

Will The Israeli-Palestinian Two State Solution and Garuda Troops stop Gaza Genocide?

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Abstract. The Gaza genocide can only be stopped with a two-state solution and the Garuda Troops. This research uses qualitative methods sourced from reliable documents and news media, as well as an approach based on the Sociology of International Law. Two research questions are formulated: What is the role of Indonesian foreign policy in realizing the Israeli-Palestinian Two-State Solution? Is the Garuda Troop capable of stopping the Gaza genocide? The results of the study: first, the role of Indonesian foreign policy has an impact on the realization of the Israeli-Palestinian two-state solution. Second, the experience of the Garuda Troops in Lebanon and Congo has successfully maintained peace. The pros and cons of recognizing Israel and the Garuda Troops joining in resolving the Gaza genocide are discussed. The pro-genocide side wants the genocide to end along with the recognition of an independent Palestine by recognizing Israel as a state for historical reasons and international law. The contra-party side expresses a stance similar to that adopted by Hamas, which is to reject all options because it believes that all land occupied by Israel belongs to Palestine. Two conclusions, first, the two-state solution can be realized if the genocide can be stopped by proving the opening of diplomacy between Israel and Indonesia. Second, the Garuda experience in achieving peace.

Keywords: Two-state solution, Gaza Genocide, Garuda Troops

Introduction

The background to this research stems from the researcher's concern over the genocide in Gaza and the delay in Palestinian independence. This concern stems from two factors: first, the existence of regulations as solutions that cannot be implemented, and second, the actions that have not been legally regulated. The two-year genocide in Gaza, considered an international crime, has claimed 67,173 lives (according to the Gaza Ministry of Health) and 112,069 lives according to German researchers (Planasari), despite the existence of the International Criminal Court, 34 cases of international crimes have been tried (ICC) (International Criminal Court, n.d.-a), however, the Gaza genocide crime has not been tried to this day because it is not supported by the United States as one of the veto holders at the UN (Ayudiana, 2023).

The crime of genocide has been regulated in the Rome Statute, Article Six, for individuals who commit crimes against humanity (International Criminal Court, 2024). The Rome Statute, with its existing and mutually agreed rules, applies to signatory states, including Palestine. Unlike Israel, Israeli Prime Minister Benjamin Netanyahu cannot be prosecuted under international law because Israel is not a member of the ICC (AJC, 2024) which was then assisted by the United States Veto in controlling geopolitical conflicts of interest that occurred between countries and individuals who had authority within them (United Nations Security Council, n.d.), although in the ICC clause, the prosecutor can investigate Israeli persons for committing

crimes in Palestinian territories that fall within the court's jurisdiction by issuing an arrest warrant (Hukumonline, 2024) and the result was nil. The first concern was not resolved because, in fact, laws and regulations relating to rights and obligations cannot be binding unless signed by a member. Israel and Netanyahu cannot be stopped from carrying out the Gaza genocide and consistently obstructing Palestinian independence. (The Times of Israel, 2025a).

The second researcher's concern over the Gaza genocide and Palestinian independence is no longer based on previously existing legal regulations, but on the United States' futuristic solution with the Project Sunrise blueprint for the Gaza Strip (Santoso, 2025) post-Genocide (Gatra, 2025) by reconstructing the city of Gaza into a modern, futuristic, luxury destination city (The Times of Israel, 2025b) and high tech metropolis (PressTV, 2025). Therefore, the genocide efforts carried out by Israel are an opening path to control of the region because it is considered a spoil of war, which is a continuation of the 6-day war, where Israel won against the Arab countries in 1967 (Yasin, 2025) and changed the map of countries which later ended with the Camp David agreement in 1978 (Office of the Historian, n.d.) between Egypt and Israel. Chronology of the war and territorial control between 1967 and 1978, as well as the status of the belligerent state (Britannica Editors, 1998) owned by Israel and Palestine causes inaccuracy and inconsistency in the details of the country's territorial boundaries, so that territorial disputes become a legal matter between the two.

The two concerns above require futuristic solutions from Indonesia. This study will examine two proposed solutions that can be implemented to accelerate Palestinian independence and recognition of its sovereignty worldwide, as well as to stop the Gaza genocide. The first solution proposed is to implement a two-state solution for Israel and Palestine to allow peaceful coexistence. The second solution is to send the Garuda peacekeeping force through the UN to Palestine to stop the Gaza genocide. These two proposed futuristic solutions can be implemented through an international legal sociology approach that measures the dominance, influence, and legal dependence of countries in the international community in providing solutions to stop the Gaza genocide, or vice versa, as well as the impact of Indonesia's role in various political and diplomatic aspects (Sekretariat Negara, n.d.), moral and humanitarian, mediator and contribution to peace (Akbar, 2025). This research formulates two research questions: What is the role of Indonesian foreign policy in realizing Palestinian independence within the two-state solution between Israel and Palestine? Can the Garuda peacekeeping force stop the Gaza genocide if deployed in Palestine?

Methods

This research uses a qualitative method. This selection is based on how and why the problem is analyzed, and it offers other open-ended answers to solve the same or similar problems (Ritme, 2025) and the process of selecting and sorting research sources. The research sources in this paper are drawn from two primary sources: documents and news media related to the Gaza genocide, the two-state solution, and the Garuda troops. Limitations due to the remote location and funding prevented the researcher from conducting interviews and direct observations in Gaza. This research was written and analyzed by selecting opinions and perspectives related to the Gaza genocide and the two-state solution.

The process of implementing research using qualitative methods in this study was carried out through 7 steps: determine research questions as the limitations and focus of the research, design the study with 5W 1H, collect data, analyze by coding actions and notable notes, generate findings by identifying patterns, validate findings to avoid bias in the research and the

last is to report the findings by providing conclusions for readers and suggestions for other researchers to research things that have not been discussed in the study (Sauro, n.d.).

This research is conducted through the sociology of international law. The sociological keywords are individuals, groups, domination, influence, and dependency, which provide variation and patterns in society. Law has the keywords: regulate, bind, and sanction, which explain how a rule binds parties and imposes sanctions if violated. International is defined as an association of more than two countries that agree to have written bonds and rules on rights and obligations that, if violated, are subject to sanctions or punishment.

This study uses one of three sociological theory paradigms to explain Indonesia's proposed solution to the Gaza genocide and Palestinian independence. The three paradigm theories in question are social fact theory, social definition theory, and social behavior theory. First, the social fact theory states that individuals are dominated by external factors, in this case the individual is the state as a subject of international law. Second, the social definition theory is the opposite, namely that individuals (one state) dominate external factors, such as the USA's veto power in the UN. Third, the social behavior theory states that individuals tend to benefit themselves, as Indonesia chose to be a non-aligned country and chose an independent and active foreign policy (Moersidin, 2017).

Social behavior theory is applied in this study because Indonesia's futuristic solution in implementing the two-state solution and ending the Gaza genocide is based on a win-win solution for various parties with interests in Palestine and Israel. Prabowo even expressed Indonesia's positive stance at the UN Summit (CNN Indonesia, 2025) and when with Macron (Anggrainy, n.d.). If the two-state solution is successfully implemented, Indonesia will establish diplomatic relations with Israel. Prabowo even proposed that Palestinians be evacuated to Indonesia during the genocide as concrete evidence, although this sparked debate because the United States simultaneously wanted Gaza rebuilt. (Rusiana, 2025) post-Gaza genocide.

The Gaza genocide was stopped by a ceasefire between Hamas and Israel (BBC News Indonesia, 2025) led by Trump with various countries in the Middle East and Prabowo received a special invitation from Trump (Susilo, 2025) to be present when the ceasefire agreement is implemented (CNBC Indonesia, 2025) in Egypt, although history records that Israel violated the ceasefire later (Iyabu, n.d.). A futuristic solution to prevent Israel from committing genocide crimes again is to send the Garuda peacekeeping force, as has been successful and experienced in Lebanon (Kompas.id, 2020b) and Congo (Javasatu, 2025) in preventing violence and war so that a two-state solution can be realized.

The two-state solution is one way that can be used by Palestinians to achieve independence and peace today because there are several challenges that can be resolved, such as border issues, security, the status of Jerusalem and refugees (Kompas.id, 2020a). In the conditions when this research was written, the four challenges can be resolved through the negotiating table with various conditions proposed by the United States and Israel to obtain recognition of sovereignty and independence for Palestine. Recognition of independence and sovereignty for Palestine from Israel and the United States with the condition of rebuilding and managing Gaza is an opportunity that is detrimental to the people of Gaza and will likely make the people of Gaza lose their independence and freedom in managing the city, but compared to the uncertainty, suffering and death that continues to increase and occur, the two-state solution option can be taken into consideration, which is of course guarded and supported by 142 UN members which are the majority of countries in the world, 10 countries rejected and 12 abstained, especially Indonesia as one of the countries that has been proven to always provide moral and material support during the mistreatment of Palestine and Gaza by Israel in the New York declaration on September 12, 2025.



New York Declaration on the Peaceful Settlement of the Question of Palestine and the Implementation of the Two-State Solution contains important discussions related to Palestinian independence through the implementation of a two-state solution. These discussions include: (1) Ending the War in Gaza and securing the day after for Palestinians and Israelis via ceasefire, security, humanitarian response, Gaza recovery and reconstruction plan, humanitarian situation in the west Bank (2) Empowering a sovereign, unified and economically viable state of Palestine, living side by side, in peace and security with Israel via realization of sovereign, unified and independent Palestinian state, support implementation of the Palestinian Authority's reform agenda towards an economically viable state of Palestine (3) Preserving the two-State solution against illegal unilateral measures via upholding international law, peaceful coexistence, achieving regional integration through ending the Israeli-Palestinian conflict, follow-up implementation (United Nations, 2025).

The nine points voiced in the New York declaration relate to: (1) a call for a permanent ceasefire in the Gaza Strip, the release of all hostages, a prisoner exchange, and the complete withdrawal of Israeli forces and emphasizes the importance of unifying Gaza and the West Bank under the sole authority of the Palestinian Authority (PA), with international support for the formation of an administrative transition committee for an interim period. Hamas is said to end its military role and hand over its weapons to the PA (2) encourage the establishment of an international stabilization mission under the mandate of the UN Security Council, to support the security of civilians, enforce the ceasefire, and strengthen the PA security apparatus (3) unhindered humanitarian access, the opening of all border crossings, and the restoration of basic services such as electricity, water, and fuel. Israel is asked to fulfill its obligations as an occupying power to facilitate aid access, including removing the ban on UNRWA and providing protection to humanitarian personnel (4) support for the Gaza reconstruction plan by the Arab League and the OIC, including funding through a multi-donor trust fund under the World Bank. The Palestinian Authority is given the main mandate in implementation, with priority being given to the development of basic infrastructure, health services, education, and the provision of temporary housing (5) support for the right of the Palestinian people to self-determination and the establishment of an independent state on the 1967 borders, including East Jerusalem. The UN and member states are encouraged to recognize the State of Palestine and promote its full membership in international institutions (6) concrete steps to strengthen PA reform, including fiscal stabilization, bureaucratic capacity building, strengthening the legal system and public services, and holding democratic elections within one year throughout the Palestinian territories, including East Jerusalem (7) rejecting all unilateral Israeli actions that change the status of Jerusalem and the West Bank, including illegal settlements and threats of expulsion. States are encouraged to implement legal, diplomatic, and economic measures to end the occupation and strengthen accountability through the mechanisms of the UN, the ICJ, and the ICC (8) the importance of peace education, protection of civic space, intercultural and interfaith dialogue, and empowerment of civil society and the youth to create an inclusive and rights-based narrative of coexistence and (9) Israeli-Palestinian peace is key to the regional security architecture. The two-state solution is cited as a prerequisite for sustainable cross-border cooperation in trade, energy, and regional security (Metro TV, 2025).

Sustainable regional security can only be achieved through UN peacekeeping forces, one of which is the Garuda force, consisting of Indonesian military, police, and civilian personnel. The Garuda force implements the mandate of the Republic of Indonesia's constitution, which is to establish peace and achieve independence for all nations worldwide. The Garuda force was first deployed to the Egyptian Sinai in 1957 during the Suez Conflict between Israel and the Arab states (Indonesia Defense, 2022), then to Congo, Cambodia, Iraq, Kuwait and Lebanon,

until now there are 29 Garuda contingents sent to maintain world peace (Itsaini, n.d.) and successful and gives Indonesia a special pride that the best sons and daughters can contribute to preventing war and crimes between countries and become one of the 10 countries that send the most personnel as UN peacekeepers (Hananto, 2020).

Result and Discussion

The results of this research consist of two points: first, the two-state solution is logically acceptable to all parties involved in Palestinian independence and peace in Israel and Palestine and can be implemented with clear and measurable procedures as agreed in the New York Declaration. Second, preventing Israel's crimes in the Gaza genocide can be done by granting access to Garuda troops to maintain peace between Israel and Palestine, as has been done in Lebanon and Congo.

The discussion in this research is divided into two groups, pro and con on two things, first on the implementation of the two-state solution in Palestine and Israel, second the sending of Garuda troops to the Gaza and West Bank regions to maintain peace. The pro-two-state solution group based their view on the support of 142 countries in the New York Declaration and opened a new chapter of Palestinian government authority with independence which, if not taken, would be filled with a dark historical chronology and endless war. In fact, considering the geopolitical history that developed in the Middle East, since the dissolution of the Ottoman Empire and the defeat of World War I in 1917 by Britain until 1947, the status of Palestine was handed over to Britain, Palestine was no longer under the auspices of the Ottomans, 400 years earlier (Hafil, 2023b) and through the 1916 Sykes-Picot agreement between France and Britain in the division of Ottoman territory and the 1917 Balfour Declaration in the migration of European Jews to Palestine (Hafil, 2023a), The defeat of the Arab nations against Israel in the 1967 Six-Day War also made Israel and Palestine the belligerent states they are today. Admittedly, any territory can be designated as a homeland for the victorious party, which is why it is necessary to send Garuda peacekeeping troops to safeguard the borders and sovereignty of one or more countries. For the pro-Palestinian group, the Garuda troops are the right solution to prevent the Gaza genocide, as military versus military, and the reward for death or martyrdom in wartime conditions is the highest honor for the Indonesian National Armed Forces (TNI) and Indonesian National Police (Polri) troops.

The Contra group tends to follow Hamas's experience that Israel is an untrustworthy nation, so that a two-state solution is impossible to implement. This is not without reason. Firstly, in the case of the New York Declaration, Israel did not participate in the declaration and refused to recognize it, and there is a point on Hamas' disarmament, which is an indication of unequal treatment between Israel and Hamas. Both of them equally reject it (Syarifudin, 2024). Second, even further back to the pre-New York declaration period, the evacuation plan for 1,000 Gazans initiated by Prabowo was rejected by the Indonesian Ulema Council (MUI, n.d.). However, the MUI supports the New York declaration by conveying that the MUI appreciates Indonesia's struggle in realizing the declaration that defends the struggle of the Palestinian people, including Hamas, and encourages the international community to pressure Israel to recognize Palestinian sovereignty (Romadoni, 2025). On another occasion, Prabowo was thought to want to win Trump's favor (UMY, 2025) and is not a permanent solution (according to the IFRC) and is even dangerous for the Palestinians themselves and it is suspected that this evacuation is based on moral or political interests (Rachman, 2025). The idea of a two-state solution has met with opposition from various parties, including from Gazans who believe that



Israel has no right to its current territory because Palestine before 1967 was entirely Palestinian territory (NPC, n.d.) which was slowly seized illegally by Israel. However, in terms of sending Garuda troops, the opposing group stated that the Garuda troops would suffer the same fate as Hamas because they would be disarmed first and considered a non-neutral party due to the closeness of Indonesia and Palestine.

Conclusion

The conclusions are as follows: first, Israel and Palestine will never achieve substantial peace (due to historical chronology and the dark geopolitics of the Middle East after the collapse of the Ottoman Empire), even if a two-state solution can be implemented when the United States reconstructs Gaza City according to Trump's wishes. Second, the Garuda troops can prevent genocide in Gaza if equipped with modern military technology capable of confronting and matching the Israeli military. Otherwise, they will face the same fate as the Gazans.

The suggestion and impact conveyed in this research is that sophisticated military weapons are mandatory for every government in terms of defense and security, so that anyone will think twice before attacking. Palestine is a victim of America's weapons of war experiments, which Israel was given to carry out.

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