The Role of social media A Tool of Cyber Diplomacy for Global Public Opinion Pro Palestine

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Abstract

The preference of countries to use cyber diplomacy strategies by utilizing social media, Instagram to support the realization of their national interests has become an international phenomenon today. Cyber diplomacy in the modern era of international relations has turned out to be an instrument for countries to exercise their soft power and convey specific messages aimed at the global public. Thus, cyber diplomacy can be an alternative for countries that have serious challenges conveying formal diplomacy using conventional means. Palestine, as an entity that still has legal status, also utilizes cyber diplomacy as a strategy to gain support and recognition from the international community. This article aims to answer the question of how Palestinian diplomacy can gain support from countries in the world. The results of this research show that Palestinian cyber diplomacy is carried out using the Instagram account @eye.on. Palestine focuses on providing information to the international community regarding the conditions in Palestine. Posts uploaded by the @eye.on.Palestine account can be categorized into four things, namely the suffering of the Palestinian people due to Israeli attacks, damage to infrastructure in Palestine, Israeli attacks on Palestinians and support provided by other countries to Palestine. The cyber diplomacy carried out by Palestine has not been able to stop Israel's attacks on Palestine. Still, through this diplomacy, the Palestinian people have received a lot of support from various countries, which can be seen from the large number of global public opinions that are pro-Palestinian.

Keywords: Conflict, Palestine, Israel, Public Diplomacy, Cyber Diplomacy

Introduction

International Relations, as a study which initially focused on a country's politics, war, peace and hard power, has now changed over time so that it is not only focused on relations between countries within the scope of territorial boundaries but is also related to the roles and activities of State actors and non-State actors use a soft power approach to achieve a national interest that is aspired to be realized. Globalization is an essential factor in changing the focus of international relations, considering that globalization has dramatically changed the order of world society by eliminating the territorial boundaries of a country (Ciasca, 1961; Firdaus et al., 2020).

Diplomacy is one of the most important foreign policies in the era of globalization, considering that the era of globalization allows for a country's connection with other countries to achieve its national interests. Through diplomacy, a country can articulate and interpret its national interests through official representatives of the actors involved in diplomacy (Barston, 2019). Diplomacy has a broad definition; in essence, through diplomacy, a relationship can be established in which there is receiving and providing information from each country so that the country's interests can be realized.

Diplomacy, which has been used as a form of foreign policy since the 20th century, has now undergone fundamental changes; where diplomacy is not only carried out formally by one country with another country but nowadays, diplomacy is also carried out through public diplomacy. According to Joseph Samuel Nye, public diplomacy is a tool used by Government and non-government actors to communicate information needed so that the public from other countries pays attention (Zamzami, Fauzi Wahyu., 2022).

Through public diplomacy, a country hopes for public attention from other countries through exchanging information and communication. Public diplomacy is an essential step in international policy that a country must carry out to provide understanding through direct exchange of information and communication with other state and non-state actors. This direct communication makes it possible for the information received to more effectively influence the Government in making policies. Information and communication technology in public diplomacy can be called digital diplomacy or Diplomacy. Muwaffiq (2020) defines digital diplomacy as diplomatic activities that utilize information and communication technology through social media.

Information and communication technology allows state and non-state actors to complete their diplomatic tasks more effectively and efficiently. Apart from that, it is not only state and non-state actors who can carry out public diplomacy

because developments in technology and information have enabled the public to participate in public diplomacy by utilizing social media. Through social media, public diplomacy can be carried out by exchanging information to increase international trust and provide more information to understand developing issues from various sources directly.

Of the many social media platforms that exist today, Instagram is one of the most widely used in public diplomacy activities. The various features on Instagram, such as sharing photos and videos and providing captions for each post, make Instagram widely used by public diplomacy actors to convey their vision and mission.

The use of social media, such as Instagram, as a diplomatic tool has increased, especially in terms of global issues. Social media has become a forum for diplomacy to exchange information related to current global issues, such as conflicts between countries, such as the conflict between Israel and Palestine in 2023.
On October 7, 2023, the war between Israel and Palestine occurred again, where Hamas, which is a Palestinian military group, carried out massive attacks on Israeli settlements and military installations by crossing the Gaza-Israel barrier. The attack left 1400 Israelis dead. Moreover, in response to this, Benjamin Netanyahu (Prime Minister of Israel) declared war against Palestinian Hamas.

During the conflict between Israel and Palestine in 2023, cyber diplomacy via Instagram was widely used by Palestinians to spread awareness of the truth of the conflict and to increase international support for Palestine amidst the increasingly intense attacks carried out by Israel in the Palestinian territories, especially in the Gaza Strip. Instagram, which can be accessed worldwide, offers multimedia communication without structural barriers and can instantly distribute conflict-related information to many viewers simultaneously. Instagram also makes it easier to gather information from conflict zones. In the Israeli Palestinian conflict in 2023, images sent by activists and conflicting parties on Instagram accounts have become an alternative source of information for the international community. Cyber diplomacy through the dissemination of information by Palestine via Instagram has earned Palestine much support from various parties throughout the world.

Through this research, the author seeks to examine the impact of the use of cyber diplomacy carried out by Palestinians via the social media Instagram on the conflict with Israel in 2023. The author will also examine the impact of the use of cyber diplomacy carried out by the Palestinians via the social media Instagram on the formation of pro-PALESTINE global public opinion in 2023.

Method

This research can be grouped as qualitative descriptive research, which aims to describe the facts about the Israeli and Palestinian war and the use of Instagram social media as a diplomatic tool to shape global public opinion regarding this conflict. This research uses secondary data from various sources such as books, journals, online news portals, and social media related to the war between Israel and Palestine. The technique used to analyze the data is a deductive analysis technique, which is carried out by analyzing the problem, in general, using theory so that a research hypothesis is obtained. Then, the hypothesis is explicitly tested with existing data and theory.

Results and Discussion
The Concept of Public Diplomacy in International Relations

According to Kumalaningrum (2021), public diplomacy can be interpreted as a tool to influence international public perception by providing information about a country's condition and image so that the desired national interests can be realized. The use of public diplomacy is usually carried out with soft power, considering that the aim of public diplomacy is to change a person's perception of a country positively.

Therefore, Santoso (2024) stated that public diplomacy is a soft-power diplomatic tool that changes a person's perception of a country so that the public can follow what they want without feeling forced. The use of soft power referred to in this case is that because of the public's positive understanding or perception of a country, it can make the public like a country so that disruption can be minimized when the national interests of the country of origin are implemented.

The end of the Cold War era became the starting point for the increasing need for public diplomacy. This was motivated by three factors: the spread of democracy, the media explosion, and the rise of Non-Governmental Organizations (N.G.O.s), which then changed the nature of power and increasingly limited the freedom of action of a country's Government (Cull, 2009). Along the way, technological developments, information, and transportation have influenced several changes in international relations, so diplomatic activities are no longer exclusively the domain of official diplomatic actors under the state.

The primary difference between traditional and public diplomacy is that, in public diplomacy, interactions occur not only between the Government of one country and other countries but also between the people of one country and the governments of other countries. This is in line with the opinion of Wardhana (2022), who states that the target of diplomatic actors is the most fundamental difference between public diplomacy and traditional diplomacy. Traditional diplomatic activities are usually carried out with state visits by state representatives, while public diplomacy involves actors other than the state, and the process is unofficial. Leonard (2009) states that there are several stages in implementing public diplomacy, as can be seen in the following table:

Table 1. Level of Diplomatic Activity

Hierakhi	Activity
Introduction of a country to the international world	Make people understand more about a country
Increased appreciation for a country	Make the public have a positive perception of a country

Creating ties with the community	Providing invitations to study, tourism and cultural exchange to better understand the values of a culture
Providing Influence	Offers to companies from other countries to invest in various fields, especially the economic sector.

The table above shows the activities in the public diplomacy stage, which include:

    a.   Introduction of a country to the international world.

Through this stage, the international world will know about the existence of a country. Various activities are carried out at this stage so that the international world knows about the existence of a country and the people within it. This is done by increasing the branding of a country so that it is better known internationally.

    b.   Increased appreciation for a country.

This stage occurs when the international world knows and accepts a country. At this stage, several activities can be carried out to form a positive international perception of a country, for example, by showing a country's important position in the international world regarding capacity and capability. Apart from that, positive international perceptions of a country can also be realized by highlighting a country's openness as a friend who can accept friendship with other countries.

    c.   Creating ties with the community

This stage is carried out to create engagement between people from other countries who already have a positive perception of a country, which can be done by providing invitations to study, tourism and cultural exchanges to understand the values of a culture better.

    d.   Providing Influence

After the introduction stage, which provides a positive perception and makes people from other countries interested in a country, the influence stage can be carried out. At this stage, increasing cooperation through student exchanges, providing scholarships, and cooperation in the economic field can be carried out to form closer relations between one country and another.

Cyber Diplomacy

Cyber diplomacy is the evolution of public diplomacy that includes and uses new communication platforms in the 21st century. As explained by Trisna (2023), cyber diplomacy links the impact of innovation in communication and information technology with diplomacy. Cyber diplomacy is also part of public diplomacy 2.0, EDiplomacy, and virtual diplomacy. Cyber diplomacy is since it recognizes that new communication technologies offer new opportunities to interact with broader society by adopting a network approach and utilizing an increasingly multicentric and interdependent global system (Trisni & Putri, 2023).

Global politicians are increasingly transforming diplomacy from traditional diplomacy to cyber diplomacy. State actors and non-state actors can carry out cyber diplomacy. State actors usually use diplomatic cyber through the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and embassies, which are representatives of one country in another country (Setiawan & Suryanti, 2021). The use of cyber diplomacy by the Embassy can be carried out more adaptively by paying attention to various other aspects, such as the history, culture, values and traditions of other countries so that it can be hoped that national interests can be realized (Prakoso et al., 2019).

Dynamics of the Israeli and Palestinian Conflict

The origin of the Israeli Palestinian conflict was the desire of European Jews to establish a Jewish Homeland in the Palestinian territory when power over Palestine was transferred to Britain (previously controlled by Ottoman Turkey) in 1917. The existence of the Balfour Declaration accompanied the transfer of power over Palestine from Ottoman Turkey to Britain on November 2, 1917. In this declaration, it was stated that Arthur James Balfour (British Government) appreciated and supported the aspirations and enthusiasm of the Jewish people who wanted to establish territory in Palestine, and the British Government would help the Jews make this happen.

The presence of the Balfour Declaration cannot be separated from the leadership of Chaim Weizmann (the Jews), who contributed to making weapons for the British army so that they could help win the war between England and Ottoman Türkiye. For his services, the British Government gave Chaim Weizmann a gift in the form of land in Uganda for the Jews. However, the prize was rejected because Chaim Weizmann wanted Palestinian territory, considering that the Palestinian territory was under British rule after the defeat of the Ottoman Turks. Moreover, this request was finally granted by the British Government at that time (Marston, 1988).

The agreement between the British and the Jews resulted in a large-scale transition of the Jewish people to Palestine within a few years. The arrival of Jews to Palestine was rejected and criticized by Palestinian Arabs, but this could not stem the wave of the arrival of Jews from various regions to Palestine. The tensions between the Jewish people and the Palestinian Arabs were increasingly unable to be controlled by the British Government, so after the Second World War, the British Government handed the problem over to the United Nations (Marston, 1988).

In 1947, the United Nations took steps to overcome tensions between Israel and Palestine by dividing the Palestinian territory into two parts, namely 54% for Israel and 46% for Palestine. In this division, the Israelis obtained a wider land distribution, even though the Palestinian Population was 31.5% larger than the Israeli Population at that time (Ashed, 2015). The conflict between Israel and Palestine peaked in 1948 when Israel proclaimed its independence and was followed by a war between Israel and Palestine for six days. In this war, Israel succeeded in occupying several Palestinian territories

which were previously declared to belong to Palestine in the 1947 agreement.

The conflict between Israel and Palestine prompted the holding of the Geneva Conference in 1973 and the Oslo agreement to reconcile the two countries. However, the peace efforts made for Israel and Palestine failed after the assassination of the former Israeli Prime Minister, Yitzhak Rabin, in 1995. Peace efforts between Israel and Palestine were initiated in 2013-2014, initiated by the United States, but the peace efforts failed again.

At the end of the first week of October, to be precise, on Saturday, October 7, 2023, the Hamas militant group carried out a surprise attack at 08.57 local time, which overwhelmed Israel's defences. Massive attacks sent by air and land caused the dividing wall between Israel and Palestine to collapse instantly. Attacks carried out by Hamas against Israel have killed more than 1,400 people and taken at least 239 hostages. Since then, Israel has launched a retaliatory attack on Gaza. As of October 29, 2023, attacks carried out by Israel against Palestine had killed 8,005 people and injured more than 20,200 others (Davis, 1996).

Cyber Diplomacy Through Instagram Social Media Carried Out by Palestine in 2023

The use of social media for public diplomacy can be called cyber diplomacy. "The use of social media in information-sharing activities includes various activities such as creating content, including blogs, social networks, wikis, forums, and virtual worlds" (Kinyanjui, 2014). Social media gives diplomats new tools to interact with the public and shape public opinion. One of the main advantages of social media in public diplomacy is that it allows diplomats to bypass traditional gatekeepers such as mainstream media and reach the wider public directly.

One social media platform that is widely used for public diplomacy is Instagram. The term Instagram consists of the words "instant" and "telegram," which can be interpreted as a form of fast and instant communication like telegram, which is visual (Thomas & Bhat, 2022). Instagram is an entirely visual social media platform for sharing photos and videos. The use of Instagram in public diplomacy makes diplomacy more visual and accessible for the public to understand. This makes Instagram the fastest-growing social media network among world leaders, and many world leaders and foreign ministries worldwide joined Instagram to reach a wider audience (Sheludiakova et al., 2021).

Instagram is one of the social media platforms widely used as a tool for Palestinian public diplomacy in the Israeli Palestinian conflict in 2023. This is because Instagram is more focused on images and videos, so visual content from the development of the Israeli Palestinian war can be conveyed Better than just content in words without images or videos.

In cyber diplomacy, apart from state actors, non-state actors, such as economic interest groups, environmental watch groups, and cultural activity groups, interact and influence each other. Through public diplomacy, state and non-state actors help explain relevant information about a country. They can also refute or correct misinformation about a country's self-image worldwide (Candrasari et al., 2022; Okafor, 2022).

Palestine's use of public diplomacy via social media is nothing new. Before the conflict between Israel and Palestine in 2023 occurred, Palestine had used the social media Twitter to carry out public diplomacy to gain international support for the recognition of Palestine as a sovereign state. Palestine's efforts to gain support for its country's sovereignty are carried out by spreading the various supports it has received from other countries via the Twitter account @nadplo. On this account, Palestine provides information about bilateral relations with various countries, as is carried out by sovereign countries. For example, when France suffered a terrorist attack in 2016, Palestine provided support to the French State and expressed its condolences for the terrorist tragedy in Nice, France. In Palestine's upload on Twitter, Palestine began its remarks with the words "State of Palestine." This can be seen as an attempt by Palestine to align itself with the French state, namely that they are both sovereign states.

Not only that, in the statement, Palestine also stated, "... Palestine firmly stands in solidarity with France in this painful time." Palestine's statement in the quote can be interpreted as meaning that Palestine describes itself as the same country as France so that it can empathize and feel what the French state feels about this tragedy. Not only that, in the Instagram post, Palestine also wrote, "... Palestine firmly stands in solidarity with France in this painful time," which is a manifestation of the equalization of the character of a country where Palestine, as the same country as France, can feel sad about the tragedy. The humanity that is happening in his country.

The conflict between Israel and Palestine in 2023 has become an exciting and viral issue on Instagram. In the conflict between Israel and Palestine, public diplomacy via social media and Instagram is often carried out by Palestinians through the accounts of Palestinian embassies in various countries. Apart from that, the cyber diplomacy carried out by Palestine in 2023 will also be carried out by many non-state actors, one of which is the Instagram account @eye.on.palestine.
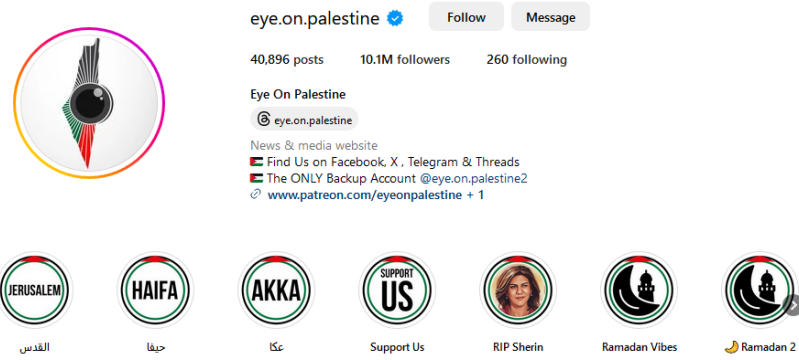
Figure 1. Eye.On.Palestine Instagram account

Eye on Palestine is the most prominent Palestinian social media account with more than ten million followers on Instagram, and it continues to actively reveal the condition of Palestine after the Israeli and Palestinian war in 2023. Posts uploaded by the @eye.on.Palestine account can be categorized into three things. Namely the suffering of the Palestinian people due to Israeli attacks, damage to infrastructure in Palestine, Israeli attacks on Palestinians and support provided by other countries to Palestine.

I am first, related to the suffering of the Palestinian people. The Instagram account @eye.on.Palestine mainly covers the suffering of children and women amid war. As can be seen in the following image:

Sumber: Instagram account post @eye.on.palestine

Figure 2. Suffering of Children and Women in Palestine

Second, it is related to infrastructure damage in Palestine. The Instagram account @eye.on.Palestine also uploaded many photos and videos showing damage to significant buildings and infrastructure in Palestine due to Israeli attacks. This can be seen in the following image:

Sumber: Instagram account post @eye.on.palestine

Figure 3. Damage to infrastructure in Palestine due to Israeli attacks

Third, it is related to Israeli attacks on Palestinians. In several posts, the @eye.on.palestine account posted photos of Israeli attacks on Palestine, the following picture:

Source: Instagram account post @eye.on.palestine

Figure 4. Israeli attacks on Palestine

Finally, it is related to the support provided by other countries to Palestine. Apart from uploading the conditions of society in Palestine, the @eye.on.palestine account also uploads the support that Palestine receives from other countries, such as Turkey and Yemen, as seen in the following picture:

Figure 5. Support for Palestine from Turkish and Yemeni Citizens

Referring to Leonard (2002), who divides the hierarchy of public diplomacy into four parts, namely increasing public knowledge and recognition, increasing public appreciation, increasing public connection and interest, and influencing society, the aim of public diplomacy through Instagram posts of the Palestinian embassy in the Israeli Palestinian conflict will also be grouped into four hierarchies of public diplomacy.

First, to increase public knowledge and recognition, namely knowledge about the country's existence. If it is related to the conflict between Israel and Palestine in 2023, the aim of public diplomacy carried out by the Palestinian Embassy is to disseminate information about the condition of Israel and Palestine, which have experienced conflict for 75 years ago because of Israel's actions in the Palestinian territories.

Second, to increase public appreciation, which can be interpreted as public diplomacy via social media, Instagram was carried out by Palestine to make the public see that Palestine has a vital position on a particular issue, namely as the "guardian of the Al Aqsa Mosque." As is safe to know, the al Aqsa Mosque has an essential history for Muslims, namely as a silent witness to the journey of the Isra' Miraj of the Prophet Muhammad SAW. from Mecca to Jerusalem.

Third, increase connection and interest. One of the tag lines raised by Palestine in its public diplomacy is about humanity. This is closely related to the indiscriminate attacks carried out by Israel on residential areas, places of worship and even hospitals, which are actively operating to help the community after the war on October 7, 2023.

Fourth, to influence society. In contrast to conventional diplomacy, the focus and target of public diplomacy are the international public, who pays attention to and cares about international issues. Palestine's public diplomacy aims to

influence and gain support from the public for what is happening to Palestine currently.

Understanding the concept of public diplomacy leads to the goals of public diplomacy that a country hopes to achieve. Even though the Palestinian aim has never been explicitly stated as to the aim of the public diplomacy carried out, the aim of the public diplomacy carried out by Palestine can be read implicitly through the various public diplomacy activities carried out, namely to gain international support for Palestinian sovereignty as a state, which ultimately refers to International attention to human rights violations in the Palestinian territories must be stopped immediately.

For Palestine, social media is critical to be able to convey the conditions of their region so that the international world can understand the suffering experienced by the Palestinian people. Therefore, they can get support so that human rights violations in the Palestinian territory can be stopped. Meanwhile, for Israel, the use of social media can be used to increase the fighting spirit of its soldiers by exposing the various achievements of the conflict so that the enemy's fighting spirit can be weakened.

The economic gap between Israel and Palestine allows Israel to have greater power in controlling information that can be exposed from the Gaza region, such as sorting information that can be published internationally. This can be seen in Israel's policy of monopolizing information under the Israel Defense Forces I.D.F.) Spokesperson Unit can be accessed via YouTube (Ben-David, 2014).

Controlling information from the Gaza Strip was met with resistance from the Palestinian side, where in 2008, the Palestinian party succeeded in spreading information via Twitter in the form of photos and videos. Apart from that, Palestinian journalists also use several other alternatives to disseminate information related to Palestine, namely via Skype and blogs. This was also ultimately welcomed by Palestinian supporters outside the Palestinian territories who used the Qassam Count bot to find out updates about conditions in Palestine.

In 2023, when the Israeli and Palestinian conflict re-emerges, technological and information developments have become much more developed, with Palestinian people using social media more intensely. This has succeeded in making the international response to the Israeli and Palestinian conflict higher. However, Palestine's use of social media as a cyber diplomacy tool only sometimes runs smoothly. In 2023, the Instagram account @eye.on.palestine was also blocked by Instagram, although the account was restored in the end.

Public Opinion Formed from Instagram Social Media Reporting about the Israeli and Palestinian Conflict

In cyber diplomacy, social media is one of the platforms that is often used. Through cyber diplomacy, social and political interests will be channelled through social media as a form of public diplomacy effort. Social media is used as a forum for public diplomacy to shape and influence public opinion; social media platforms play a vital role.

The fundamental difference between conventional media and social media lies in their characteristics. Social media can disseminate information quickly to various parties, and this condition is difficult to control. Meanwhile, even though press freedom is regulated, conventional media still has filters on some news, regulations, and codes of ethics in conveying information to realize responsible freedom. Therefore, the public uses social media more to express their aspirations.

PublicPublic diplomacy aims to influence public opinion or elites in other countries to change that country's foreign policy to gain benefits for the influencing country. The term public opinion is often used to refer to the collective opinions of many people (Qadri, 2019); where these opinions are formed after the public learns about an issue which then influences their attitudes, views and behaviour (Kelman, 2017). Opinions can show a person's attitude because opinions are expressed verbally, while behaviour is expressed nonverbally (Mehrabian & Ferris, 1967).

Public opinion is an inseparable part of a country's foreign policy. Tsauro (2016) states that there are two approaches regarding the relationship between public opinion and the implementation of public policy: the bottom-up approach and the top-down approach. The bottom-up approach views relationships as created through a pluralist policy formulation model. Foreign policy originates from the needs of the people, so public opinion creates foreign policy. Meanwhile, the top-down approach is based on the principle of Conventional Wisdom. In this case, the elite understands the needs of society, so after going through a foreign policy consensus, public opinion is born.

Many people around the world have responded to the conflict that has occurred between Israel and Palestine since relations between Israel and Palestine heated up on October 7, 2023, via social media and Instagram. State and non-state actors are involved in voicing their opinions on their respective social media platforms and showing their support for a country. Pro-Palestinian demonstrations took place in various cities in Europe and the United States. Even a massive demonstration, attended by more than 20,000 people, also occurred at the Lincoln Memorial, Washington DC, where US presidents-elect usually give speeches after winning the election. The crowd shouted pro-Palestinian chants and called on the U.S. Government to stop the grant aid that is routinely given to Israel every year.

From 7 to 11 November 2023, there were 2.9 million posts on Instagram with the hashtag #freepalestine. This shows that there has been a shift in public opinion in the Israeli and Palestinian conflict in which the public provides positive support for Palestine. The rise of support for Palestine as a form of public opinion often gives rise to new problems where pro-Palestinian social media activists experience accounts being blocked or postings deleted, including an activist named Mohammed el-Kurd being deleted and accused of 'committing hate speech,' even though he posted is a video showing Israeli police carrying out violent actions, without any personal comments. Activists also complained about the limited distribution of their posts or the removal of pro-Palestinian groups on social media (Elmimouni et al., 2024).

Conclusion

The use of social media in cyber diplomacy has become increasingly common in recent years and has given diplomats new tools to interact with stakeholders, shape public opinion, and coordinate response efforts during crises. Palestine's cyber diplomacy during 2023 will be carried out by state and non-state actors, one of which is carried out by the Instagram

account @eye.on.palestine, Palestine's most extensive Instagram account. Posts uploaded by the @eye.on.Palestine account can be categorized into three things, namely the suffering of the Palestinian people due to Israeli attacks, damage to infrastructure in Palestine, Israeli attacks on Palestinians and support provided by other countries to Palestine.

The use of social media in diplomacy can be analyzed from various theoretical perspectives, including network and public diplomacy. While social media offers many opportunities for diplomacy, it also poses challenges, such as the need to balance transparency with confidentiality, maintain diplomatic protocols, and protect the security of communications. Despite these challenges, social media has become integral to modern diplomacy, offering new opportunities for diplomats to interact with foreign publics, promote their country's interests and values, and manage crises.

The Instagram social media cyber diplomacy carried out by Palestine is an international campaign that focuses specifically on concerns involving ending the Occupation and Israeli attacks on the Palestinian People, which have caused many casualties, especially children and women. The cyber diplomacy carried out by Palestine has succeeded in making Palestine receive much support from various countries and criticism for Israel's actions against Palestine.

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