# 1AC R6

## Part 1 is the Plan Text

#### The Parliament of India will ban displacement of dense village populations for mining purposes, end all nuclear energy production and convert its current plants to natural gas, and increase financial incentives for the production of renewable energy 10% beyond current energy output. I reserve the right to clarify.

## Part 2 is the Inherency

#### India has been expanding its domestic uranium mining, which displaces indigenous peoples in an act of violent colonization

**Bhadra 11**

“INDIA'S NUCLEAR POWER PROBLEM” Cairo Review. Monamie Bhadra [phd Consortium for Science, Policy and Outcomes (CSPO). She is currently a junior fellow of the American Institute of Indian Studies]

After the U.S.-India nuclear deal, the central government set its

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land, to which they have cultural, economic, and emotional attachments.

#### To acquire land, Indian government forcibly evicts entire villages

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The neo-liberal policies that brought wealth to technopolises like Bangalore and Chennai sidestepped

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included the rape and murder of an eighteen-year-old activist.

## Part 3 is the Solvency

#### Ending nuclear avoids all risk of a disaster and can lead to transition to other energies

Parameswaran 11

India does not need nuclear energy: Top scientist. Interview with Dr. M. P. Parameswaran, former lead scientist of the Indian AEC and India’s first phd in nuclear science. 11-7-11

http://www.dianuke.org/india-does-not-need-nuclear-energy-top-scientist/

One of the pioneer nuclear scientists in the country says that India can very well

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They thought that the opposition could be steamrolled,” said Dr Parameswaran.

#### Improving financial incentives for renewables is key

Reuters 13

India's Tata Power eyes more purchases in wind and solar push

Tue Nov 26, 2013 4:57am EST Reuters

The margins on renewable energy are lower, at around 12 percent to 18 percent

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low for companies to make money. Other investors have echoed Tata's concerns.

## Part 4 is the Advantages

### 1 – Radiation

#### Mining towns turn people into radiated bodies – thousands dying from cancer and disease

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The Jharkhand Organization Against Radiation (JOAR) in Jadugoda frames its grievances quite differently

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including mice, monkeys and rabbits were disappearing from the area.”11

### 2 – Meltdowns

#### **The newest plants are going to be bigger and more dangerous**

Jain 12

Neeraj Jain, convenor of Lokayat, a social activist group in Pune, Maharashtra, that is part of the all-India National Alliance of Anti-Nuclear Movements (NAAM). Jain, who trained in electrical engineering, is the author of Nuclear Energy: Technology from Hell (Aakar Books, Delhi 2012). India: ‘Nuclear energy is not a national issue – it is a global issue’ -- anti-nuclear movement gains momentum http://links.org.au/node/3049

Additionally, there are several new factors that are contributing to the growing intensity of

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the consequence of a nuclear accident would be devastating and of unimaginable proportions.

#### India’s building on earthquake-prone ground

DNA 11

Should India go ahead with the Jaitapur nuclear power plant after Japan's nuclear reactor meltdown? Saturday, Mar 12, 2011, 19:32 IST

In the aftermath of the earthquake of magnitude 8.9 in Japan, the

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intensity from 2.9 to 6.3 on the Richter scale.

#### And tsunami risks

**Ehtisham 13**

Is India’s nuclear arsenal safe? By Hasan Ehtisham (MSc in Defence and Strategic studies)

In India, nuclear facilities on coastlines are exposed to natural disasters like the monstrous

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exposure that were reported at Tarapur, which is India’s first nuclear station.

#### A big meltdown would kill millions

**Wasserman ’02** (Harvey, Senior Editor – Free Press, Earth Island Journal, Spring, www.earthisland.org/eijournal/new\_articles.cfm?articleID=457&journalID=63)

The intense radioactive heat within today's operating reactors is the hottest anywhere on the planet

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core of our life and of all future generations must be shut down.

## Part 5 is the Framework

#### I value morality, the standard is maximizing expected well-being.

#### 1. All moral theories must appeal to a value of truth. The only way to determine what is true is to determine whether it is true in a specific context. Brendel and Jager

Elke Brendel and Christoph Jäger. “Contextualist Approaches to Epistemology: Problems and Prospects.” 2004. http://www.jstor.org/stable/20013285

One theory of knowledge which has had a major impact on recent contextualist approaches is

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zebras, unless you can rule out the possibility that they are cleverly disguised

Since we can only determine the validity of a statement in a specific context, we can only determine the truth of the resolution in a specific instance of environmental protection or resource extraction, i.e. a plan or counterplan. So, plans are necessary to determine the validity of the res, which comes before theory about plans since

1. Args about why plans are bad contradict themselves because they argue that the truth is bad. And
2. There is more abuse if I’m denied the ability to prove the res true since I would have no offense, and nor would you.

This also means that the negative must have a specific counter-advocacy that specifies a developing country and action in that country in order to negate the resolution, they can’t simply criticize the representations or discourse of the aff. If the neg proves that they can talk about discourse, then they must talk about the specific context of the bad discourse and the good discourse we should use instead.

#### Contextual epistemology implies pragmatism. Hookaway

Hookaway, Christopher. “JAMES’S EPISTEMOLOGY AND THE WILL TO BELIEVE.” 2011. http://lnx.journalofpragmatism.eu/wp-content/uploads/2011/07/Hookway.pdf

l examine some evidence that James was sympathetic to epistemic contextualism. Contextualists hold that

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is required for belief in results of medical research than for casual reflection.

The pragmatic theory of truth applied to ethics implies util. To prove the resolution true as a general principle, we have to show its general usefulness or practical value to us as a true statement. Util is the only theory of ethics that stems from taking into account the general pragmatic implications of our beliefs. No other philosophy meets the generality and practicality requirements of pragmatism

#### 2. The resolution is a question between two policies, so we should use the moral theory that is best for policymaking, which is util. Woller:

(Gary, Economics Professor at BYU, “Policy Currents,” June, http://apsapolicysection.org/vol7\_2/72.pdf ) Showers

Moreover, virtually all public policies entail some redistribution of economic or political resources,

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offs implied by their polices are somehow to the overall advantage of society.

#### 3. There is no stable conception of personhood over time, implies we can only base morality on specific contexts and consequences. Shultz

Persons, Selves, and Utilitarianism. Bart Shultz.

Furthermore, since on this view the continued existence of a person over time just

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Personal identity [is] can, in this sense, be indeterminate.

In the absence of a stable conception of personhood over time, the value of persons can only stem from the states of affairs that comprise their actions and consequences. This takes out all assumptions of a conception of agent-relative desires or static human agency since morality is external any stable conception of personhood.

# 1AR R6

## Neg Must Defend Converse

1. The neg must defend that developing countries should prioritize resource extraction over environmental protection when the two are in conflict.
2.
3. 1. Reciprocity – I have to prove environmental protection over resource extraction, but if the neg doesn’t have to defend my interp then s/he has more ways to win that require less work. I have to prove a proactive reason to prefer my side of the res but the neg could do less. This puts me at a structural disadvantage because I have to do more work to access the ballot. Reciprocity is key to fairness as it’s key to having equal access to the ballot.
2. Ground – since the res specifies that it only applies in instances of conflict, key aff ground is reasons why resource extraction is bad. But if the neg doesn’t defend resource extraction, then a large majority of aff ground is taken away since the neg can just coopt any reasons that resource extraction is bad. Ground is key to fairness as it’s key to having any access to the ballot.
4. Fairness

## BRICs

1. Interpretation: The aff must only defend and be allowed to defend one of the BRIC countries, that is, Brazil, Russia, India, or China.
2. Predictable Limits. There are 168 developing countries, at least 5 major natural resources[[1]](#footnote-1), and several means of environmental protection, meaning hundreds of possible affs. This explodes neg research burden for a two month topic, making it impossible to prepare quality counterplans and disads. [Even if it’s disclosed, I can’t be expected to write blocks for every disclosed aff that only one person might be reading.] BRICs limits to the four most economically and environmentally important[[2]](#footnote-2) developing nations, ensuring better lit and real world applicability. Articles, studies, and news stories check predictability more than any other interp. Limits controls the internal link to fair ground and depth, since if I can’t predict the aff, we can’t have a good discussion on it.
1. Coal, natural gas, oil, rare earth minerals, uranium [↑](#footnote-ref-1)
2. And by population size, generally [↑](#footnote-ref-2)