations, as well as an official in the Settlement and Wall Resistance Commission, and the Prisoners and Ex-Prisoners' Affairs Commission. These interviews came as follows:

1. **The first interview: His Excellency Minister Qadri Abu Bakr / Minister of Detainees and Ex-Prisoners Affairs. Interview location: Ministry of Prisoners Affairs.**

During the conversation with His Excellency the Minister and in his response to the first axis about the contents and dimensions of the Israeli security strategy, and about the fact that Israel is still a dangerous enemy to Palestine and the Arab region, his opinion was that the strategies pursued by Israel make it a fierce and controlling enemy over Palestine and the region, and Israel's ambitions were to expand And controlling the Arab lands from the Nile to the Euphrates "as shown on the Israeli flag," and the intentions of the Zionist movement to establish the Zionist state on the Palestinian lands, as the 1948 war and the second war in 1967 took place on all Palestinian lands and Arab areas, and even its military leaders disclose that the borders Their country is the territory that its soldiers can tread on. He added that all the measures demonstrate the intentions of the occupying power to displace the Palestinian people, the latest of these ambitions and intentions being manifested after US President Trump announced

the deal of the century and the annexation of Jerusalem and considering it the capital of the Jewish state, and the legislation of settlement and the confiscation of all areas of the Palestinian Valley, in addition to blackmailing the citizen and the Palestinian leadership from During the withholding of the financial dues and the attempt to target the struggles and steadfastness of the prisoners and the Palestinian citizen alike, the Palestinian realizes the Zionist plans and he is still clinging to his land.

He added that the suffering caused by the occupier to the Palestinians from arrest and martyrdom, targeting militants and refugees, confiscation of land and others, all aim to end the Palestinian cause. And that the Palestinian problem lies in the Israeli occupation itself as long as it exists on the Palestinian lands, and that the series of killings, arrests, displacement, confiscation of lands and all the suffering will not stop unless the occupation itself is rid of.

During his speech, he commented that the Israeli fears lie in the demographic factor and the population, as the number of Palestinians is increasing compared to the Israeli census, and that the occupation state's quest to establish their state is based on ethnic, religious and national uniqueness and without the Arab presence, and that their efforts are to empty the land of all its original inhabitants.

He commented, adding that there is a decline in popular solidarity with the prisoners and that it is not the same as before. He attributed the decline in support to the prisoners to some objective justifications. The presence of the occupier inside the Palestinian cities and direct friction before the establishment of the Palestinian Authority is one of the main reasons for the activity against the occupier, The impact of the establishment of the Palestinian Authority, which created inaction and regression, which is an insufficient justification on its own, as there is a great shortcoming on the part of the

Palestinian Authority's organs and institutions in its orientation and creation of awareness among the Palestinian citizen.

He elaborated in his commentary on the Israeli strategies, adding that the Israeli occupation was able to infiltrate the ranks of the citizens through its agents and the Israeli security capabilities and its strict arbitrary measures, whereby any group planning or carrying out any acts or struggle activity against the occupier is arrested, which is what entered the citizen's awareness that The Israeli security capabilities have the control, the knowledge, and the capabilities to thwart any scheme, and they are not able to take any action to confront it, which proves the existence of factors of ignorance in planning and the absence of motives, in addition to indifference among the Palestinian citizen as well. In addition to the foregoing, the Israelis were able to force the Palestinian Authority or include it in treaties and agreements to confront and prevent all militant actions and prevent organizations from carrying out any actions, as the moral aspect of the resistance was affected and their feelings of frustration.

He commented that sabotaging the family and distorting the concepts and roles of the mother and the family had a great impact on the decline, dispersal and loss of the family's value, and this increased after women worked and kept them away from their primary responsibilities in education and the creation of a good generation.

The occupation also sought to employ young people by working on Israeli projects in the settlements for the purposes of emptying the land, staying away from agriculture, exploiting agricultural resources and convincing the citizen of their futility, which also contributed to the disintegration of society to some extent.

As for the answer about the means by which Israeli plans can be thwarted, and what are the ways in which these plans can be confronted, he replied that it is possible to thwart

Israeli plans by spreading awareness, and empowering the people on their land by creating alternative means coupled with economic and material capabilities and finding solutions. Especially after cutting off all aid and external support and waving pretexts such as preventing the payment of salaries to prisoners and linking this aid to prisoners as a form of blackmail.

With regard to the contents and dimensions of the Palestinian security strategy, and how to ensure the survival and stability of the Palestinian citizen, protect his unity and security, and enhance his cohesion and immunity, the Israeli current at the time was that Palestinian security would be subordinate to the Israeli will and work for them, as Palestinian awareness and Palestinian security proved that it follows the Palestinian strategy, and that it serves the goals Palestinian nationalism, despite some accusations against Palestinian security and security coordination in particular, and that despite the superior Israeli military capacity, Palestinian security in the Al-Aqsa Intifada participated in all its elements and humble weapons to confront the superior military machine, which resulted in many martyrs and wounded in the ranks of the Palestinian security and military services were absolutely patriotic, and to this day many members and members of the security services are still inside Israeli prisons. In addition, during the spread of the Corona virus, the security personnel did not delay in providing protection and care to the citizens and did not fail to perform their duty towards the homeland in an attempt to control the virus.

In addition, it is mentioned that some Palestinian organizations participated in the campaign to promote and distort the authority and the elements of the security services under many pretexts, including security coordination. At the beginning of the transitional period, these organizations witnessed acts of targeting inside the occupied

interior and against the Zionist entity during periods of agreements or treaties, As a result, the occupier takes as a pretext to cancel these treaties, and at the same time, the Israeli media exploit this matter at the global level and accuse the Palestinians that they are violating all norms, and in an attempt to whiten the page of the occupier and that he is the victim and remove the Palestinian as the murderer aggressor. Through its superiority and exploitation of the weakness of the Palestinian media machine to convince others to reverse the truth, just as the Palestinian media is accused of shortcomings, laxity, and partisan exploitation at the expense of the public Palestinian interest.

On the role required by the Palestinian security services to ensure the security of Palestine and its people and to protect the interests of the Palestinians, he offered a number of tips that can be adopted to develop a coherent and strong Palestinian strategy, beginning with commitment and adherence to the land, strengthening national motives and raising the level of national awareness, and the absence of security the Palestinians on the entire Palestinian territories must be matched by a full societal awareness and understanding through developing the relationship between security and society and creating conceptual rapprochement, and for security work to turn into social work more than to anything else, so that it supports all national aspirations, in addition to involving security in all the areas of planning and at all official levels and civil society institutions, for the objectives of supporting, steadfastness, steadfastness and protection of the Palestinian people, and that it is necessary to go towards industry, industrialization, scientific research, strengthening economic strength and productivity and creating alternatives, as well as strengthening and protecting the home front and immunization from any penetration or distortion of national and religious values and concepts.

2. Second interview: HAZZA AL-SAAD / JENIN

Freed prisoner after imprisonment for more than twenty years. He was released in a prisoner exchange.

After being asked about the axes and dimensions of the security strategy adopted by the Israeli security level, he stated that Israel, since the beginning of its occupation of the Palestinian territories, has killed Palestinians, destroyed their villages and entire Palestinian neighborhoods, and displaced their people. It also resorted to terrorizing the Palestinians and that the Israeli force cannot be confronted, which led to many Palestinians leaving their homes and lands.

He said that Israel is exploiting media and technological capabilities and scientific superiority to serve security, control and gather information to thwart all attempts of militant action, and in addition to the above, it is exploiting all these capabilities to promote media in countries around the world, taking advantage of ignorance and lack of awareness to broadcast in the hearts of citizens that the ability to An Israeli cannot be outdone.

Israel also exploited the agreements signed with the Palestinian Authority to try to implicate Palestinian security with behaviors that the Palestinian citizen denounces, and then at the same time work to distort the security services in the minds of the citizen to upset the scales and increase societal disintegration, loss of confidence and despair, and then create indifference in the mind of the citizen.

He commented that, in its policy, Israel adopted an economic siege, confiscation of funds, and the destruction of all Palestinian productive capacity, to maintain Israeli

control over the Palestinian economy and to push the citizen to abandon cultivating the land and not exploit it, and then go to work in the Israeli settlements.

He added about the means by which the Israeli plans can be thwarted and confronted, is through unity and addressing the internal division, which resulted due to distortion of concepts, change of motives, and people's distancing from national interests, all of this as a result of the cultural and intellectual war led by an Israeli, in addition to the control of partisan ideas. Exclusivity and the pursuit of personal benefits at the expense of national interests and the public interest.

He said that the slackness in the media discourse, the weakness of the Palestinian media machine, the supremacy of partisan interests, and on the other hand, the superiority of the Israeli media and its work in the interest of the Israeli security service, had a significant impact on the increase in internal conflict and discrimination and the increase in crime rates. There are some attempts to spread awareness, but they did not rise to the level appropriate to strengthening the steadfastness of the Palestinian people.

He added that the official Palestinian level should draw up plans, involve Palestinian security at all levels, and work to rebuild a strong security institution close to society, aimed primarily at protecting national interests and fully addressing societal issues.

On the means and how to ensure the survival and stability of the Palestinian citizen, protect his unity and security, and enhance his cohesion and immunity, it is necessary to work on unifying the media discourse, harmonizing concepts and terminology, and creating a state of security awareness, in addition to fighting corruption and spoilers.

In addition, holding seminars and workshops to create rapprochement and harmony, with the involvement of the security establishment in raising awareness and training in the destructive methods of the occupation and its destructive mechanisms.

On the role required by the Palestinian security services to ensure the security of Palestine and its people, he commented that all forms of corruption, spoilers and bribery must be fought, laws and regulations developed, all data and information leading to transparency and frankness disclosed, and all forms of Israeli sabotage for the purposes of creating security and societal awareness.

3. Third interview: MR. Walid Assaf

Minister of the Wall and Settlement Resistance Commission/ Ramallah.

He spoke about the Israeli strategies to control Palestine and the region, that Israel is pursuing a policy of procrastination and lying to buy time and impose facts on the ground, the Israeli media is exploited with all its energy to serve security interests, mislead, spread rumors and create sedition, to create a new reality and to evacuate the land from its original inhabitants, and at the same time seek to create strife and break up the social fabric, then spread the awareness of the citizen that he is powerless in front of the Israeli security and military capacity.

Israel also seeks to control the Palestinian economy so that it becomes a dependent economy, by destroying all productive capabilities and energies, preventing the tendency to use the land and cultivating it, creating an alternative by working in the settlements, in addition to confiscating all water resources and preventing their exploitation, and punishing anyone who thinks of exploiting natural resources.

Where the economic factor is considered the most dangerous to influence the behavior of the Palestinian citizen, and push young people to negative habits of drug abuse and delinquency and a rise in levels of crime. He added that controlling land, sea and air borders, preventing the import of necessary raw materials, and imposing high taxes and

customs for the purpose of raising the cost of production, push the Palestinian citizen to resort to the competing Israeli product at lower prices, which has led to the destruction of Palestinian economic institutions.

He talked about the means by which Israeli plans can be thwarted, and with regard to the diplomatic aspect, continuous communication with countries of the world and international platforms to put pressure on the occupation, as the serious failure and decline suffered by the national media and the Palestinian media machine and the lack of awareness, in addition to the superiority in the media machine Israel, all of this caused a decline at the global and regional level and a change in the real narrative, in addition to the failure in Palestinian diplomacy, specifically popular diplomacy and media work through the communities and supporting media institutions, all of which must be reviewed and work to create new tools that contribute to achieving global goals on international arenas. As for the legal aspect, by going to international courts based on international law, and by exploiting all provisions of the human rights law and all decisions of the United Nations and the Security Council, in an attempt to impose international sanctions on the Zionist state, and in an attempt to file cases against Israeli practices.

Innovative tools and methods must be created to resist information war and disinformation, think of strategic tools to motivate the citizen and invent alternatives to enhance steadfastness, in addition to enhancing the citizen's confidence in science, learning and scientific research, spreading a culture of investigation, tolerance, and societal and civil cohesion, avoiding narrow partisan fanaticism and giving priority to the public interest over personal interest.

Speaking about how the Palestinian citizen can be steadfast and strengthen his cohesion and immunity, he spoke about the necessity of intellectual mobilization, revealing the plans of the occupation, and presenting bulletins, seminars and educational workshops at all levels, in schools and universities, in the civil society, to raise the security culture and enhance the culture of investigation, credibility and exchange of knowledge.

In addition to involving all levels of society in decision-making and taking responsibility, by extending invitations to scientists, researchers and intellectuals, in decision-making and assuming responsibility, which gives nominal value to all groups as partners in decision-making.

And he talked about the role required by the Palestinian security services to do to preserve Palestinian interests, in allowing more freedom of expression and disclosing all legal and procedural regulations and instructions followed by civil and security institutions in dealing with societal issues, in order to achieve transparency and trust, and then work to unify national rhetorical concepts And reject misleading phrases and unable to achieve sound concepts.

4. Fourth interview: Adel Shadid.

Lecturer and university professor / member of the negotiation committees.

In his comment on the strategies pursued by Israel to control Palestine and the region, he explained that the Israeli endeavors aim to create a system to control the Palestinian people, to serve the strategy of distorting identity, then canceling the collective identity, erasing the Palestinian struggle, and transforming the Palestinian people into populations and groups. He also added, that among the Israeli goals is to re-engineer and formulate economic behavior that leads to societal weakening and the provisions of

dependency, by increasing the rate of poverty and unemployment and imposing an economic siege, the Israeli has sought to destroy the middle class, and turn the 1% into rich and businessmen, The rest of the 99% are below the poverty level, which prompted many young people to work in the occupied interior, and reformulate the economy to serve the Israeli economic control project, which seeks to implement the policy of "dismantling and gathering", then smooth transfer and strategic projects. He added that the Israeli endeavors seek to transform national motives and to change ideologically from pursuing spies and spoilers, to diverting the thought in pursuing members of organizations after considering them saboteurs and influencing income and livelihood.

He also adds that the Israeli strategies resort, through the security and political weight, to the use of destructive methods (soft power) in order to divert society from the value, morality, and religious and national values, and then to create destructive internal strife, by preoccupying people with internal issues that later lead to internal erosion of ties And to end all forms of interdependence between all classes and in an attempt to re-engineer society, and then to create a Palestinian enemy from the same Palestinian people.

In his speech, he emphasized that the Israeli security and military force, using its superior capabilities and modern technology, controlled all struggle activities and the Palestinian youth. To the convictions of the inability to confront the enemy due to its military and security superiority, he also added, that the Palestinian Authority and the partisan organizations are accused to some extent of negligence and neglect and failure to take care of youth and national awareness and raise the feeling of citizenship and steadfastness, as each party worked in its personal and partisan interests at the expense of the higher national and societal interests.

On the means by which Israeli plans can be thwarted, he added that one of the most effective actions to confront Israeli destructive actions is the use of soft power and positive influence on the Palestinian consciousness, and in devising methods to unify the political and media discourse, reject partisan and factional interests, and consider the national interest as the supreme interest to be achieved. Therefore, the Palestinian media machine, which suffers from disintegration and weakness, must be reviewed, and a deep thought should be given to how to reformulate the social component and highlight the Palestinian struggle identity.

Commenting on how the Palestinian citizen can survive and maintain his unity, he stated that the Israeli security and military force was able to create a negative impact on the Palestinian social fabric. And that all Palestinian levels must benefit from experiences and draw lessons, especially after the repeated failures that resulted from the agreements signed with the Israeli side, which have proven to be ineffective, and then reformulate a new security and intellectual doctrine, so that the goals of the security and political level are to serve the Palestinian community, and consider The highest values and goals of security, is the protection of societal interests "community security".

And that we should not rely on external support and aid, and turn to self-reliance, create economic alternatives, reclaim the land and gradually disengage from dependence on the Israeli economy, then work to support national and local industries through small and family projects, and reduce taxes, in addition to reducing imports to a minimum while imposing Taxes, doubling them, raising quality standards on all imported products, and giving young energies an opportunity to produce and work.

Regarding the role required by the Palestinian security services to do to ensure the security of Palestine and its people, he added that the most important actions and measures that lead to progress is to follow the approach of transparency and openness to restore the citizen's confidence in the security services, whose greatest goals are to protect national interests, and then go to review all laws, regulations and regulating procedures, which It leads to a sense of security.

He stated rigorously that the rampant corruption at the highest political and economic levels must be stopped and not slackened, and that accountability must extend to everyone. The political leadership must also re-nationalize all companies and institutions that have been transferred for the benefit of some influential people, economists and businessmen, and added that, all freedoms for union work must be released, because union work is one of the activities that monitor performance, and that it must enjoy all forms of freedom and transparency in order to achieve the interests Supreme.

5. The five interviews: Nabil Amr.

Veteran politician, former Minister of Information and Culture and media spokesperson for the government, writer and author.

At the beginning of his answer about the strategies pursued by Israel to control Palestine and the region, he stated that Israel is exceptionally afflicted with a security complex from all entities of the world, for historical reasons and for reasons of fear of one of the factors unifying the Israeli entity, united by fear of the other, represented in electoral processes and preparing the army, in The formation of the security services, and this

(security) node makes the security strategy a central par excellence in Israeli strategic thought.

However, the priority for Israel is given to security, and it has a very well-prepared army, which is greater than its security needs. It is also working to recruit the largest possible number of Palestinians and Arabs to serve its security. Therefore, the existence of the Israeli occupation in itself is a comprehensive threat to the Palestinian situation in whole and in detail. Occupation means stopping growth, it means stopping freedoms, raids, arrests and killings. This affects the culture and structure of Palestinian society, and the humanity of man. This means that the Israeli security complex, even for the vast majority of the Israeli people, is reflected in a destructive manner on the various aspects of the lives of the Palestinian people, and even in Israeli relations with others, the security aspect is the main aspect, and the most subtle of things, including the cultural aspect. This means that the security aspect absolutely controls their attitudes and ideas, and even during negotiations with the Palestinians, their focus is on the security aspect and not the political aspect, resulting from the security complex. Therefore, it is not possible to obtain research on the Israeli security impact on Palestinian society.

Nabil Amr denied the concept of (kidding awareness), as Israel cannot forget the Palestinian people their land, their home, their national memory, and what they raised as a legacy from a father to a grandfather.

Therefore, there is no Palestinian affected by his deep awareness of his Palestinian identity and the message he is fulfilling for his country and his political and national identity. As thousands of Palestinian martyrs fell at the hands of the Israeli occupation forces, and hundreds of deportees from the Palestinian lands who built their lives

outside the homeland, which confirms that the goal of the Israeli occupation is to abolish the Palestinian existence, but it has not and will not be able to achieve this.

Commenting on the means by which Israeli plans can be thwarted, he added that the method followed by Israeli plans in confronting one narrow idea should not be dependent on one narrow idea. The rifle is the only tool for confrontation, and it is a misconception, as none of the peoples fought like the Palestinian people did. However, the balance of forces supporting the resistance were not in favor of the Palestinian cause. Despite the Israeli military superiority, the Palestinians still offered martyrs, and continued to Fighting. Confronting Israel with its enormous capabilities and its productive, economic and technological alliances needs to be paralleled by a confrontation of this kind. Education is very important to establish identity, and culture must be nurtured as the roots and more important than anything. If the people lack national culture, they will lose their identity, and this is awareness.

Speaking about how the Palestinian citizen can survive and protect his unity, he commented that the Palestinian leadership went to Oslo and was compelled, to achieve the agreed minimum, after a comprehensive Israeli siege with security and regional pressure and international and regional conditions, which led to the deterioration of the economic conditions of the Palestinian people, with absolute international encouragement to go Up to the Oslo Conference, a preliminary agreement was reached, which was intended to be a political agreement. In return, Israel was seeking to achieve the security dimension, and the conflict between the Palestinians and the Israelis began in these two dimensions.

The Israelis always seek to control the Palestinians through multiple means, as Israel seeks to reduce the ceiling of Palestinian ambitions, and accordingly the Palestinians

must organize their affairs well, and restore institutions, not armed struggle, so Israel rules with both military and economic force, and in return The Palestinian security establishment must have basic priorities, which are to serve the Palestinian people first, and not to work on security coordination with the Israelis as a security basis. Accordingly, the concept of Palestinian security has become based on the principle of coordination with the Israelis, which must be modified.

He also added that crime must be eliminated, tax evasion and work to build a fair balance in employment. Therefore, arranging the internal situation in an institutional manner helps in obtaining international support based on our ability to achieve a high degree of entitlement.

In addition, the Palestinians should establish schools, universities and hospitals, the goal is the economy and the exploitation of Palestinian energies to develop life, we are now in a civilized race, and although my land and my freedom are confiscated, yet we have schools and universities, and then the world will salute us, but if it relaxes The Palestinian people will become servants and workers of the Israelis. If the social structure is strong, our national culture is solid, and Palestinian awareness and education are high, we can compete with Israel.

On the role required by the Palestinian security services to ensure the security of Palestine and its people, he spoke about the Palestinian division, which led to the retreat of countries that support the Palestinian cause in providing support.

And that the international coalition supporting the Palestinian cause to find a just solution for the Palestinian people, and because of the Palestinian division, has retreated and the Palestinian experiment in building a state of institutions has failed.

The security of the Palestinian citizen must be taken care of and his interests and rights to live in safety must be taken care of, and it must be built on the foundations of a social security theory.

For this reason, an effective security institution that serves the citizen must be established as a top priority that leads to the stability of the citizen's steadfastness. The existence of an effective system leads to the existence of an effective security institution.

List of Arbitrators

WORKPLACE	THE SCIENTIFIC DEGREE	ARBITRATOR'S NAME
AL-QUDS UNIVERSITY -BU DIS	PHD PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT OF WATER RESOURCES	A.D. ABDUL RAHMAN AL-TAMIMI
BETHLEHEM UNIVERSITY	PHD IN POLITICAL SCIENCE	DR.. RAMZI ODEH
DIRECTOR GENERAL OF THE PALESTINE INSTITUTE FOR NATIONAL SECURITY RESEARCHS	PHD IN POLITICAL SCIENCE	DR.. NAYEF JARRAD



العليا الاستراتيجي وتجنيد الأموال

تحيةة

يقوم

:

"الاستراتيجيات الأمنية الإسرائيلية وأثرها على السلوك الاجتماعي الفلسطيني والاستراتيجيات المضادة".

الماجستير "التخطيط الاستراتيجي وتجنيد
العربية الأمريكية.
تحقيق أهداف هذه
التعريف وضعه للإستراتيجية
القياس بتطوير هذه
"الاستراتيجيات الأمنية"
تعريف "الفلسطيني".
ويهدف هذا الاستبيان
الهوية الوطنية الفلسطينية،
الاستراتيجيات الإسرائيلية الساعية
الأمنية الفلسطينية الساعية تعزيز
تطبيق الاستراتيجيات الأمنية الإسرائيلية والمهادنة
قياس الإستراتيجية الأمنية الفلسطينية
تهجير . هي الإستراتيجية
الفلسطيني أرضه وتعزيز الفلسطينية
بموضوعية، وتزويد بارانكم القيمة من خلال وضع
ترتيب الأهمية بالأرقام كما ترونه مناسباً لترتيب
(1) هو الأكثر أهمية، كما يأمل الباحث . تعني إجاباتكم
حيث التطبيق
يرجى جميع
بالسرية والعناية العلمية
.....
إسماعيل عريقات : / إياد

الشخصية (الديموغرافية):

(X)

يرجى

1. :

. .

2. :

. 39 30 . 30
. 50 .49 40

3. المؤهل :

الثانوية العامة و اقل. بكالوريوس. ماجستير فأعلى.

4. :

مدينة قرية مخيم غير ذلك

5. المهنة:

. . . .

6. الأمنية الإسرائيلية:

- _____ :

استشهاد احد هدم منزل
.

- _____ غير :

تهديد

_____:

فيما يلي مجموعة من العبارات خاصة بالاستراتيجيات الأمنية الإسرائيلية، يرجى التكرم بإعادة ترتيب الأهمية يكون الرقم (1) هو أهمية (10) هو أهمية رأيكم، ووضع في المربع الفارغ مقابل كل عبارة من العبارات الآتية:

مضامين الإستراتيجية الأمنية الإسرائيلية	
1	هدم المكون الاجتماعي الفلسطيني وتشويه الهوية الفلسطينية.
2	خلق فتنة وتفتيت النسيج الاجتماعي.
3	تهجير العقول والقدرات البشرية الفلسطينية.
4	الإسرائيلي يخدم المصالح الأمنية الاحتلالية في التضليل وبت
5	إسرائيل حرب هادئة وبقوة ناعمة من خلال الناس بقضايا سطحية وإبعادهم عن القضية الرئيسية.
6	تسعى من خلال الدعاية والترويج إظهار الأمنية الفلسطينية لإفقادها ثقة الشارع الفلسطيني.
7	الإسرائيلية باستغلال تفوق القدرات التكنولوجية الامنية والوسائل الإعلامية.
8	" " ينشر في وعي المواطن الفلسطيني والعربي تأثير ردعي قوي يمنعه من الدخول في مواجهة مع الاحتلال او مقاومته.
9	العقيدة الأمنية والعسكرية الإسرائيلية تقوم على القتل والتهجير وتفريغ الهوية الفلسطينية ومصادرة الموارد الطبيعية الفلسطينية.
10	إسرائيل سياسة الدعاية والترويج على أنها (ديمقراطيا وتكنولوجيا) في محيط متخلف ورجعي.

فيما يلي مجموعة من العبارات خاصة بالاستراتيجيات الأمنية الإسرائيلية والسلوك الاجتماعي، يرجى التكرم بإعادة ترتيب الأهمية، على أن يكون الرقم (1) هو أهمية (10) هو أهمية حسب رأيكم، ووضع في المربع الفارغ مقابل كل عبارة من العبارات الآتية:

:اثر الاستراتيجيات الأمنية الإسرائيلية على السلوك الاجتماعي الفلسطيني	
1	زيادة نسبة الفقر والبطالة نتيجة الحصار الاقتصادي، وهو العامل تأثير في تغيير السلوك الاجتماعي.
2	ارتفاع نسبة تعاطي المخدرات والسرقة وجرائم القتل لأهداف تدمير الشباب الفلسطيني.
3	التي من خلالها يتم التربية والتنشئة السليمة.
4	تشويه المفاهيم الوطنية والقيم الأخلاقية والاجتماعية والتخلي عن العقائد الدينية.
5	تجنيد العملاء والجواسيس والمخربين لتشكيل اختراق في صفوف المجتمع وخلخلة تماسكه.
6	تعزيز وتنمية الخلافات والنزاعات الفتن والافتتال وزيادة العنف.
7	قيمة العلم والتعلم ونبذ وتهجير العقول العلمية والأكاديمية.
8	الترويج لثقافات غريبة ودخيلة ضد الثقافة الفلسطينية الوطنية.
9	تعزيز ثقافة المصلحة الشخصية والفئوية والحزبية على حساب المصلحة العامة.
10	.

فيما يلي مجموعة من العبارات خاصة بالاستراتيجيات الأمنية الفلسطينية والسلوك الاجتماعي وما تتكون منه بنود هذه الاستراتيجية من وجهة نظركم، يرجى التكرم بوضع (X) في المربع الذي ترونه مناسباً ومقابل كل عبارة من العبارات الآتية:

الإستراتيجية الأمنية الإسرائيلية.				الإستراتيجية الأمنية الفلسطينية		: مضامين	
				تعزيز وتقوية النسيج الاجتماعي الفلسطيني وتثبيت الهوية والصمود وتثبيت الحقوق الفلسطينية.	1		
				توحيد وتناغم وانسجام جميع مكونات وطبقات المجتمع الفلسطيني.	2		
				العقول والمبدعين واستيعاب الطاقات الفكرية.	3		
				الإعلامية الإسرائيلية وأدواته، وتوحيد الخطاب	4		
				مواجهة وفضح الحرب النفسية الإسرائيلية () وتوجيه المواطن نحو القضايا الرئيسية.	5		
				رفع ثقة المواطن بالأجهزة الأمنية وقيادته السياسية وتعزيز الدوافع الوطنية.	6		
				وأساليب ابتكاريه لمقاومة حرب المعلومات التضليلية الإسرائيلية.	7		
				تحفيز المواطن على خلق وابتكار التطلعات الوطنية.	8		
				العقيدة الأمنية والعسكرية الفلسطينية تقوم على مبدأ الدفاع عن المصالح الوطنية الفلسطينية.	9		
				محاسبة العملاء والمرتبطين وإيقاع	10		

فيما يلي مجموعة من العبارات خاصة بالاستراتيجيات الأمنية والسلوك الاجتماعي وما حققته الاستراتيجيات الأمنية الفلسطينية على ارض الواقع، يرجى التكرم بوضع (X) في المربع الذي ترونه مناسباً
عبارة من العبارات الآتية:

الإسرائيلية.		: اثر الاستراتيجيات الأمنية الفلسطينية على السلوك الاجتماعي الفلسطيني		الإستراتيجية الأمنية
1	تم تطوير اللوائح والقوانين والمصالح الوطنية الفلسطينية.	المؤدية	حماية المواطن الفلسطيني	
2	تم حماية واحترام الحقوق المدنية وحسن المعاملة ومراعاة حقوق تنفيذ الاعتقال وغيرها وإيقاع العقوبة لكل من يخالف.			
3	نهج المصارحة والشفافية بين الأجهزة الأمنية .			
4	تم تقديم نشرات وندوات وحلقات إذاعية وتلفزة لمخاطبة الجمهور وخلق حالة وعي ثقافي امني يعزز الصمود ويقفل التضليل الهدامة.			
5	تم خلق الوعي والفهم لرفع الشعور في محاربة الجريمة .			
6	تم توفير الدعم والحماية لمؤسسات المجتمع المدني والمحلي وتقديم المعونة والاستشارة لخلق مؤسسات قوية.			
7	تم توحيد الصفوف ونبذ الفرقة وكشف الاختراقات الهدامة.			
8	التنظيمات لمواجهة الأمنية الإسرائيلية.	الوطنية والاستماع الى حاجاتهم وتوجيه النشاط		
9	وتعريف العقيدة الأمنية الفلسطينية بعد العلاقة في وضعها ثم عنها ونشرها.			
10	الفلسطيني لكافة التطلعات الوطنية والالتزام بها.			

فيما يلي مجموعة من العبارات خاصة بالاستراتيجيات الأمنية الفلسطينية والسلوك الاجتماعي، يرجى التكرم بإعادة ترتيب الأهمية يكون الرقم (1) هو أهمية (10) هو

أهمية حسب رأيكم، ووضع في المربع الفارغ مقابل كل عبارة من العبارات الآتية:

: والطرق التي تساعد في تعزيز الانتماء الوطني وتعديل السلوك الاجتماعي الإستراتيجية الأمنية الإسرائيلية.	
1	ملاحقة العملاء والجواسيس وإيقاع
2	ملاحقة الرشوة والفساد ومحاربة المفسدين والواسطة والمحسوبية.
3	توحيد الخطاب صياغته واختيار الكلمات والمصطلحات الوطنية لخلق ثقافة وطنية
4	ملاحظة التعليم وبناء مناهج تعليمية توعوية ودراسة تاريخ النضال الفلسطيني لتعزيز ثقافة الوحدة والدفاع عن المصالح الوطنية.
5	تعزيز ثقافة التحري عن المصداقية والصدق ونشر الحميدة وإدراجها المراحل التعليمية.
6	عقد المعسكرات والمخيمات ومحاولة لتعزيز ثقافة المقاومة والنضال.
7	.
8	أولويات الأمنية في كيفية مواجهة الأمنية الإسرائيلية.
9	عدم الاعتماد على الدعم والمعونات الخارجية والتي سمحت للآخرين أجنادتهم الفلسطيني المستقل.
10	وضع الخطط التي تخدم المصالح الوطنية وان تكون تراكمية وتراعي البناء على ما سبق لتحقيق الأهداف المستقبلية.



ARAB AMERICAN UNIVERSITY

COLLEGE OF GRADUATE STUDIES

STRATEGIC PLANNING AND FUNDRAISING

The researcher is preparing a study entitled:

The Impact of Israel Security Strategies on Palestinian Social Behavior and Strategies to Confront Them

THIS IS TO COMPLETE THE REQUIREMENTS FOR OBTAINING A MASTER'S DEGREE IN "STRATEGIC PLANNING AND FUNDRAISING" FROM THE ARAB AMERICAN UNIVERSITY.

IN ORDER TO ACHIEVE THE OBJECTIVES OF THIS STUDY, THE RESEARCHER DEVELOPED THIS QUESTIONNAIRE TO MEASURE THE AFOREMENTIONED RELATIONSHIP IN LIGHT OF THE DEFINITION THAT WAS SET FOR THE STRATEGY REPRESENTED IN "SECURITY STRATEGIES", AS WELL AS THE DEFINITION OF SOCIAL BEHAVIOR REPRESENTED BY "PALESTINIAN SOCIAL BEHAVIOR".

This questionnaire aims to study the impact of the application of Israeli security strategies aimed at emptying the land and erasing the Palestinian national identity, and in return measuring the impact of the Palestinian strategic security measures in the face of Israeli strategies that seek to displace minds and people, and create violence and loss of confidence. What is the Palestinian security strategy that seeks to enhance the stability and presence of the Palestinian citizen on his land and to enhance the Palestinian culture to reach complete liberation.

The researcher requests you to be kind and to answer the questionnaire objectively, and to provide the researcher with your valuable opinions by placing a tick (X) on the answer that you deem appropriate, or placing an order in order of importance with numbers as you see fit to arrange the procedures in terms of application and given that the number (1) is the most important The researcher also hopes that your answers will enrich and raise the level of scientific research.

Please note that all questions asked within this questionnaire are for scientific research purposes and that your answers will be surrounded by complete confidentiality and the utmost scientific care.

Thanks for your cooperation and your response....

SUPERVISOR: DR. ISMAIL EREKAT

RESEARCHER / IYAD AN-NJOUR

The second section:

Below is a set of phrases related to Israeli security strategies, please kindly rearrange the phrases below in numbers and in order of importance, with the number (1) being the most important and the number (10) being the least important according to your opinion, and placing the answer in the empty box opposite each of the phrases the following:

The first axis: Contents and Dimensions of the Israeli Security Strategy		
1	The fragmentation of the Palestinian social component and the distortion of the Palestinian identity.	
2	Create sedition and fragmentation of the social fabric.	
3	Displacement of Palestinian minds and human capabilities.	
4	The Israeli media serves the security interests of the occupation by misleading, spreading rumors and creating strife.	
5	Israel is leading a quiet war with soft power by preoccupying people with superficial issues and keeping them away from the main issue.	
6	It seeks, through propaganda and promotion, to show the weaknesses of the Palestinian security forces in order to lose confidence in the Palestinian citizen.	
7	Using information warfare to serve Israeli interests by taking advantage of the superior technological security capabilities and media outlets.	
8	Relying on “curing awareness,” “that is, spreading in the awareness of the Palestinian and Arab citizens a strong deterrent effect that prevents them from entering into a confrontation with the occupation or its resistance“.	
9	The Israeli security and military doctrine is based on killing, displacement, emptying the land, canceling the Palestinian identity and confiscating Palestinian natural resources.	
10	Israel pursues a policy of propaganda and promotion as the best (democratic and technological) in a backward and reactionary environment.	

The following is a set of phrases related to Israeli security strategies and social behavior, please kindly rearrange the phrases below in numbers and in order of importance, with the number (1) being the most important and the number (10) being the least important according to your opinion, and placing the answer in the empty box against each phrase From the following phrases:

The second Axis: The Impact of Israeli Security Strategies on Palestinian Social Behavior		
1	The increase in poverty and unemployment, resulting from the economic blockade, which is considered the most influential factor in changing social behavior.	
2	The high rate of drug abuse, theft and murder, which aims to destroy Palestinian youth.	
3	Corruption of women, the mother and the family, through which healthy generations are brought up.	
4	Distortion of national concepts, moral and social values, and abandonment of religious beliefs.	
5	Recruit spies and spoilers to destroy the cohesion of the social fabric.	
6	Promoting and encouraging disputes and conflicts, stirring up strife and fighting, and increasing violence.	
7	Losing the value of science and learning, and rejecting and displacing those with scientific and academic minds.	
8	Promoting strange and alien cultures against the Palestinian national culture.	
9	Promoting a culture of personal and factional interests against the public interest.	
10	High rates of divorce, family disintegration and child homelessness.	

The following is a set of statements about Palestinian security strategies and social behavior. From your point of view, what does this strategy consist of? Please kindly mark (X) in the box that fits your opinion, and against each of the following statements:

The third axis: the contents and dimensions of the Palestinian security strategy to limit the effects of the Israeli security strategy.					
Strongly Agree	Agree	disagree	strongly disagree	Paragraph	No.
				Strengthening Palestinian social cohesion, consolidating identity, steadfastness, and consolidating Palestinian rights.	1
				Unification and harmony of all components and classes of Palestinian society.	2
				Raising the status of minds and creators and absorbing intellectual energies.	3
				Expose Israeli media schemes and tools, and unify media discourse.	4
				Confronting and exposing the Israeli psychological warfare (soft power) and directing the citizen towards the main issues.	5
				Raising the citizen's confidence in the security services and in his political leadership, and enhancing national motives.	6
				Creating innovative tools and methods to combat the Israeli disinformation war.	7
				Motivating citizens to create and invent tools of resilience and stability, in response to all national aspirations.	8

				The Palestinian security and military doctrine is based on the principle of defending Palestinian national interests.	9
				Fight spies and anti-corruption and take down severe punishment.	10

The following is a set of statements related to security strategies and social behavior. In your opinion, what have the Palestinian security strategies achieved on the ground? Please kindly put an (X) mark in the box that you see fit against each of the following statements:

The fourth axis: What is the impact of the Palestinian security strategies on the Palestinian social behavior to limit the effects of the Israeli security strategy.					
Strongly Agree	Agree	disagree	strongly disagree	Paragraph	No
				The regulations, laws, and procedures conducive to protecting the Palestinian citizen and Palestinian national interests have been developed.	1
				Civil rights, good treatment and human rights were respected when carrying out arrest procedures and the imposition of punishment for anyone who violated.	2
				An approach of openness and transparency was followed between the security services and the citizen to gain confidence.	3
				Bulletins, seminars, radio and television episodes	4

				were presented to address the public and create a state of security cultural awareness that enhances resilience and reduces misinformation and destructive rumors.	
				Security awareness and understanding were created to raise awareness in fighting crime.	5
				Support and protection were provided to civil and local society institutions, and aid and advice were provided to create strong institutions.	6
				The societal differences were erased, the division was discarded, intrusions and destructive actions were revealed.	7
				National organizations and parties were involved, listened to their needs, and directed the activity to confront the Israeli security machine.	8
				The Palestinian security doctrine was approved and defined after all relevant sectors were involved in its development and then its disclosure and dissemination.	9
				Palestinian security has responded to and adhered to all national aspirations.	10

The following is a set of phrases related to Palestinian security strategies and social behavior, please kindly rearrange the phrases below in numbers and in order of importance, provided that the number (1) is the most important and the number (10) is the least important according to your opinion, and put the answer in the empty box opposite each phrase From the following phrases:

Fifth Axis: Means and methods that help in strengthening national belonging and modifying social behavior to reduce the effects of the Israeli security strategy.		
1	Pursuing spies and inflicting the most severe punishment	
2	Pursuing bribery and corruption, fighting spoilers, nepotism, and favoritism.	
3	Unifying the media discourse, reformulating it and choosing national words and terms to create a comprehensive national culture.	
4	Observing education, building educational awareness curricula, and studying the history of the Palestinian struggle to promote a culture of unity and defend national interests.	
5	Strengthening the culture of investigating credibility and honesty, spreading good morals, and including them as educational curricula at all academic levels	
6	Hold camps and seminars and try to promote a culture of resistance and struggle.	
7	Fighting poverty and unemployment, searching for alternatives, and creating a culture of innovation, creativity and self-reliance.	
8	Giving greater priority to security considerations in how to confront the Israeli security machine.	
9	Not relying on external support and aid, which allowed others to impose their agendas on the independent Palestinian decision.	
10	Develop plans that serve national interests and that they be cumulative and take into account building on the foregoing to achieve future goals.	

With thanks

الاستراتيجيات الأمنية الإسرائيلية وأثرها على السلوك الاجتماعي الفلسطيني

والاستراتيجيات المضادة

هدفت الدراسة إلى الكشف عن الإجراءات الأمنية الإسرائيلية، والتعرف على درجة تأثير الإستراتيجية الأمنية الإسرائيلية على السلوك الاجتماعي الفلسطيني، بالإضافة إلى بيان الإستراتيجية الأمنية الفلسطينية وأثرها على السلوك الاجتماعي الفلسطيني، وبيان أثر المضامين والأبعاد الأمنية الفلسطينية على الإجراءات الإسرائيلية (/غير المباشرة) الناتجة عن تنفيذ مضامينها وأبعادها الإستراتيجية، مع الكشف عن الفروق الدالة إحصائياً بين استجابات المبحوثين نحو مضامين وأبعاد الإستراتيجية الأمنية الإسرائيلية تبعاً لمتغيراتهم الشخصية)

المؤهل العلمي، مكان السكن، المهنة)، ولتحقيق أهداف الدراسة استخدم المنهج (التحليلي) استبانة ووزعت على عينة قصديه (81)

وإجراء مقابلات شخصية مع خمسة أشخاص، وفي المنهجين تم مراعاة أن يكونوا من حملة الشهادات العلمية المتخصصة في المكون السياسي والاجتماعي والأمني الإسرائيلي، أو ممن لديهم أنشطة سياسية ميدانية أو انتماء لإحدى التنظيمات الفلسطينية. وتم تطبيق المعالجات الإحصائية المناسبة والتأكد من صدق وثبات أداة القياس.

وتوصلت الدراسة إلى مجموعة من النتائج، إذ أظهرت الدراسة أن أكثر الإجراءات المباشرة التي تمارسها الأجهزة الأمنية الإسرائيلية تتجلى في عمليات الاعتقال، ووجود درجات متوسطة من الإجراءات الإسرائيلية تجاه المواطن الفلسطيني لكل من (مصادرة الأراضي، هدم المنازل، استشهاد أحد أفراد الأسرة، الملاحقة والمطاردة)، وأن أكثر الإجراءات غير المباشرة قد برزت ()

مجموعة من أبعاد ومضامين الإستراتيجية نية الإسرائيلية، ومن أهمها (هدم المكون الاجتماعي الفلسطيني وتشويه الهوية، خلق فتنة وتفئيت النسيج الاجتماعي، الاعتماد على كي الوعي، القتل والتهجير وتفريغ الأرض وإلغاء الهوية ومصادرة الموارد الطبيعية الفلسطينية) لسطيني والناجمة عن تطبيق الإستراتيجية الأمنية

الإسرائيلية فبرزت في ازدياد نسبة الفقر والبطالة نتيجة الحصار الاقتصادي، والعمل على إفساد الأسرة والمرأة والأم لتشويه التربية والتنشئة السليمة، وتشويه المفاهيم الوطنية والقيم الأخلاقية والاجتماعية والتخلي عن العقائد الدينية. وبيّنت النتائج تدني نظرة عينة الدراسة نحو دور المضامين والأبعاد الإستراتيجية الأمنية الفلسطينية الملموسة لدى المواطن في ترسيخ صموده على أرضه والدفاع عن مصالحه، ووجود درجة منخفضة للأثار الإيجابية الناتجة عن تطبيق الاستراتيجيات الأمنية الفلسطينية على السلوك الاجتماعي الفلسطيني. وأظهرت النتائج عدم وجود فروق دالة إحصائياً بين استجابات عينة المبحوثين لمضامين وأبعاد الإستراتيجية الأمنية الإسرائيلية تعزى لمتغيرات (الجنس، العمر، السكن، المهنة)، ووجود فروق دالة إحصائياً تعزى لمتغير المؤهل العلمي ولصالح حملة المؤهلات العلمية (بكالوريوس، دراسات عليا).

دال إحصائياً في مضامين وأبعاد الإستراتيجية الأمنية الفلسطينية على السلوك الاجتماعي الفلسطيني بمقدار (0.5) درجة، في مقابل وجود أثر دال إحصائياً في مضامين وأبعاد الإستراتيجية الأمنية الإسرائيلية على السلوك الاجتماعي الفلسطيني بمقدار (0.58)

وجود أثر دال إحصائياً في المضامين والأبعاد الأمنية الفلسطينية على الإجراءات الإسرائيلية (غير المباشرة) الناتجة عن تنفيذ مضامين وأبعاد الإستراتيجية الأمنية الإسرائيلية.

وأوصت الدراسة التركيز على مجموعة من المضامين والأبعاد الهادفة لمواجهة الاستراتيجيات الأمنية الإسرائيلية ذات التأثير المرتفع على السلوك الاجتماعي الفلسطيني، ومن أهمها العمل على رفع مستوى الوعي لدى المواطن الفلسطيني، وضرورة رفع مستوى ثقة المواطنين بأهمية ودور المؤسسة الأمنية الفلسطينية، وبذل كافة الجهود لمحاربة ظاهرتي الفقر والبطالة لدى الشعب الفلسطيني، وتعزيز مبدأ الاعتماد على الذات وخلق البدائل الوطنية، ومواجهة الإجراءات الإسرائيلية التعسفية من (اعتقال، مصادرة الأراضي، هدم المنازل، استشهاد أحد أفراد.

الكلمات المفتاحية: الإستراتيجية الأمنية، السلوك الاجتماعي، كي الوعي، العقيدة الأمنية، الخطاب