

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) ~~E~~ 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.

good well done quite relevant

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

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

5. Conclusion