



# THE JAIPUR DEBATE

## Juniors

# THE SPARK

"Arguments, assemble"



1st-3rd August, 2025

# About The Jaipur Debate

The first Jaipur Debate in 2014 witnessed the inception of young minds engaged in rigorous debates on pressing global issues. Over this past decade, competition has evolved, making the Jaipur Debate an indispensable event in this community. The platform has posed as an instrument allowing participants to grow and develop their orating skills, challenge the status quo and engage in stimulating discussions with their teammates. The Jaipur Debate holds a special place in our hearts. It celebrates intellectual engagement and teamwork, and acts as a haven for like-minded individuals to get together and converse on provocative ideas. In the course of these three days, we see team mates, we see friends, and we see the future leaders of our world. Rivals but not foes, the debaters foster friendships with each other at every given chance. The 11th edition of the Jaipur Debate not only acts as a milestone but also as a testament proving the power of debate in shaping minds and enhancing public speaking. Looking back on the last three days in joy, we look forward to future editions to achieve new heights!



# Opening Letter

## From the Editorial Heads' Hearts to the Teams

Dear Readers,

Over the past three days, we've witnessed something truly special; a celebration of words, wit, and willpower. The Jaipur Debate brought together an extraordinary group of individuals who spoke boldly, listened deeply, and competed with integrity. It wasn't just a tournament, it was a shared experience, and it's one we'll remember for a long time.

Now in its eleventh year, this event continues to represent the best of what student leadership can offer. It's not just about winning arguments, it's about learning to communicate with clarity, to lead with empathy, and to collaborate across perspectives. The legacy of the Jaipur Debate lies in its people, sharp minds, thoughtful debaters, committed volunteers, and a community that keeps coming back, year after year.

As the editorial team, our goal was simple: to reflect the spirit of this event through every word of this newsletter. From behind-the-scenes moments to powerful speeches and unforgettable clashes of ideas, we've tried to capture the pulse of the tournament as honestly and vividly as we could.

We hope you walk away from this experience with more than just fond memories, perhaps with a renewed sense of awareness, a sharpened conscience, and a deeper belief in the impact that young voices can have.

Here's to eleven years of dialogue, discovery, and growth  
— and many more to come.

Warmly,  
Tisha Sharma and Toya Ritu Swaytank.





**Preliminary Round 1**

# **The Price Of Play**

**Proposition-** La Martiniere Girls College, Lucknow

**Opposition-** Shriram Millennium, Faridabad

**Motion - This House Prefers a world where online gaming is subscription based, to a world where games are free to play with micro transactions**

In a compelling debate between the Proposition, La Martiniere Girls, and the Opposition, Shriram millennium Farida, the motion to change from a world where games are subscription based to one where games are free to play with microtransactions ignited an intense discussion centering around the economical, ethical and social impacts of digital entertainment.

The Proposition argued about how games that are subscription based allow parents to exercise more control over their children. Parents can directly say “no” to the very initial monthly payment and therefore avoid a situation where their children indulge in unregulated practices and in-game purchases. This straightforward form of control, they argued, helps instill financial discipline and responsibility in children. With that, the government emphasised on the cost-effectiveness of subscription based games- highlighting how a predictable fee is much more reliable and affordable than the multiple microtransactions in the long run. They also challenged the "free" illusion of the microtransaction model, noting that for dedicated players, the combined cost of numerous small purchases can quickly outpace a flat subscription fee, making the subscription based model a more transparent and affordable choice.

On the other hand, the Opposition took a stance supporting games that are free to download but make money from small, optional purchases inside the game. They asserted that these games offer wider accessibility and the fact that there is no barrier of an upfront cost allows more people to explore their interests and try out different games without any financial commitment. The Opposition then reinforced the economic benefits that micro-transactions in games offer, by delving into how more jobs are created for those who work to design avatars, items and features that players choose to purchase in these games. While this direct link to higher tertiary employment was considered, they also addressed the idea of games with micro-transactions being a better value for money. They analysed how a free-to-play model allows players to choose exactly what they want to pay for- spending money on the specific items or features that they find valuable, which can feel more rewarding and personalized.

Followed by insightful and impressive arguments from both sides, in the end the motion was upheld, and the Proposition emerged as winners.

**Aarav Sacheti**





# The Gamers' Showdown: Consistency or Choice?

**Proposition-** Daly College, Indore

**Opposition-** Neerja Modi School, Jaipur

**Motion - This House Prefers a world where online gaming is subscription based to a world where games are free to play with microtransactions.**

In a room where voices were loud and confidence was sky high, this junior debate brought about an electrifying atmosphere of clashing ideas and intellectual points to discuss a prevalent topic: should video games operate on subscriptions or micro transactions ?

The first Proposition speaker passionately argued that not making down payments for subscriptions would reduce the risks of scamming and fraud. People who are willing to pay for games would face less risks of cyberthreats. While the third speaker proposed that all big gaming companies use a subscription model in their games to profit majorly. They also set forth the idea that due to the lesser risks of addiction, people who would earlier lose loads of money would then not have so, reducing the wastage of money as well.

The Opposition fiercely fired back that microtransactions allow games to initially be free to play, not forcing people with lower income models to enjoy the game without being bound to make monetary transactions. The second speaker from the Opposition contended that micro transactions help fund the games and support the creators who have worked hard to make it. This highlighted the facet of 'choice' in the debate; the choice that one can choose to pay however much they wish to, and should not feel obligated to pay more or less than what they desire. The final speaker presented the idea that more people are able to have fun playing the game, henceforth increasing its popularity and benefitting the company at large.

As the debate reached a crescendo, the atmosphere in the room crackled with thunder of rights opposed to wrongs. The glimmer of the end began to shine with the question at large- 'Consistency v/s Choice' . The debate presented crisp and just arguments, but on the cusp of the finish, it was Neerja Modi School that won this round to advance onto the next round.

**Nitya Tak**



# Free Money or Fair Chance!

**Proposition-** Neerja Modi School, Kalwara

**Opposition-** Cathedral and John Connon School, Mumbai

**Motion -** This House believes the government should provide a fixed weekly stipend to all.

Arguments soared and ideologies clashed as Neerja Modi School, Kalwara (Proposition) faced off against Cathedral and John Connon School (Opposition) in a compelling preliminary round of the Jaipur Debate.

The Proposition opened with a passionate claim: the state bears responsibility for the well-being of its unemployed citizens, especially young adults. They argued that unemployment is often circumstantial, be it due to economic shifts, automation, or personal tragedy. "Give them a chance, and they could change their lives," they urged, painting the stipend not as charity, but as opportunity.

In stark contrast, the Opposition's first speaker launched a scathing critique of the motion, declaring that "the prime years of one's life must not be spent living off the state." They argued that 18–25-year-olds, rather than being handed free money, should learn self-sufficiency. Labelling the unemployed as "lazy and overly dependent," the speaker emphasized that government funds must prioritize education, healthcare, and infrastructure, not handouts.

Building on their stance, the Proposition's second speaker introduced the concept of a fixed weekly stipend as a humane necessity. With automation and AI displacing workers, many find themselves unemployed "through no fault of their own." They reasoned that stipend money would enable access to basic needs such as food, water, and education. The Opposition countered firmly, calling their argument helplessness dressed as necessity, they insisted that minimum wage jobs are accessible and character-building. Diverting funds to stipends, they warned, would compromise core national functions like education and health.

The final speaker for Neerja Modi Kalwara proposed a practical vision: a weekly ₹200 stipend could serve as seed money for self-employment or small businesses. "This is not spoon-feeding," they argued, "it's empowering people to build a dignified life." They dismissed the Opposition's taxation argument, stating that contributing to citizens' wellbeing is itself a form of national progress.

The Opposition's final speaker offered a sweeping rebuttal, warning that the stipend erodes moral values, discourages hard work, and removes the hunger for self-made success. Government money, they maintained, should build roads and schools, not fund comfort. Despite the fierce intellectual duel, it was Neerja Modi School, Kalwara, that ultimately triumphed.

**Aanya Sonkia**





# Stipends or Self-Reliance: What Does Our Youth Require?

**Proposition-** Bluebells International, Delhi

**Opposition-** DPS International, Saket, New Delhi

**Motion - This House believes the government should provide a fixed weekly stipend to all unemployed young adults.**

The opening day of the Jaipur Debate sparked an intellectually charged clash as teams battled over the motion—"This House believes that the government should provide a fixed weekly stipend to all unemployed young adults." The first preliminary round unfolded with sharp arguments on both policy and principle.

The Proposition's first speaker set the tone with a clearly structured model proposing financial assessments to ensure targeted aid. They argued that stipends would help bridge opportunity gaps, particularly for young adults juggling academic demands and survival needs. The speech tied financial support to long-term benefits like improved education access and economic growth.

The second speaker deepened the case invoking the principle of equity while highlighting the emotional and mental toll of work pressure on young adults. They asserted that stipends wouldn't foster dependence, but would instead empower youth to pursue meaningful education and career paths.

The third speaker for the Proposition delivered an emotionally charged whip citing the link between student debt, under-employment in critical sectors, and long-term national impact. They reframed stipends as a strategic investment, not a handout, capable of unlocking untapped potential in the workforce.

The Opposition countered with pragmatic skepticism. Their first speaker warned of dependency, portraying a future where young adults lack resilience and real-world experience. They introduced opportunity cost, arguing that such funds would be better used in healthcare, education, or infrastructure.

The second speaker labeled the Proposition's model "impractical," questioning its nationwide feasibility and citing historical examples of welfare inefficiencies. They emphasized that entry-level jobs foster responsibility and are key to building work ethic.

Tensions peaked as both teams dissected each other's assumptions—whether youth benefit more from educational freedom or experiential growth. The Opposition's third speaker emphasized the economic burden on the state and taxpayers, pushing for policies that cultivate independence over comfort.

Despite a thoughtful case from the Proposition, the Opposition's arguments on feasibility, opportunity cost, and youth self-reliance ultimately swayed the judges, ensuring their place in the next round of the Jaipur Debate.

**Arjun Shekhawat**





## Preliminary Round 2

# The Glory in History: Pride or Delusion

**Proposition-** Shiv Nadar School, Noida

**Opposition-** Mother's International School, Delhi

**Motion - This House believes that the school system should emphasize Social Sciences curriculum in a way that builds national pride.**

In a dynamic debate, both the Proposition and the Opposition made persuasive cases for and against the motion- This house believes that the school system should emphasize social sciences curriculum in a way that builds national pride.

The Proposition began the debate with the argument that instilling a sense of patriotism in our younger generation through the promotion of a social-science-based curriculum could potentially help children foster a deep bond with national heritage and culture. The first speaker emphasized that a pivotal part of creating patriotism and encouraging students to be innovative in their approaches to problems we face today, is by ensuring that students comprehend the enormity of national historical struggles, such as the Indian fight for independence. This was reiterated by the second speaker, who claimed that for the "holistic development of future leaders", exposure to the topics covered in social science, such as democratic ideals, and civic sense is absolutely pivotal. The Proposition conveyed how learning about our predecessors and overcoming dilemmas and social injustices would be helpful in motivating children thereby helping them attain a thoughtful mindset in solving the problems the world faces today.

On the other hand, the Opposition believed that putting an emphasis solely on the 'honorable' parts of national history could potentially "delude" children, discouraging them from challenging current flaws in our society. The Opposition argued against the 'glorification' of history, because venerating orthodox events, promoting sexism, casteism, and homophobia is ethically incorrect.

The Opposition then provided a fitting example to explain why history should not be glorified for building national pride- the school curriculum in Japan omitted the heinous war crimes committed in the past, it distorted the national memory for the children, leading to them growing up holding the belief that their country was perfect in all aspects. Therefore, they had little incentive to question the status quo in Japan.

Despite the Opposition's fierce remarks over the over-glorification of history, the Proposition's convincing case of moral incentive made them victorious in the end.

**Kartik Dhingra**



# Categorisation or Collectiveness: A Debate on whether Academic Segregation is Just

**Proposition-** Shri Nadar School, Gurgaon

**Opposition-** Vasant Valley School, Delhi

**Motion -** The house supports academic tracking.

The fiery voices of our eager junior debaters certainly upheld the high precedent set in the earlier debates all throughout the second preliminary round. The nuanced motion, 'This house supports academic tracking' brought out memorable and well-structured arguments from both teams.

The Proposition team argued in favor of sorting students into academic bands—above average, average, and below average—to create a personalised learning environment. Their first speaker introduced the model, emphasizing the need for students to feel “challenged but not lost” and critiqued the status quo, where uniform teaching methods leave many behind. They employed a Goldilocks metaphor to stress the importance of balanced difficulty in education. The second speaker highlighted how a fixed-pace syllabus neglects students with varied learning speeds, causing demotivation and learning gaps. They argued that their model would boost motivation by ensuring consequences for underperformance, aligning learning with students' individual needs. Overall, the team positioned academic tracking as a practical solution for personalised and effective education.

The Opposition countered by claiming this system would support greater inequality, and is more unstable and damaging towards mental health, as it promotes the rise of bullying, stereotyping, and confidence loss. They highlighted the importance of holistic growth, further emphasising the importance of friendships as support systems in school in a world where the youth is so constantly strained.

Proposition's POI of everybody receiving equal resources on their side of the house was quickly shut down with the suggestion of a potential rise of an unjust hierarchical system in such a model. Another impactful point was how more privileged students would have a greater advantage as they would have better opportunities. Summarising their case, Opposition linked back to the need for stable mental health and the need to alleviate academic pressure from students, to limit the risks of falling esteem.

Despite valiant efforts from both sides, ultimately the motion stood, and the Proposition won the debate.

**Arjun Shekhawat**





# Merit-Based Bonuses--Incentive for Excellence or a Flawed Strategy

**Proposition-** The Cathedral and John Connon School, Mumbai

**Opposition-** Mayo College, Ajmer

**Motion -** The house would establish a bonus scheme  
for educators based on demonstrable gains in  
student academic success

The most powerful tool in the world is not a rifle, not a sword, not even a bomb education. The importance of education is unrivaled in today's world and we must credit our educators- the ones who make it possible. Rightfully so, educators deserve bonuses but, is a merit-based bonus scheme the correct choice? This is the very question which ignited a thunderous debate.

The government strikingly advocated that a bonus scheme is of high value for the educators. The first speaker shed light on the harsh reality of how educators unfortunately don't get high salaries, which undermines their hard work and efforts. They state that to counteract this, a bonus scheme is of utmost importance. The second speaker emphasized how incentivising educators with higher pays will serve as a powerful motivator, preventing the education system from stagnancy. Building upon this, the third speaker of the Proposition rationalized how highly motivated educators are likely to provide a better learning experience for students, which will lead to the overall welfare of the nation.

The Opposition rebutted in thrilling fashion, talking about the possible negative consequences of the scheme. The first speaker stated that to achieve demonstrable gains in students academic success, teachers may be lenient in grading students. This would lead to incorrect and misleading grades, which would hinder a child's very future. Moreover, the second speaker raised a practical argument, bringing the financial aspect of the scheme into the limelight; the speaker expressed how every school may not have enough funds to finance this type of scheme, regardless of whether the educators deserve it or not. The establishment of this scheme would force schools to redirect funds they may otherwise have been using for the welfare of their students, to bonuses for teachers. Lastly, the Opposition concluded by upholding the fact that educators should get promotions and bonuses in the conventional method.

This exhilarating debate saw both sides present immaculate arguments with Cathedral and John Connon School emerging victorious.

**Daksh Vashishtha**





# Bonus schemes: Motivator or Misstep for the Education System

**Proposition-** La Martenière Girls College, Lucknow

**Opposition-** La Martenière Boys College, Lucknow

**Motion - The house would establish a bonus scheme  
for educators based on demonstrable gains in  
student academic success**

Full of refreshing arguments, and exciting rebuttals, the debate in the preliminary round 2 was an intriguing one with both the sides presenting compelling points on the topic of whether a bonus scheme for educators based on demonstrable gains in student academic success should exist.

The Proposition passionately commenced their argument by stating that such policies are guaranteed to lead to better results by the students, and governments should support these improvements by rewarding the educators using bonus schemes. The Opposition contradicted this stating that not all students respond in the same way and possess different analytical and thinking skills. Further, they questioned the Proposition of how they can ensure that the teachers are not using external methods to help the students. Building on their stance, the Proposition emphasized on how educators deserve rewards for their hard work. They also rebutted the Opposition team's claims conveying how the use of external methods by educators shows their willingness to make an extra effort in order to help the students.

On the other hand, the Opposition critiqued the prevalence of cheating in rural areas. They demanded ways to ensure that the students were actually improving and the educators would not just exploit their bonuses. Moreover, they stated how there was no guarantee that the student's improvement stemmed from the teacher's hard work and could have easily been because of the student's extra effort made from home, further establishing that the job of educators is to help students and thus they do not deserve any extra bonus for that.

The final speaker from the Proposition asserted the "vitality of acknowledging the labour" to prevent demotivation and addressed the Opposition's claims of cheating in rural areas to be a problem with the quality of teachers and invigilators. They also expressed how demonstrative gains are subjective and can be identified in varied ways not being limited to one's marks.

The opposition presented their final argument by asking "Can't a student also create an AI model?" in response to the proposition's earlier argument, along with contending how the curriculum becomes bonus based and education becomes biased with more attention on students likely to improve concluding their statement with the line "the education system remains exactly the same".

Despite the electrifying and gripping duel, it was La Martiniere's girls that ultimately emerged victorious paving their way onto the next round.

Anvi Goyal



# Bonuses at the Blackboard: Can Incentives Elevate Education?

**Proposition-** Neerja Modi World School, Jaipur

**Opposition-** Vivek High School, Chandigarh

**Motion -** This house would establish a bonus scheme for educators based on demonstrable gains in student academic success

“Education meets evaluation but where do we draw the line?”

Riveting arguments, loud debate, and invigorating refutations set the tone for Round 2 of the Junior Jaipur Debate. What began as a tranquil and undisturbed atmosphere quickly transformed into an energetic arena of sharp reasoning and intellectual confrontation.

The Proposition opened with firm, bold, and concrete points: “Hard work always pays off, but that’s not the case for teachers.” With clarity and precision, they laid out a compelling argument that highlighted the disparity between effort and recognition in the education system.

The Opposition responded with a well-layered yet grounded rebuttal: “Teachers are educators, not magicians. They cannot control every variable in a student’s life.” This statement brought a deeper perspective into play, emphasizing that academic achievement is influenced by a host of internal and external factors beyond a teacher’s control.

The Proposition fired back with intensity, interrogating the Opposition’s stance and raising critical questions. The Opposition, quick on their feet, responded with wit and agility, turning the environment into one of heated yet meaningful exchange.

Despite the electrifying clash, both the teams maintained a tone of intellectual rigor. The Proposition continued to make well defined and detailed arguments, advocating for a system where performance aligns with reward. Meanwhile, the Opposition remained strong and composed, underscoring the many factors beyond a teacher’s influence and steering the debate toward a broader understanding of accountability in education.

The debate evolved into more than just a clash of opinions; it became a thoughtful inquiry into the boundaries of responsibility within the education system. While the Proposition championed recognition and fairness, the Opposition grounded the discussion in realism and complexity. In the end, the Opposition emerged victorious not just through persuasive delivery, but by presenting a more nuanced understanding of what accountability truly means in modern education.

**Adwita Singh**





# Preliminary Round 3

## Preserving the Many or the Few- Rethinking Conservation Choices

**Proposition-** The Cathedral and John Connon,  
Mumbai

**Opposition-** The Shri Ram School, Aravali

**Motion-** This house prefers prioritising the welfare of  
the entire animal population over furthering efforts  
to protect endangered species

In a world where threats to animal life are continually escalating, the motion prioritising the welfare of entire animal populations over focused conservation of endangered species triggered a nuanced and multi-layered debate between the government- The Cathedral and John Connon school and the Opposition- The Shri Ram School, Aravali.

On one side, the Proposition argued that focusing solely on endangered species poses a risk to the broader animal population-potentially paving a path of endangerment for animal species not currently threatened. Emphasising on an increasingly future-driven way of conservation, they stressed on how prioritising the welfare of the entire animal population would fuel 'ecological equilibrium' to a larger extent and therefore more positively impact the environment. The side Proposition also highlighted the sheer unfeasibility and low likelihood of bringing these animals back from endangerment, pointing out that dedicating extensive resources to species in giving 'life support' as opposed to the whole animal population, may be inefficient and unsustainable in the long run.

On the other side of the spectrum, the Opposition took a stance supporting endangered-species welfare prioritisation. They emphasised that these species often hold critical roles within ecosystems—as keystone or indicator species—meaning their continued survival is crucial for maintaining the balance and health of the entire food chain.

While their role in the food chain was reinforced, the team also suggested that these species warrant immediate and focused attention because it is HUMAN activities-such as poaching, illegal trade and habitat destruction that primarily cause this decline in the first place. Since humans are to blame for this, the Opposition argued that we bear a moral responsibility to actively intervene and take all necessary measures to prevent these species from disappearing permanently from the brink of extinction.

In the end, despite both sides having presented erudite arguments, the Opposition came out on top, and the motion fell.



# From Endangered to Everyday: Redefining Animal Protection

**Proposition** - Shri Ram Millenium, Noida

**Opposition** - Satya School, Noida

**Motion:-** This house prefers prioritizing the welfare of the entire animal population over furthering efforts to protect endangered species.

As we entered Round 3 of the Junior Jaipur Debate 2025, a clash of compassion, logic, and ecological responsibility took center stage. The atmosphere buzzed with interest, excitement, and intrigue as the debate unfolded.

The Proposition opened with a clear and urgent stance: "Prioritizing endangered species isn't about picking favorites; it's about saving those who are closest to disappearing forever." Their words echoed through the room, painting a vivid picture of a world on the brink of losing irreplaceable creatures. With poise and conviction, they argued that focusing on species nearing extinction isn't just necessary, it's vital.

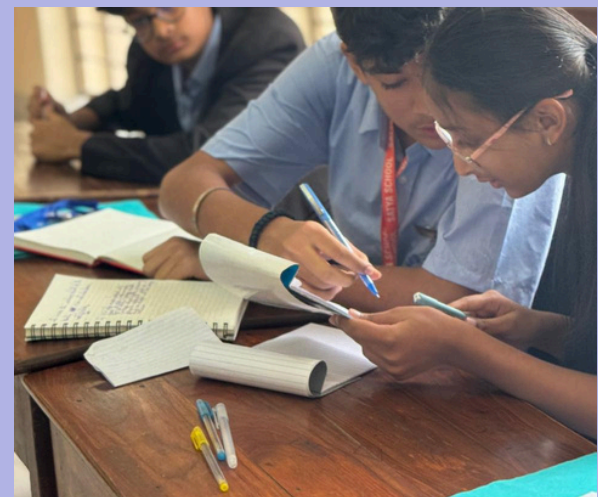
As the Proposition laid out its case, the Opposition stood firm with a broader, equally urgent perspective. "Are we ready to stop using these scarce resources on endangered animals and let them die, disrupting the cycle you mentioned?" they questioned. They argued with logic, emphasizing that focusing solely on endangered species may overlook the silent collapse of common animal populations that form the backbone of ecosystems. They challenged whether limited resources should be used for the rarest creatures while widespread populations remain vulnerable to habitat loss, climate change, and human activity.

The Opposition brought a wider lens to the table. Their arguments highlighted a less visible, but equally pressing concern: the slow and steady decline of common animal populations.

The Proposition's response was swift. With clarity and urgency, they reaffirmed that endangered species serve as ecological alarm bells. Their speech drove home the idea that prioritizing the rarest is not favoritism, but a strategic necessity in preserving ecological balance.

Through well-reasoned points and passionate delivery, the round unfolded into more than just a debate about animals; it became a broader conversation about how we define value in conservation. Both sides presented compelling visions of environmental responsibility, each grounded in logic, ethics, and urgency. As the debate drew to a close, it was the Proposition that secured the win, with consistent framing, clearly developed impacts, and strong engagement ultimately making them stand out when it mattered most.

**Adwita Singh**





# Environment or Economy: A Developing Country's Concerns

**Proposition:** Shri Ram School, Moulisari, Gurgaon

**Opposition:** La Martinière Girls College, Lucknow

**Motion:** This house prefers prioritizing the welfare of the entire animal population over furthering efforts to protect endangered species.

The debate on this motion saw both the Proposition and the Opposition deliver powerful and thought-provoking arguments, with each side exploring the ethical, ecological, and economic consequences of prioritizing different animal welfare strategies.

The Proposition delivered well-crafted arguments that focused on the broader picture. They argued that endangered species constitute a part of the animal population, and while it was agreed that endangered species deserve help, the Proposition claimed them to have equal rights to welfare as all other animals. Further, they boldly stated that using limited financial resources on endangered species was gambling rather than investing, since their chances of survival are not concrete. The government put immense emphasis on the need for policies that are sustainable and feasible in the long term, in order to prevent further extinction of species. This was beautifully highlighted in an idiom - "We should not put all of our eggs in one basket". The Proposition concluded that prioritizing all our resources for the conservation of dying species may cause a wider collapse in the natural ecosystem.

The Opposition presented strong disagreements to the ideas conveyed by the Proposition. They expressed the idea that endangered species should be placed as the top priority since they are in most critical need of aid. One speaker from the Opposition boldly asserted, "It is criminal to stop working for them at this crucial junction".

They effectively highlighted the urgency of the situation and their expression of how endangered animals are on the 'brink of extinction' was compelling. The Opposition then elaborated on the poor consequences that would result from the extinction of endangered species - they cited the sharp fall in tourism in Antarctica following a dwindling fall in polar bear populations, effectively showcasing the economic consequences of reducing attention paid to endangered species. They ended their debates by reiterating that actions on their stance would be more humane and considerate of the ecological balance.

In a seemingly stalemate of a debate, Shri Ram Moulisari School took the victory. Their emphasis on a broader view to the matter and the importance of ecological balance was what helped them win over the Opposition.

**Kartik Dhingra**



# **Saving the Forest or the Last Tree—A Clash of Conservation Visions**

**Proposition:** Mody School, Laxmangarh

**Opposition:** Sishu Griha Senior School, Bengaluru

**Motion:** This house prefers prioritizing the welfare of the entire animal population over furthering efforts to protect endangered species.

In a room buzzing with urgency and fervour, the debate on prioritizing all animal species versus focusing solely on endangered ones sparked heated, passionate discourse. With both teams coming prepared to defend Mother Nature in their own right, the debate quickly unfolded into a captivating exchange of logic, emotion, and environmental ethics.

The Proposition opened with an alarming prediction that by 2040, the Amazon rainforest could be completely erased, taking with it countless species. They emphasized that not only are known endangered animals at risk, but every species faces a ticking clock in a deteriorating world. Their speakers strongly declared that ignoring the signs, such as plastic in the oceans, rising temperatures, and dying ecosystems, would ultimately result in the downfall of all living beings. They argued that every creature, whether endangered or not, plays a role in the delicate balance of nature and deserves to be protected. With analogies like a "criminal scene investigator sifting through messes," to address the speeches of the Opposition, they called for proactive conservation, not reactive regret.

The Opposition rebutted with urgency of their own. They contended that not all species require equal attention, pointing out that animals like rats and cockroaches adapt and thrive even under extreme conditions. Their first speaker emphasized that misdirected resources toward stable populations would result in a "waste of time" and a "dilution of efforts" that should be directed at those on the brink. Their second speaker raised concerns about disrupting food chains and ecosystems if endangered species vanish. The final speaker added that spreading resources thinly across all species would slow down actual conservation outcomes, arguing instead for precision and targeted rescue operations.

As the final words echoed through the room, the air thickened with the weight of the question: Should we protect everyone equally, or save those closest to the edge first? The debate concluded with a compelling round of foresight versus focus, passion versus precision, and it was the Proposition, Mody School, that emerged victorious, advancing to the next stage.

**Nitya Tak**





**Preliminary Round 4**

# **Pixels vs Pedestals**

**Proposition:** DPS International, Saket, New Delhi

**Opposition:** Nehru World School, Ghaziabad

**Motion:** This house would introduce esports into  
Olympics

That was the unspoken question running through a charged debate on whether eSports deserve a place in the world's most prestigious sporting event. The house clashed on whether the digital arena could stand shoulder to shoulder with physical competition, raising broader questions about accessibility, tradition, and the evolving definition of sport. At stake was more than just a medal count; it was the future of how we define excellence on a global stage.

The Proposition grounded their case in the belief that eSports are a natural evolution for the Olympic tradition in an increasingly digital world. Their arguments focused on inclusivity, global competitiveness, and modernization. They claimed that eSports, being skill-based and immune to physical enhancement, could diversify the Olympic stage and reduce traditional dominance by a few countries. Nations with limited sports infrastructure but strong digital presence could finally gain Olympic visibility. Only skill-based, globally recognized games would be included, excluding casual or age-inappropriate titles. Rebutting concerns around cheating and sportsmanship, they argued that anti-cheating software and digital integrity could uphold Olympic standards, framing eSports as a fresh but compatible addition to the Games.

The Opposition challenged this narrative, arguing that eSports undermined the Olympic ethos. They emphasized concerns over health risks, addiction, and lack of sportsmanship, particularly for younger audiences. Their case was rooted in fairness: many developing nations, they argued, lacked the resources to compete, further widening global inequalities. Rather than inclusion, they saw eSports as exclusionary.

They proposed a separate platform, like the Paralympics, where content moderation and age restrictions could be better managed. Rebuttals focused on feasibility, regulation, and cultural relevance, warning that adding eSports to the Olympics would erode its universality and symbolic heritage. After weighing the arguments on tradition, accessibility, and the evolving nature of competition, the judge concluded that the Proposition's case held greater strength in this round, leading to their victory.

**Aanya Sonkia**



# ACCESS OR QUALITY- WHAT SHOULD BE THE PRIMARY FOCUS?

**Proposition:** Sishu Griha Senior School, Bengaluru

**Opposition:** La Martinière Boys' College, Lucknow

**Motion:** THBT the Primary Focus of Sporting  
Development Ought to Be Improving Access Over  
Quality.

The fourth preliminary debate unfolded in a room where the tensions were high, and the debaters were more than prepared. Such was the atmosphere where the controversial debate began.

The Proposition articulated with a poignant example of a young boy aspiring to play a sport but unable to do so due to the absence of facilities in his area. The team argued that enhancing access would allow more individuals to explore their potential in sports, which is not solely about victory or defeat but also about instilling values such as teamwork, perseverance, and discipline. They then reinforced that providing access to passionate individuals naturally fosters quality. Conclusively, their innate talent and determination outweigh the need for lavish infrastructure, asserting that no amount of equipment can compensate for the absence of skill.

The Opposition eloquently argued that millions already enjoy access, yet only a fraction succeed due to the lack of quality facilities, making quality the true priority. The team further expanded on this by stating that in rural regions, where even basic infrastructure is absent, building sport academies would be futile; instead, the quality of well-functioning urban centres should be improved. Although the Opposition agreed that access is relevant, they also insisted that in the current era, excellence in quality ultimately determines success, emphasizing that accessibility without skill refinement leads to wasted potential.

After a compelling exchange of arguments and valid points from both sides, the Proposition was declared the winner.

**Ishika Choudhary**





# Physical to Electronic– Do the Olympics have a limit?

**Proposition:** Neerja Modi School, Kalwara, Jaipur  
**Opposition:** Emerald Heights International School, Indore

**Motion:** This house would introduce esports into Olympics

With bold statements, palpable energy and gripping arguments, both debate teams fought valiantly till the end to prove their point, with the Proposition being Neerja Modi School, Kalwara, in favour of adding esports to the Olympics, while the Opposition, Emerald Heights International School, deliriously protesting it.

The first speaker of the Proposition established that esports players still require a skill asserting how people could earn an income if esports were added to the olympics, increasing their audience. They also explored the prejudices attached to the idea of esports and how this action could not only change that but also provide an opportunity for illiterate people to increase their earnings. Even though the Opposition raised questions regarding the violation of age-appropriateness in esports, the Proposition stood their ground emphasizing on the age limit option usually featured in the games. Ending their argument, the final speaker reinforced their stance of wanting to include esports along with physical sports in olympics.

On the contrary, the Opposition passionately protested that esports violated the ideal motives of the olympics- test of physical strength of players and maintaining equality. Firstly, the speaker voiced how esports could “crowd out physical sports” and with the olympics already being “million dollars in debt”, it was not feasible for them to fund the equipment required for esports which could easily be done by private companies, hence reducing the quality of the sport. Additionally, the speakers also argued that only economically rich countries are able to sponsor and fund esports players disrespecting the “principle idea of olympics” of maintaining equality. Further, strengthening their stance, the speakers questioned the future of the people left out of national teams, how they were to cope having spent most of their life training for the competition. The Opposition then boldly ended the argument stating how esports in olympics was not needed because esports already have multiple private competitions.

Perspectives clashed, and both the teams did an exceptional job, with the Opposition securing the debate in the end, moving onto the next round.

Anvi Goyal



# Fueling the Game: The Power of Private Ownership

**Proposition:** NMS swing team, Jaipur

**Opposition:** Daly College, Indore

**Motion:** This house regrets the concept of private ownership in sport

Private ownership in sports has transformed how teams are funded, managed, and how they compete globally. While some argue it brings professionalism and success, others worry it prioritizes profit over inclusivity. These are some aspects over which the NMS swing team and Daly College Indore presented some compelling arguments.

The first speaker from the Proposition lit the room with conviction, setting the debate in a world where sports tournaments 'have become a playground for wealthy individuals and companies', with private owners prioritizing profits over true progress of the athletes, hindering equality and inclusion in sports. The NMS swing team fiercely criticised the speakers from Daly College, claiming that they only favor wealthy athletes with access to brilliant sports facilities over those underprivileged from affording such amenities. The Proposition constructively portrayed sports as a tool for national representation and diversity with fairness in the recruitment of players. A key concern raised was the misuse of the private ownership of sporting clubs and stadiums, which could be manipulated for commercial advantage, such as promotions and advertisements in place of improving sporting aspects.

Despite the powerful arguments presented by Proposition, the Opposition presented an intriguing fight. They propounded the idea that private ownership in sports was key to ensure the growth, quality, and success of sports. The Opposition stood its ground, highlighting how privately funded teams can easily hire professional coaches, afford top-tier infrastructure and equipment; facilities that government funded teams may not be able to access. Daly College used examples of various sports, such as "Kabaddi" and "Kho-Kho", which have been a part of Indian sport for centuries, yet have seen no development since government backing of these sports was inefficient. They also displayed criticism of the poor condition of football in India - "Despite having to pay 30% of income in taxes, sports fields funded by the government, like football, languish far behind other countries." This allowed the Opposition to highlight the importance of private intervention in sports.

A consistent appeal on the matter of fairness and opportunity was portrayed by the Proposition, however the Opposition took the victory home due to their strong case of supporting underprivileged athletes through resources that private firms may have access to.

**Kartik Dhingra**







## Mixed Round 1

# Crime of Omission, Not Permission

**Proposition:-** Delhi Capitals

Anbika Saxena, Naaz Mujral, Adhya Goyal

**Opposition:-** Gujrat Titans

Ayra Lodi, Sauravi Misra, Aayansh Gaur

**Motion:-** This house would criminalise the failure to render reasonable assistance to individuals in distress

The second day of The Junior Jaipur Debate's mixed round, unfolded with a motion as weighty as it was urgent.

As teams entered the room, the atmosphere was electric, a mix of focused minds, tapping pens, and quiet anticipation. With poised delivery and pointed logic, the Proposition and Opposition were set to clash over duty. Not only did they captivate the mind of the chair, but with their impactful delivery, they debated whether inaction in moments of crisis should remain a moral lapse or rise to the level of a legal offence.

The Proposition opened the debate with moral clarity along with a compelling argument. They framed with intensity, "reasonable help" not as a heroic rescue, but as the bare minimum. "The law must demand what morality forgets, that doing nothing, when you can do something, is no longer enough." Delivered with calm urgency and controlled conviction, their tone was firm, not emotional, but deeply principled, setting a solemn, focused atmosphere in the room. In that moment, the debate shifted from legal theory to lived reality, asking the audience to reconsider silence and inaction not as passive, but as complicit.

The Opposition followed with sharp rebuttals and a shift in lens, moving the debate from moral obligation to legal overreach. They contended that criminalising inaction unfairly targets everyday citizens who may lack the ability, training, or even emotional readiness to intervene. "No person should be punished for not being capable," they asserted, questioning whether fear, confusion, or lack of knowledge should carry the weight of a criminal charge. Their delivery was measured but firm, grounding the debate in practical concern and underscoring that good intentions, when unmet by ability, should not be met with jail time.

What began as a principled debate quickly turned tactical, as both teams exchanged rebuttals that struck at the heart of each other's foundations. The Proposition countered concerns of legal overreach by emphasizing that their model required only minimal, reasonable action not heroism, but humanity. Meanwhile, the Opposition challenged this clarity, arguing that what counts as "reasonable" is too vague and open to misinterpretation, especially in high stress moments. With strong pushback, they questioned whether criminalizing bystanders might lead to fear of legal consequences for even attempting to help, rather than encouraging it.

As the round came to a close, it was the Proposition that edged ahead and took the victory, not by moral pressure alone, but by defining a model that felt both enforceable and ethically grounded. With well reasoned impacts, precise responses, and steady engagement throughout the debate.

**Adwita Singh**

Mixed Round 2

# Representative or Regressive: The Role of Race in Casting

**Proposition:** Delhi Capitals

Saumith Gandham, Rishit Machhar, Arnav Agrawal

**Opposition:** Gujarat Titans

Tisya Dhamija, Lavisha Jain, Kashvi garg

**Motion:** This House believes that important characters in movies should only be portrayed by actors of the same ethnicity.

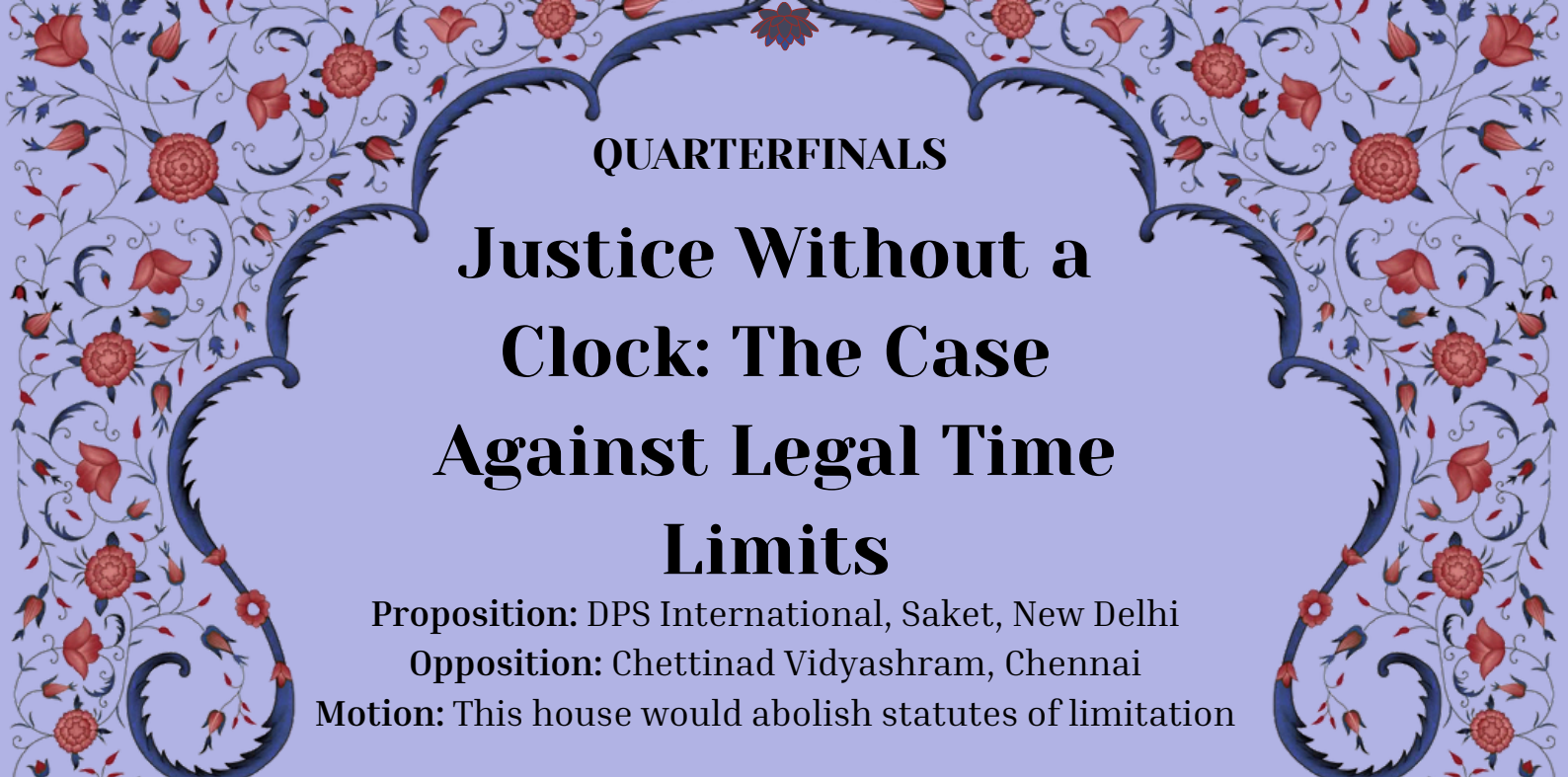
Throughout their speeches, the Proposition stood firm on the ideals of realism, relatability, and reliability. They argued that accurate ethnic casting enhances connection between viewers and characters, ensuring more authentic portrayals that better reflect the narrative. They pre-empted Opposition claims around reverse discrimination by clarifying the motion's scope: only the casting of main characters was at stake—not the exclusion of talent or minority participation elsewhere. The team raised concerns of box office flops and public backlash when poor casting takes place, overlooking actors' racial background and ethnicity, citing examples from South Indian cinema. They believe empowerment lies in seeing your own story accurately and respectfully portrayed on screen.

In response, the Opposition painted the motion as regressive and exclusionary, warning that it could reintroduce dangerous norms like white supremacy by setting rigid ethnic boundaries. They argued that casting should be based on talent, not skin color, and questioned whether enforcing ethnic alignment sacrifices storytelling. Highlighting the symbolic importance of casting, they pointed to milestones like the first Black Disney princess as moments that uplifted entire communities. Forcing ethnic exclusivity, they contended, could unintentionally stereotype actors and undermine diverse talent. Furthermore, they warned of backlash from marginalised communities and insisted that society has evolved past such rigid identity lines. They reinforced the potential of discrimination in the motion, and claimed that there are far more stories with white leads, as opposed to other races, thereby reducing opportunity for minorities.

Both sides raised essential questions about the balance between representation and artistic freedom, and how best to promote inclusivity without reducing individuals to their ethnic labels, however, ultimately, it was the Proposition who swayed the judges, winning the round with a compelling case for how alignment between identity and portrayal can empower audiences, enrich narratives, and reshape the film industry for the better.

**Arjun Shekhawat**





QUARTERFINALS

# Justice Without a Clock: The Case Against Legal Time Limits

**Proposition:** DPS International, Saket, New Delhi

**Opposition:** Chettinad Vidyashram, Chennai

**Motion:** This house would abolish statutes of limitation

In a gripping battle, the debate between DPS International (Proposition) and Chettinad Vidyashram (Opposition) took centre stage, tackling a motion that strikes at the very core of fairness in our legal system: Should we abolish statutes of limitations—the deadlines that restrict how long after an incident a person can seek legal action?

The Proposition advanced a powerful case that was grounded in the fundamental principle of providing accessibility to justice. They contended that statutes of limitations often prevent victims from getting a rightful verdict, particularly in cases where individuals may lack resources or face hurdles gathering evidence immediately after the incident's occurrence. Underscoring how financial constraints and emotional distress can also delay the quest for justice, the government was able to point out how an expiration date for legal actions risks invalidating legitimate claims. Further, they revitalised their stance by reiterating that since the vast majority of cases, especially 'petty' ones, conclude well within the lengthy limits of 30 years, abolishing the statutes would not create judicial chaos. Rather, it would ensure that courts work faster and prevent unfair blockage of people from getting justice, considering most cases end long before these time limits expire.

The Opposition, meanwhile, defended statutes of limitations as essential safeguards for the judicial system's integrity and functionality- they highlighted the way prolonged limits already allow claimants excessive opportunity and time to address their side of the case. Removing these boundaries, they warned, would overwhelm the courts with a flood of both old and new cases, causing backlogs and threatening to "pressurise an already pressurised judiciary". With that, they asserted that statutes of limitations provide closure, efficiency, and the discipline necessary to a functioning legal system, saying that at the end of the day, "a limit is better than no limit".

Despite both sides having strong arguments, the judges ultimately upheld the motion. The debate closed with the call to abolish statutes of limitations prevailing—reiterating the significance behind the provision of fair access to justice, even if it means removing or reconstructing established legal boundaries that exist.

Aarav Sacheti



## SEMIFINALS

# Who Gets the Spotlight?

**Proposition:** Shiv Nadar School, Gurgaon

**Opposition:** Neerja Modi School, Jaipur

**Motion:** This house believes that important characters in movies should only be portrayed by actors of the same ethnicity

In a charged semi-final clash, the debate between Proposition and Opposition unfolded over the motion: This House believes that important characters in movies should only be portrayed by actors of the same ethnicity. As the room filled with arguments that cut across culture, creativity, and commerce, this round marked a powerful intersection between representation and artistic freedom.

The Proposition opened with an emotionally grounded stance, urging the audience to imagine a world where actors must perform roles that compromise their personal beliefs and cultural integrity. They argued that casting actors of a different ethnicity risks inaccurate portrayal, mental distress, and viewer offense; all of which harm the authenticity and reception of the film. The team emphasized that for key roles, especially those rooted in cultural or religious identities, only those who share the lived experience can do justice to the performance. They further highlighted that such casting improves the mental well-being of actors, strengthens minority representation, and fosters inclusivity in an industry dominated by majority narratives.

In contrast, the Opposition framed acting as a professional craft; one that requires skill, not shared identity. They questioned the practicality of the Proposition's policy, arguing that most films are not race-centric and that diversity in casting does not automatically lead to disrespect. Instead, they warned that such a policy could enable gatekeeping, reduce diversity, and result in directors excluding minorities under the guise of authenticity. Drawing on examples from global cinema, they claimed that what viewers value most is performance quality, not ethnic alignment. They argued that true representation comes when minority actors break into mainstream, non-racialized roles, not when they are limited to culturally specific parts.

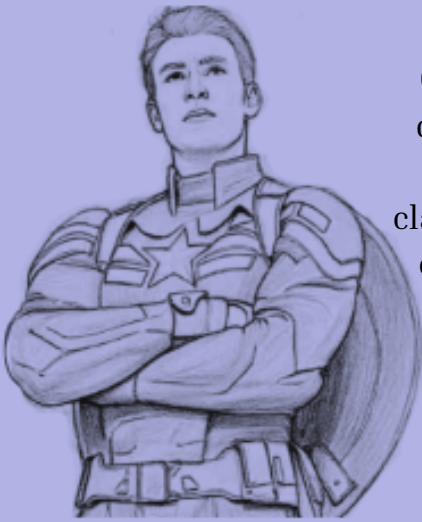
The debate's core clashes circled around representation versus restriction, authenticity versus talent, and which side truly empowers minority actors. The Proposition held that emotional truth and lived experience are irreplaceable in key roles, while the Opposition argued that acting is about transformation, and that excluding talent based on ethnicity harms the industry's creative scope and inclusivity.

In the end, the judges awarded the win to the Opposition, whose argument that diverse, unrestricted casting better promotes inclusion and artistic merit ultimately resonated more persuasively in this intense and thoughtful semi-final round.

**Aanya Sonkia**



# Arguments and Avenging



## **Captain America – The Principled Orator**

Captain America embodies the essence of a leader in any debating team. Grounded in ethics and unwavering in his values, he defends his stance with calm conviction and clarity. His speeches are marked by a deep sense of purpose, often appealing to higher principles like justice, equality, and collective responsibility. He thrives in structured arguments and moral debates.

## **Hulk – The Reluctant Powerhouse**

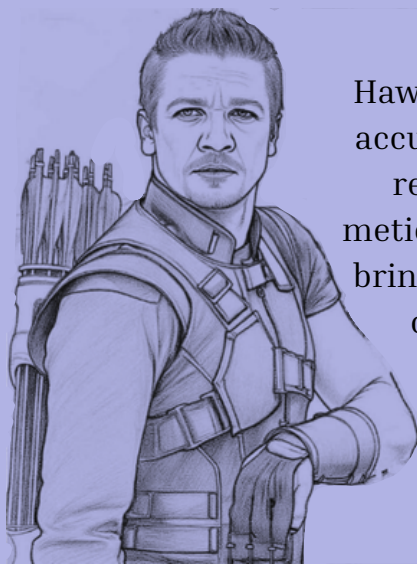
At first glance, Hulk may seem reserved or even withdrawn, but beneath that calm surface lies immense argumentative force. When pushed or challenged, he responds with passionate, powerful rhetoric that leaves a lasting impact. His speeches may be fewer, but when he speaks, he commands the room. Hulk thrives in emotionally charged debates where his raw energy and authenticity can shine



## **Black Widow – The Strategic Analyst**

Black Widow approaches debate with razor-sharp intellect and precision. Calm under pressure, she dissects motions like a tactician, pre-empting opposition arguments and navigating crossfire with grace. She is a master of tightly constructed logic and subtle persuasion, often undermining opponents not with volume, but with piercing analysis. Known for her adaptability and composure, she balances elegance with deadly effectiveness.





### **Hawkeye – The Precise Technician**

Hawkeye might not draw attention with theatrics, but his skill lies in accuracy and timing. Every argument is carefully constructed, every rebuttal thoughtfully placed. He excels in motions that demand meticulous logic and structured case-building. Quiet yet impactful, he brings a sense of discipline and strategic depth to any team he's part of. His strength lies in consistency – rarely flashy, but always effective.



### **Thor – The Commanding Showman**

Thor brings charisma, energy, and presence to the debating floor. His speeches are passionate, often dramatic, and delivered with an infectious confidence that energizes the room. He thrives in emotionally driven debates, using powerful storytelling and rhetorical flourish to make his case. While his delivery can seem theatrical, his points are rooted in conviction and a deep understanding of the motion.



### **Iron Man – The Brilliant Innovator**

Iron Man approaches debate with a mix of sharp wit, creativity, and intellectual daring. Known for his quick thinking and confident delivery, he often introduces unconventional arguments that challenge traditional lines of reasoning. He is unapologetically bold, and always thought-provoking. His speeches blend humour with razor-sharp insight, making him a formidable opponent and an entertaining speaker. A natural risk-taker, Iron Man is the debater who brings innovation and flair to every round.



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