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Essay Outline

Topic:

Role of Media in Palestine & Israel Conflict

Brainstorming:

Dual role of Media

* Media role in global politics

Good role → Global awareness

Bad role → selective reporting

→ Advocacy

→ Silencing otherwise
killing of reporters

→ Challenging biases

→ Israel's media
propaganda

→ Diplomatic pressure
on Israel

Mass communication

conflict history (nakba, Intifadas) → Balfour Declaration

Traditional Media → CNN, Al-Jazeera

Social Media → Tik Tok, Insta

Media

Hook → Quote

↓ awareness

↓ propaganda

weaponisation of social media

How shape the narrative and perception

Headlines impact through strong and emotive impact

Al-Jazeera
BBC News] as case study.

"Do not mix truth
with falsehood"
(2:42)

Glasgow Media Group study

Outline

1. Introduction

- a. Hook
- b. General statement
- c. Thesis statement

(Media, as the fourth estate of the state, plays a decisive role in shaping politics and public opinion. In Palestine-Israel conflict, media plays dual role by serving as a voice for Palestinian resistance and a tool of Israeli propaganda).

2. Historical Context of Media in the Conflict

- a. Media and Balfour Declaration (1917)
- b. Israel's David vs. Goliath Narrative
- c. Rise of Palestinian Media and Social Media

3. Role of traditional media

- a. Western Media Biasness
- b. Case study of Al-Jazeera, BBC, and others
- c. Shift from Traditional to Social

4. Emergence of Social Media

- a. First-hand reports from people
- b. Double-Edged Sword
- c. Weaponisation of Social Media.

5. Social Media as an influential tool in International Conflicts

- a. Media shaping global policy and Diplomacy

Case study: Gaza War 2023-24

b. Narrative Construction

c. Digital campaigns and Hashtag Wars

Case study: #FreePalestine vs. #StandwithIsrael and
Hind Rajab Film

6. Manipulation vs. Advocacy: Media's Contradictory Role

a. Media as a voice for Palestinians

b. Media as a tool of Israeli propaganda

c. Polarization of Global Narratives

Case study of Western vs. Arab Muslim Media

7. The path forward: Reshaping Media's role in conflict

a. Breaking (Western) Media Monopoly

b. Protecting Palestinian voices

c. Constructing Legitimacy

8. Conclusion

"Media is not just an observer of conflicts; it is a battlefield in itself."

This idea is best seen in Palestine-Israel conflict where battles are not only fought with weapons but also with words, images, and narratives. Media does not simply report reality, it shapes how the world understands reality. From the very beginning of conflict, media has been decisive. During **Balfour Declaration** 1917, British media amplified support for Jewish homeland while neglecting voices of Palestinians. In 1948, at the time of **Nakba**, displacement of Palestinians were downplayed and global media largely reflected Western empathy for Israel. Over time, this imbalance became defining feature of international media outlets.

On the other hand, Arab and Muslim media, such as AL-Jazeera, emerged as a counter-narrative. It is broadcasting the Palestinian struggle directly to global audiences and exposing Israeli brutal military actions. In coverage of some tragic cases, such as the death of six-years old girl Hind Rajab, it not only drew global outrage but also showed the human cost of the conflict in

ways that numbers and statistics could not. So, Media, as the fourth pillar of the state, play a decisive role in shaping politics and public opinion. In Palestine-Israel conflict, media plays a dual role by serving as a voice for Palestinians and a tool of Israeli propaganda.

"Media can make the innocent guilty, and the guilty innocent, and that's the power."

~ Malcolm X

Topic

Weaponization of water is
an act of war.

Outline

1. Introduction
 - a. Hook
 - b. General statement
 - c. Thesis statement
2. Conceptualizing water as weapon
 - a. Water as a source of conflict vs. weapon of conflict
 - b. Definition and Forms of water
 - Deprivation
 - Inundation
 - c. Objectives of water weaponization
 - Strategic
 - Tactical
3. Typologies of water weaponization
 - a. Strategic Weaponization
 - Soviet destruction of Dniper Dam
 - b. Tactical Weaponization
 - Egypt breaching Israeli sand walls
 - c. Coercive Weaponization
 - ISIS controlled water plants in Syria

4. Global Challenges of Water Weaponization

- a. Hydro-Hegemony and water security
- b. Unilateral infrastructure development
- c. Non-stationarity and water security
- d. Cyber threats and water security

5. Pakistan-India Floods (2025): A case study

- a. Weaponization arguments
- b. Institutional and social weakness
- c. Climate Change and Dam Dilemma

6. Consequences of water weaponisation

- a. Humanitarian loss
- b. Political damage to the state
- c. Environmental degradation
- d. Security threats.

7. Legal and Ethical Dimensions

a. 1977 additional protocol to Geneva

conventions

b. Suspension of IWT by india in 2025

8. Recommendations

9. Conclusion