

The background of the slide features a light, textured surface with subtle, wavy patterns in shades of cream and pale yellow. Two thin, dark brown branches are visible, one on the left side and one extending horizontally across the lower portion of the frame. Each branch has a single, dried, brownish leaf attached to it. The overall aesthetic is natural and minimalist.

Introduction to Debate (BPF)

IKBFU

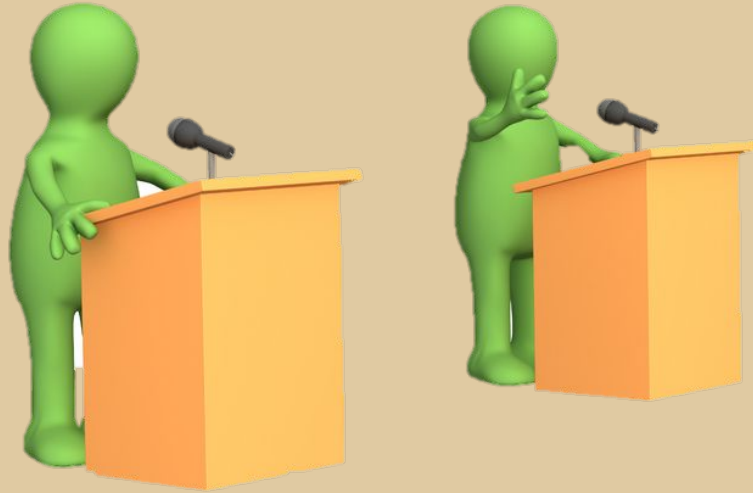
What is debate?





What is debate?

- debate is “a formal discussion on a particular matter in a public meeting or legislative assembly, in which opposing arguments are put forward and which usually ends with a vote.





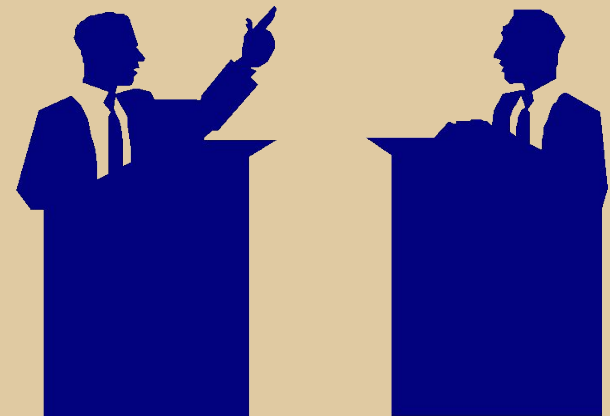
What is debating?

- Competitive debating is a fun activity akin to a game in which we examine ideas and policies with the aim of persuading people within an organised structure. It allows us to consider the world around us by thinking about different arguments, engaging with opposing views and speaking strategically.

Debate is a discussion between sides with different views. A person speaks for or against the given issue.

In contrast to discussion, debate has:

- Time limitation
- Non-interruption
- Specific position
- Structure





Advantages of debating

- Confidence
 - Belief in themselves and their abilities, and the desire to participate in all classes.
- Curiosity
 - The passion of discovery through effective tools for research, organization and presentation.
- Critical Thinking
 - How to explore the world through the lens of an inquisitive mind
- Communication
 - Oral & written skills and strategies for lively yet respectful discussions & disagreements.
- Control
 - Eliminate the fears of public speaking.
- Creativity
 - The desire to explore, create and invent.
- Leadership
 - Self-motivation and the ability to delegate assignments and manage peers.



IDEA

- Over 50 languages in more than 50 countries

Governance:

- IDEA Central Asia (Bishkek, Kyrgyzstan)
- IDEA Middle East and North Africa (Tunis, Tunisia)
- IDEA Netherlands (Amsterdam)
- IDEA South East Europe (Skopje, Macedonia)
- IDEA United Kingdom (London)



DEBATING SOCIETIES IN RUSSIA

- Members-1466
- Debate Club-27

Debate Formats

- British Parliamentary Format
- American Parliamentary Format
- Carl Popper Format
- Presidential Format



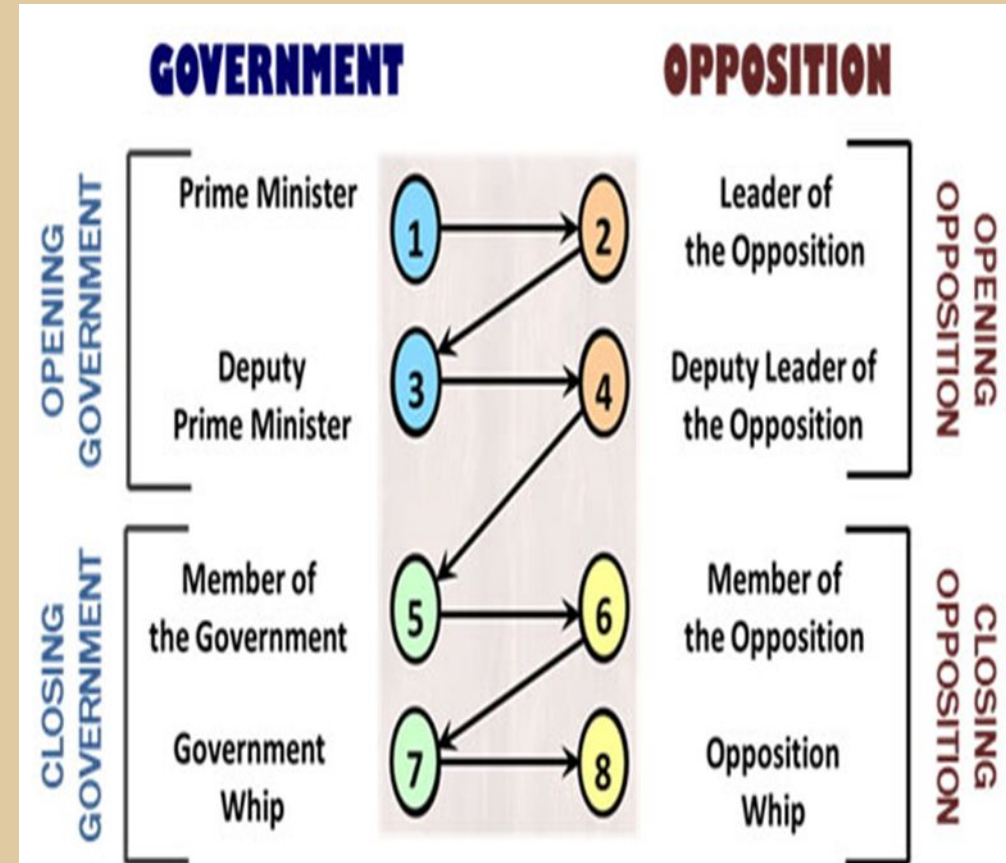


British Parliamentary Style

- World Universities Debating Championship
- European Universities Debating Championship
- United States, Europe, Canada, Central Asia, India, Africa, Philippines, Australia, New Zealand, Russia, China.

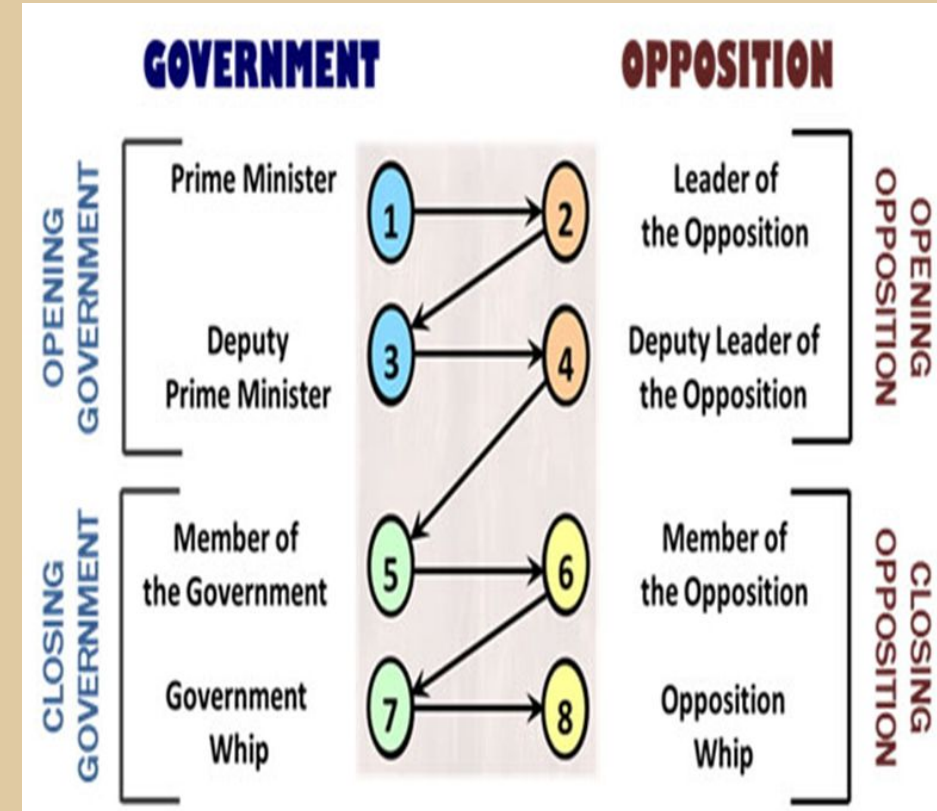
British Parliamentary Format

- Nothing special. Just based on British Parliament
- Universal debate format that is used in official debate tournaments
- Consists of 4 teams: 1) Opening Gov; 2) Opening Opp; 3) Closing Gov; 4) Closing opp; (2 speakers in each team)
- Has two sides: Government and Opposition
- Speaking times are 6-7 minutes.
- Uniqueness - knocking each other out



Speaking order:

- 1st speaker of Opening Gov (Prime Minister)
- 1st speaker Opening Opp (Opposition Leader)
- 2nd speaker Opening Gov (Deputy Prime Minister)
- 2nd speaker Opening Opp (Deputy Opposition Leader)
- 1st speaker Closing Gov (Government Member)
- 1st speaker Closing Opp (Opposition Member)
- 2nd speaker Closing Gov (Government Whip)
- 2nd speaker Closing Opp (Opposition Whip)





Opening Government (OG)

TOP HALF

1. Prime Minister
3. Deputy Prime Minister

Opening Opposition (OO)

2. Leader of Opposition (LO)
4. Deputy Leader of Opposition (DLO)

Closing Government (CG)

BOTTOM HALF

5. Member of Government (MG)
7. Government Whip (GW)

Closing Opposition (CO)

6. Member of Opposition (MO)
8. Opposition Whip (OW)

Structure of Debates

- Definitions
- Problem identification
- Role analysis
- Status quo
- Team Philosophy
- Argumentation
- Contra-argumentation
- Analysis
- Questions or POI (Point of information)



Definition

- Definition must be given to the key or indefinite words/terms of the motion. For example: This house believes that smoking in public places should be banned (all the further example would be about this motion). The key/indefinite words in this topic are “smoking” and “public places”, so definition must be given to these words.
- Definition can be subjective!!!



mother: |mŭth' ə r|
n. one who loves and cares for her children; *v.* to watch over, nourish, and protect.



Definition

- The Opening Government team can define the topic how they like. Having said that, if the definition is unreasonable and destroys the debate, the Opening OO will likely lose. Thus, define a topic fairly. The best debates are when the Opening Gov defines the topic so as to set up a clear debate which all sides were expecting.



ROLES OF DIFFERENT TEAMS

- Each team in British Parliamentary has a different role, as do individual speakers.

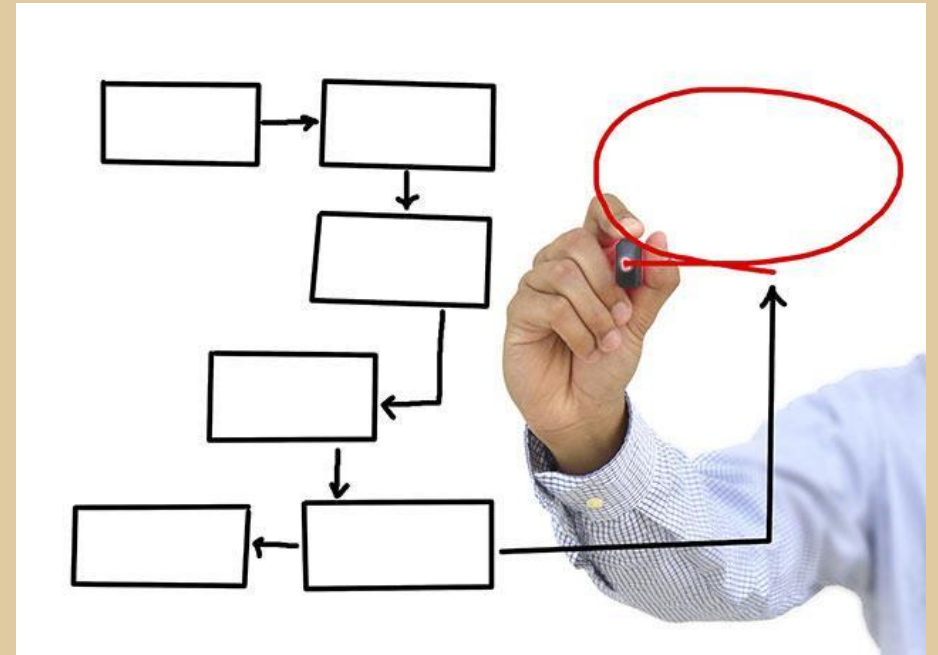


Opening Government (OG)

- Defines the topic and provides a positive case.
- OG should try and cover as much matter as possible in the debate, so as to leave little room for the CG to distinguish themselves.
- Prime Minister defines the topic, states what the split will be between the 1st and 2nd speakers, and then produces positive Matter.
- Deputy PM rebuts the Opp Leader and produces more positive matter.

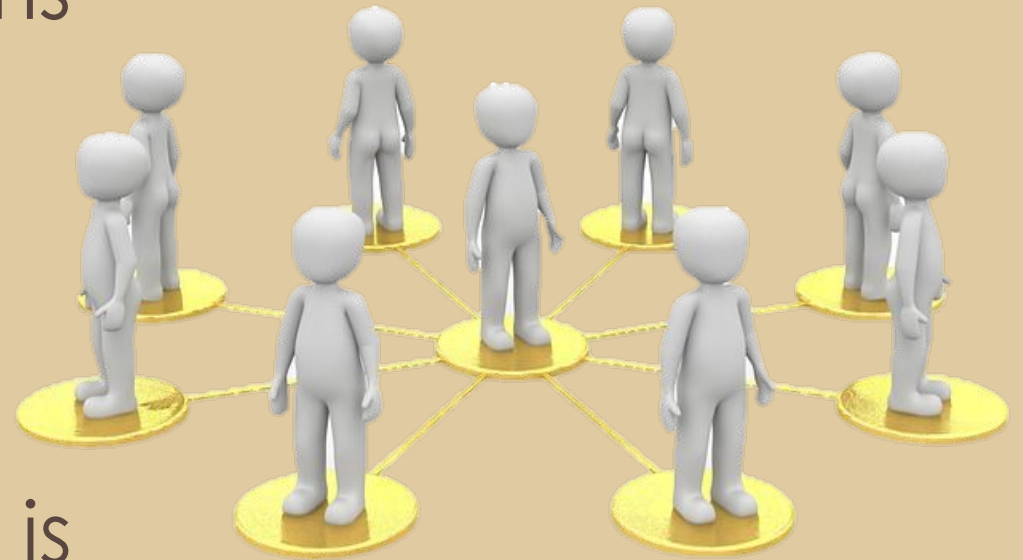
Problem identification

- Detecting the problem
- Question???
What is the problem with smoking in public places?



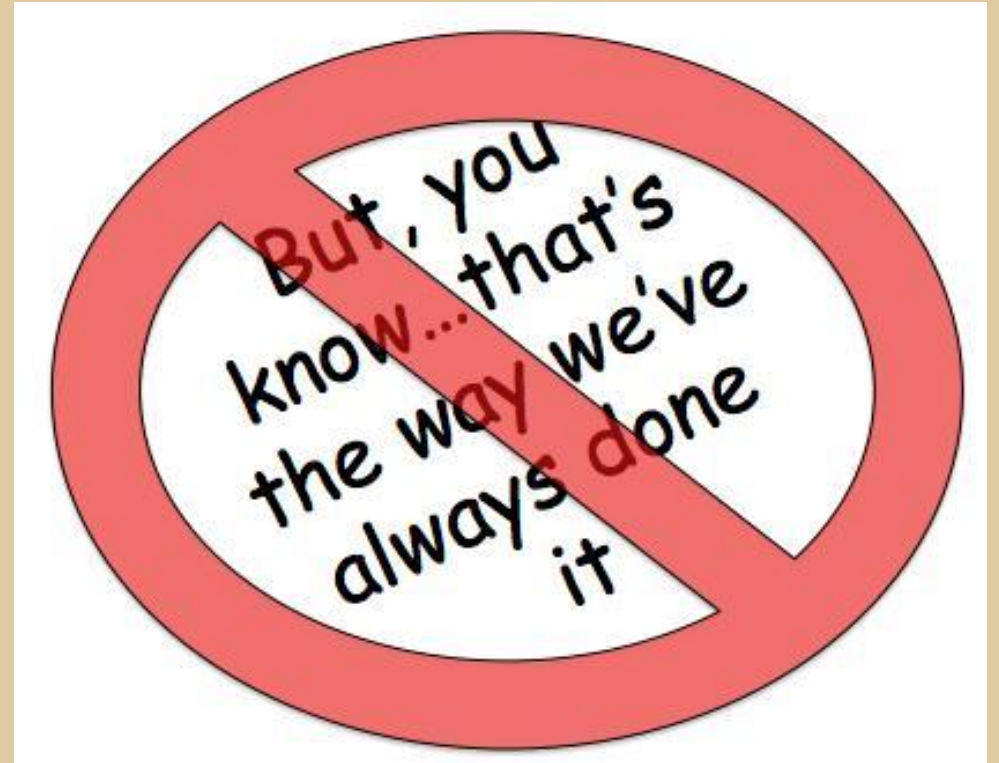
Role Analysis

- Members of the problems – actors
- Which role is playing by whom and who is suffering, as well as who is deriving a benefit from it?



Status quo

- Current situation (climate) of the problem.
- Providing statistics, what is going on right now, and what circumstances we can expect in the future.



Team Philosophy

- Values and policy
- Question???
- What can be a value for Government and Opposition regarding the topic of smoking?



Argumentation

- Elements of arguments: claim, support, and inference.
- Diminish the probability of being defeated
- Argumentation totally depends on the previous parts of this presentation.
- Argument is an answer to the question WHY?



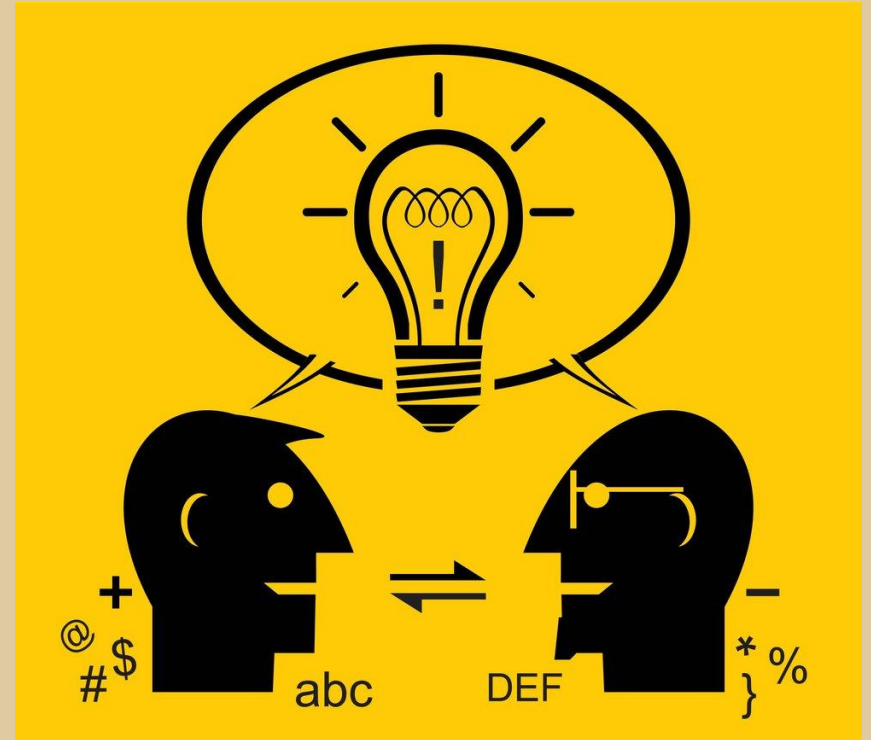


Opening Opposition (OO)

- Responds to the Gov team and produces their own case.
- Should try and cover as much matter as possible in the debate so as to leave little room for the CO team to distinguish themselves.
- Opp Leader rebuts the PM, provides the negative split, produces matter.
- Deputy Opp Leader rebuts the OG case and produces positive matter.

Contra-argumentation

- It is called rebuttal
- Very simple: Note the arguments of an opponent and prove why he/she was wrong
- Be as clear as you can and try to not bring less persuasive counter-arguments
- Majority of the judges consider the absence of **rebuttal** as a superiority of the previous argument





Closing Government (CG)

- Rebutts Opposition teams and produces a case extension (see below).
- Government Member rebuts the OO then outlines their teams case extension. Then produces positive matter.
- Government Whip basically delivers a 3rd speaker speech. However, they should do this with particular reference to their team's case extension. Should avoid introducing new matter.

Analysis

- It is a job of the last speakers (whip-speakers)
- Elaboration the teams' arguments and proving why his team was better.





Closing Opposition (CO)

- Same as CG
- Under no circumstances can the Opposition Whip introduce new matter.



Winning and Losing.

- Teams are ranked 1-4 and receive points: 4 for first, 3 for second, 2 for third and 1 for fourth.
- To win a BP debate you have to:
- Convince the adjudicator that your side of the house (affirmative/negative) is stronger than the other side. If you are Gov, you want to demonstrate why the Opp is wrong.
- Convince the adjudicator that you were the stronger team on your side of the house. You cannot openly pay out the other team on your side, so instead try to 'outshine' them.

Thank You For Listening

**Any
Questions?**

