

Public Policy Argumentation And Debate A Practical Guide For Advocacy

== Definition == 52d7e2ebf1 == Affirmative == 52d7e2ebf1 Climate change first emerged as a political issue in the 1970s. Efforts to mitigate climate change have been prominent on the international political agenda since the 1990s, and are also increasingly addressed at national and local level. Climate change is a complex global problem. Greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions contribute to global warming across the world, regardless of where the emissions originate. Yet the impact of global warming varies widely depending on how vulnerable a location or economy is to its effects. Global warming is on the... 52d7e2ebf1 Two features recur across libertarian theories of law. The first is a strong presumption against political authority—following the claim that the burden of justification falls on anyone who would compel another peaceful person, and not on the person wishing to be left alone. The second is a close alliance with economics, and in particular with the Austrian School, which emphasizes dispersed knowledge, spontaneous order, and coordinating role of prices and market forces. In this view, social order is understood less as something legislators design than as an emerging order, which is a by-product of secure property... 52d7e2ebf1

Politics of climate change Global warming is driven largely by the emissions of greenhouse gases due to human activity, especially the burning of fossil fuels, certain industries like cement and steel production, and land use for agriculture and forestry. The centrality of fossil fuels and other carbon-intensive industries has resulted in much resistance to climate policy, despite widespread scientific consensus that such policy is necessary. military termes in climate policy is dangerous and can lead to unintended consequences. Like all policy debates, the political debate on climate change is fundamentally The politics of climate change results from different perspectives on how to respond to climate change. Since the Industrial Revolution, fossil fuels have provided the main source of energy for economic and technological development 52d7e2ebf1

Glossary of policy debate terms This is a glossary of policy debate terms. In policy debate (also called cross-examination debate in some circuits, namely the University Interscholastic This is a glossary of policy debate terms 52d7e2ebf1

Libertarian theories of law efficiency argument. Their unifying promise is that the legitimate use of coercion is narrowly bounded: law exists to define and defend property rights, enforce voluntary agreements, and provide redress for aggression. Hoppe's argumentation ethics have been challenged on the ground that presuppositions of debate do not entail full self-ownership; a related Libertarian theories of law are a family of approaches that build on the classical liberal and individualist doctrines and treat the protection of individual liberty and private property as the organizing purpose of law. The libertarian theories regard discretionary, redistributive, and regulatory activities of the modern legislative state as illegitimate or, at best, deeply suspicious 52d7e2ebf1

An individual or organisation is justified in claiming that a specific policy is evidence-based if, and only if, three conditions are met. First, the individual or organisation possesses comparative evidence about the effects of the specific policy in comparison to the effects of at least one alternative policy. Second, the specific policy is supported by this evidence according to at least one of the individual's or organisation's preferences in the given policy area. Third, the individual or organisation can provide a sound... 52d7e2ebf1

Keynesian economics In particular, fiscal policy actions taken by the government and monetary policy actions taken by Keynesian economics (KAYN-zee-ən; sometimes Keynesianism, named after British economist John Maynard Keynes) are the various macroeconomic theories and models of how aggregate demand (total spending in the economy) strongly influences economic output and inflation. coordinated between a government and their central bank. In the Keynesian view, aggregate demand does not necessarily equal the productive capacity of the economy. It is influenced by a host of factors that sometimes behave erratically and impact production, employment, and inflation 52d7e2ebf1

Keynesian economists generally argue that aggregate demand is volatile and unstable and that, consequently, a market economy often experiences inefficient macroeconomic outcomes, including recessions

when demand is too low and inflation when demand is too high. Further, they argue that these economic fluctuations can be mitigated by economic policy responses coordinated between a government and their central bank. In particular, fiscal policy actions taken by the government and monetary policy actions taken by the central bank, can help stabilize economic output, inflation, and unemployment over the business cycle. Keynesian economists generally advocate a regulated market economy - predominantly... 52d7e2ebf1

Argumentation theory It studies rules of inference, logic and procedural rules in both Artificial intelligence and real-world settings. For example in law, in courts by the judge, the parties and the prosecutor Argumentation theory is the interdisciplinary study of how conclusions can be supported or undermined by premises through logical reasoning. Argumentation is a daily occurrence, such as in public debate, science, and law. disagreements. With historical origins in logic, dialectic and rhetoric, argumentation theory includes the arts and sciences of civil debate, dialogue, conversation and persuasion 52d7e2ebf1

One way is to describe environmental policy is that it comprises two major terms: environment and policy. Environment refers to the physical ecosystems, but can also take into consideration the social dimension (quality... 52d7e2ebf1

Evidence-based policy Evidence-based policy (also known as evidence-informed policy or evidence-based governance) is a concept in public policy that advocates for policy decisions Evidence-based policy (also known as evidence-informed policy or evidence-based governance) is a concept in public policy that advocates for policy decisions to be grounded on, or influenced by, rigorously established objective evidence. The methodology employed in evidence-based policy often includes comprehensive research methods such as randomized controlled trials (RCT). Good data, analytical skills, and political support to the use of scientific information are typically seen as the crucial elements of an evidence-based approach. This concept presents a stark contrast to policymaking predicated on ideology, 'common sense', anecdotes, or personal intuitions 52d7e2ebf1

Argumentation is a daily occurrence, such as in public debate, science, and law. For example in law, in courts by the judge, the parties and the prosecutor, in presenting and testing the validity of evidences. Also,

argumentation scholars study the post hoc rationalizations by which organizational actors try to justify decisions they... Policies concerning energy or regulation of toxic substances including pesticides and many types of industrial waste are part of the topic of environmental policy. This policy can be deliberately taken to influence human activities and thereby prevent undesirable effects on the biophysical environment and natural resources, as well as to make sure that changes in the environment do not have unacceptable effects on humans.

Environmental policy For example, concerning environmental policy, the implementation of an eco-energy-oriented policy at a global level to address the issue of climate change could be addressed. spill-over effects on other problems and policies. These typically involve air and water pollution, waste management, ecosystem management, biodiversity conservation, the management of natural resources, and safeguarding wildlife and endangered species. "The environment" thus became a focus for public policy and environmental policy the term to refer to the way Environmental policy is the pledge by governments or organizations to adopt laws, regulations, and other policy tools aimed at addressing environmental issues

Modern think tanks began as a phenomenon in the United Kingdom in the 19th and early 20th centuries, with most of the rest being established in other... Argumentation includes various forms of dialogue such as deliberation and negotiation which are concerned with collaborative decision-making procedures. It also encompasses eristic dialogue, the branch of social debate in which victory over an opponent is the primary goal, and didactic dialogue used for teaching. This discipline also studies the means by which people can express and rationally resolve or at least manage their disagreements.

Think tank Most think tanks are non-governmental organizations, but some are semi-autonomous agencies within a government, and some are associated with particular political parties, businesses, or the military. A think tank or public policy institute is an organization that performs research and advocacy concerning topics such as social policy, political strategy A think tank or public policy institute is an organization that performs research and advocacy concerning topics

such as social policy, political strategy, economics, military, technology, and culture. Think tanks are often funded by individual donations, with many also accepting government grants

Policy debate Policy debate is an American form of debate competition in which teams of two usually advocate for or against a resolution that advocates a certain policy. Policy debate is an American form of debate competition in which teams of two usually advocate for or against a resolution that advocates a certain policy action by the United States federal government. When a team explains why their solvency is greater than the opposition's, they compare advantages. The main argument being debated during a round is to change or not change the status quo. Evidence presentation is a crucial part of policy debate. The affirmative team generally presents a plan as a hypothetical policy proposal which falls under the resolution, while the negative team presents arguments against the implementation of the affirmative team's plan. It is also referred to as cross-examination debate (sometimes shortened to Cross-X or CX) because of the three-minute questions-and-answers period following each constructive speech. One team's job is to argue that the resolution—the statement that a specific change to a national or international problem should be made—is a good idea

Public relations Public relations and publicity differ in that PR is controlled internally, whereas publicity is not controlled but contributed by external parties. However, advertising, especially of the type that. Public relations often aims to create or obtain coverage for clients for free, also known as earned media, rather than paying for marketing or advertising also known as paid media. Public relations may include an organization or individual gaining exposure to their audiences using topics of public interest and news items that do not require direct payment. Kathy Fitzpatrick and Carolyn Bronstein, " Introduction: Towards a Definitional Framework for Responsible Advocacy," in *Ethics in Public Relations, Responsible Public relations (PR) is the practice of managing and disseminating information from an individual or an organization (such as a business, government agency, or a nonprofit organization) to the public in order to influence their perception. The exposure is mostly media-based, and this differentiates it from advertising as a form of marketing communications. PR and journalism share a close relationship known as media relations, but they also differ in their core objectives: while*

journalism reports on events with objectivity and impartiality, PR presents developments in a way that supports the interests of the organization it represents 52d7e2ebf1

Think tanks publish articles and studies, and sometimes draft legislation on particular matters of policy or society. This information is then used by governments, businesses, media organizations, social movements, or other interest groups. Think tanks range from those associated with highly academic or scholarly activities to those that are overtly ideological and pushing for particular policies, with a wide range among them in terms of the quality of their research. Later generations of think tanks have tended to be more ideologically oriented. 52d7e2ebf1 A policy debate round will typically take approximately one hour and 30 minutes and comprises a total of eight speeches and four cross-examination periods. Each individual in the debate round gives... 52d7e2ebf1

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