THE CURRENT CAMP OF THE ARAB-IZRAIL CONFLICT
AND THAT IN THE INTERNATIONAL COMMUNITY

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Introduction. The current state of the conflict in the Middle East is determined by two important factors. First of all, it is the departure from the active political life of the Prime Minister of Israel Ariel Sharon and the uncertainty with the outcome of the March elections to the Knesset. Secondly, the victory in the parliamentary elections of the radical movement of the terrorist organization Hamas, which won the right to form a government of the Palestinian Authority. This development came as a surprise to the world community, and now the co-sponsors of the settlement need to find common and balanced approaches to influence the situation.

Review of recent publications. The analysis of the problems of the Middle East in the context of the world system of international relations is devoted in part to the general works of such researchers as Amin S. [1], Dawisha A. [2], Zehr N.A. [3], Maddy-Weitzman B.A [4]. A separate area is the concept of the anti-globalization movement, which has a significant potential in the Middle East: in particular, one of the leading theorists of anti-globalization is the Arab researcher Amin S. [1], who studies the globalization effects on the Arab world and Israeli society.

Objectives of the paper. The aim of the work is a generalized, multifaceted analysis of the mechanism of global influences on the political, economic and social manifestations of the Middle East conflict.

Results of the research. The contradictions of globalization are really destructive to the formation of a common position of the world community of nations on the Middle East settlement.

The geopolitical situation of the last ten years has brought to the surface the influences of globalization processes that had previously been hidden under the slogans of ideological confrontation. Both Soviet and Western influences represented various forms of Westernization and modernization, but the socialist model was more organic to the traditional ways of social distribution that existed in the Islamic world.

The experience of attempts at regional integration proves that so far the Arab regimes in the Middle East region, mainly for domestic political reasons, are not able to achieve any significant results in this direction. Compulsive economic liberalization by global financial institutions in the context of social consequences does not contribute to the stability of these political regimes.

The new ideological vacuum in the atmosphere of constant interstate, interfaith and interethnic enmity in the region brings to the fore as an ideological reaction of the Arab world a return to the traditional values of Islam in a radical form of political extremism.
The conflict of civilizations presupposes a certain unity, integration within the warring parties at the state level, and the situation in the Islamic world proves the absence of such, and, presumably, the situation will not change even after coming to power in most Islamic movements: they will be hindered by latent interstate conflicts ("satellite-conflicts" of the main Arab-Israeli), internal socio-economic unrest, which will still be forced to seek Western support, the general weakness of the military-economic potential of the region.

The limited integrative potential of the Middle Eastern Islamic states is an inhibitory factor both in overcoming regional terrorism and in the crystallization of the Islamic civilization project itself.

**Conclusion.** Globalization, as both an economic and a political process, gives the Middle East an important place in the strategic sense as an object of control of the world's leading powers, but as an economic and political entity preserves and strengthens its secondary in the world of modern economic trends. Such an impact of the objective process of globalization also objectively radicalizes the forces of spontaneous cultural and religious resistance to extremism scattered in the region, which ultimately destroys the foundations of regional stability and security.

**References:**