

Topic:

Palestine: a case of failing world's conscience.

Outline

1. Introduction

- (i) Hook
- (ii) General sentences
- (iii) Thesis statement:

Humanitarian crisis in Gaza is due to the persisting fault lines, policy paralysis and structural deficits in global institutions.

2. The contemporary conundrum in Palestine

- (i) Human Genocide i.e death toll 67,000+
- (ii) Famine and food security
- (iii) Illegal occupation by Israel.

3. Multidimensional challenges in Palestine facing world's conscience,

- (i) Coordination failures among world powers
 - (a) America veto the ceasefire multiple times
 - (b) Poor coordination between pro-Israel and anti-Israel states

(ii) Operational bottlenecks in implementation of ceasefire

- (a) Violation of ceasefire by Israel
- (b) Partial and biased implementation of ceasefire
- (c) Paralysis of ceasefire agreements

(iii) Structural weaknesses in international law;

- (a) Violation of article 2(4) and 51 by Israel
- (b) UNSC at a critical juncture
- (c) Biased use of veto power by America
- (d) Violation of human rights.

(iv) On-going turbulence in middle east due to Palestine ;

- (a) Instability and chaos in the region
- (b) Multiple airstrikes on states supporting Palestine
e.g Syria, Qatar, Iran.
- (c) Threat to the regional peace and security.

(v) Systematic vulnerabilities in United nations;

- (a) emerging pressure on UNHRC
- (b) Institutional deficits in UN
- (c) E.g UN failed to release the blockade
of food and aid trucks

4. A pragmatic way forward to world's conscience in Palestine;

(i) Aligning the role of UN with ground realities in Palestine;

- (a) Announcing strict and immediate ceasefire
- (b) Removing the blockade of aid trucks
- (c) Containing the aggressiveness of Israel.

(ii) Navigating the road ahead between Palestine and Israel;

- (a) Assisting both states with neutral arbitrators.
- (b) Finding common grounds between both states.
- (c) Exchanging prisoners.

(iii) Charting a coherent path forward for lasting peace;

- (a) Maintaining strict territorial security
- (b) Supremacy of international humanitarian law

5. Conclusion