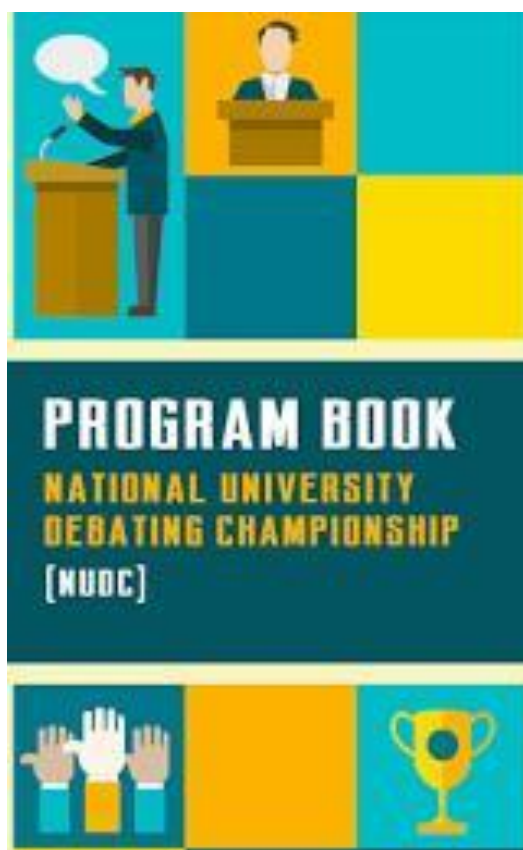




PEDOMAN
NATIONAL UNIVERSITY DEBATING CHAMPIONSHIP
(NUDC)



**DIREKTORAT JENDERAL PEMBELAJARAN DAN
KEMAHASISWAAN KEMENTERIAN RISET, TEKNOLOGI DAN
PENDIDIKAN TINGGI**

KATA PENGANTAR

Lomba debat antarperguruan tinggi menjadi bagian penting dari kompetisi di era global. Lomba debat ini menuntut wawasan yang luas, kemampuan berbahasa Inggris yang baik dan kemampuan berargumentasi. Kemampuan bahasa Inggris yang baik akan meningkatkan kemampuan komunikasi mahasiswa dalam berinteraksi dengan masyarakat internasional. Sedangkan kemahiran dalam berargumentasi akan meningkatkan kemampuan mahasiswa untuk membuat keputusan berdasarkan analisis yang logis dan faktual.

Menyadari pentingnya lomba debat bagi peningkatan kualitas lulusan dan pendidikan tinggi, Direktorat Jenderal Pembelajaran dan Kemahasiswaan, Kementerian Riset, Teknologi dan Pendidikan Tinggi mengembangkan kegiatan ini melalui kegiatan *National University Debating Championship* (NUDC) sejak tahun 2008. Kegiatan tahunan ini telah menjadi ajang positif bagi mahasiswa se-Indonesia untuk menunjukkan kemampuan terbaiknya dalam berpikir kritis dan berkomunikasi dalam Bahasa Inggris, meningkatkan kepercayaan diri, mengembangkan jejaring antar perguruan tinggi, dan memupuk rasa kesatuan dan kebanggaan terhadap kebhinekaan bangsa dan budaya. Tahun 2017, NUDC menambahkan dua kategori lomba yaitu *Public Speaking* dan *Essay Writing*. Lomba non debate ini memberikan kesempatan lebih luas kepada peserta NUDC untuk berpartisipasi aktif dalam kategori selain debat dengan tujuan memperkuat keterampilan berargumen dalam berkomunikasi lisan dan tulisan secara individu.

Pedoman ini disusun agar penyelenggaraan NUDC di tingkat perguruan tinggi, tingkat wilayah maupun di tingkat nasional dapat terlaksana dengan baik. Selain Pedoman NUDC, Direktorat Jenderal Pembelajaran dan Kemahasiswaan, juga menerbitkan petunjuk teknis penyelenggaraan NUDC.

Kepada semua pihak yang membantu tersusunnya pedoman umum ini kami mengucapkan terima kasih.

Jakarta,
Direktur Kemahasiswaan,

Ttd

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I. PENDAHULUAN

A. Latar Belakang

Tingkat persaingan sumber daya manusia (SDM) di pasar kerja nasional dan internasional terus meningkat seiring dengan pemberlakuan pasar bebas dan atau peningkatan pemanfaatan ilmu pengetahuan dan teknologi baru pada berbagai bidang usaha, serta kebutuhan tingkat profesionalisme (*knowledge, hard skill, soft skill*) yang semakin tinggi.

Sesuai dengan tujuan pendidikan tinggi, Direktorat Jenderal Pembelajaran dan Kemahasiswaan menetapkan pola pembinaan mahasiswa untuk memberi wadah berkembangnya potensi mahasiswa agar menjadi manusia yang beriman dan bertakwa, berakhlak mulia, berilmu, cakap, kreatif, terampil, kompeten dan berbudaya. Salah satu usaha pembinaan tersebut adalah melalui kompetisi debat, yang telah dirumuskan dalam *National University Debating Championship (NUDC)*.

Kegiatan debat telah lama menjadi kebutuhan dunia akademik mahasiswa. Tuntutan kompetensi penguasaan pengetahuan dan wawasan global menjadi salah satu alasan mengapa debat perlu menjadi bagian akademik mahasiswa. Di saat negara-negara berkembang mewajibkan muatan debat ke dalam kurikulum pendidikan mereka, Indonesia perlu terus menjadikan debat sebagai bagian kajian akademik, dalam bentuk apapun.

Kegiatan debat menuntut mahasiswa tidak hanya mampu mengungkapkan ide dalam bahasa Inggris, tetapi juga menuntut mahasiswa mampu menguasai pengetahuan global, menganalisis, membuat *judgement*, dan meyakinkan publik. Di dalam debat, mahasiswa akan dihadapkan persoalan-persoalan nyata yang dihadapi suatu masyarakat atau bangsa. Mahasiswa harus mampu berposisi dan meyakinkan publik bahwa posisi mereka benar dan tepat. Oleh karena itu, debat merupakan media yang tepat dalam melatih kemampuan negosiasi dan argumentasi mahasiswa dalam

skala internasional. Sudah tepat jika institusi pendidikan di Indonesia melaksanakan lomba debat antar mahasiswa dalam rangka internalisasi semangat kompetisi positif yang bermuatan tuntutan kemampuan komunikasi dan argumentasi.

B. Tujuan

1. Meningkatkan daya saing mahasiswa dan lulusan perguruan tinggi melalui media debat ilmiah.
2. Meningkatkan kemampuan bahasa Inggris lisan, dan menciptakan kompetisi yang sehat antar mahasiswa.
3. Meningkatkan kemampuan mahasiswa untuk berpikir kritis dan analitis, sehingga mahasiswa mampu bersaing di tingkat nasional maupun internasional.
4. Mengembangkan kemampuan mahasiswa dalam menyampaikan pendapat secara logis dan sistematis.
5. Memperkuat karakter mahasiswa melalui pemahaman akan permasalahan nasional dan internasional beserta alternatif pemecahannya melalui kompetisi debat.

C. Sasaran

Sasaran NUDC adalah semua mahasiswa aktif Program Sarjana atau Diploma di Perguruan Tinggi di lingkungan Kementerian Riset, Teknologi dan Pendidikan Tinggi yang terdaftar di Pangkalan Data Pendidikan Tinggi (PD-Dikti).

D. Pengertian

1. *Debater* adalah 2 (dua) orang peserta yang mengikuti perlombaan.
2. *Convener* adalah orang yang mengatur keseluruhan acara dalam NUDC jalannya perlombaan.
3. *Tournament Director* adalah orang yang mengaturnya jalannya perlombaan.
4. *Chief Adjudicator* adalah ketua juri yang mengatur mekanisme penjurian.

5. *Deputy Chief Adjudicator* adalah wakil ketua juri yang ikut membantu tugas ketua juri dalam penjurian.
6. *Equity Board* adalah badan yang bertanggungjawab atas keadilan (*fairness*) dalam perlombaan.
7. *N1 Adjudicator* adalah calon juri yang dikirim oleh tim, untuk diikutkan dalam akreditasi.
8. *Invited Adjudicator* adalah juri yang diundang oleh Direktorat Jenderal Pembelajaran dan Kemahasiswaan.
9. *Tabulator* adalah orang yang bertanggungjawab terhadap tabulasi penilaian dalam perlombaan.

II. JENIS DAN SISTEM LOMBA

A. Jenis Lomba

Di dalam NUDC tingkat nasional, terdapat dua jenis lomba, yaitu lomba utama berupa debat dan lomba tambahan, yaitu non debat.

1. Lomba Debat

Lomba debat dalam NUDC terdiri atas kategori *main draw* dan *novice*.

2. Lomba Non Debat

Lomba non debat terdiri atas Lomba *Public Speaking* dan *Essay Writing*.

B. Sistem Lomba

1. Debate

Sistem yang digunakan dalam NUDC adalah sistem *British Parliamentary* (BP). Sistem ini adalah sistem yang digunakan dalam *World University Debating Championship* (WUDC) atau lomba debat antar perguruan tinggi tingkat dunia.

a. Untuk NUDC tingkat Wilayah, sistem perlombaan adalah sebagai berikut:

i. *Preliminary Rounds* (Babak Penyisihan)

Terdapat 3 sampai 5 babak penyisihan untuk menentukan 16 tim terbaik yang berhak maju ke babak *quarter final*.

ii. *Quarterfinal Rounds* (Babak Perempat Final)

Babak ini merupakan sistem gugur, artinya tim hanya melakukan sekali perdebatan. Terdapat 16 tim yang berdebat di dalam empat ruang debat dan 2 tim terbaik di masing-masing ruang akan maju ke babak *semifinal*.

iii. *Semifinal Rounds* (Babak Semi Final)

Mempertemukan 8 tim terbaik yang terbagi dalam dua ruang debat dan 2 tim terbaik dari masing-masing ruang akan maju ke babak *grand final*.

iv. *Grand Final Round* (Babak Final)

Babak puncak yang mempertemukan 4 tim terbaik untuk menentukan juara 1, 2, 3, dan 4.

b. Ada dua kategori lomba di dalam NUDC tingkat nasional yaitu *Main Draw* dan *Novice*.

Main Draw memiliki beberapa babak sebagai berikut:

i. *Preliminary Rounds* (Babak Penyisihan)

Terdapat 7 babak penyisihan di NUDC tingkat nasional. Khusus bagi 32 tim terbaik setelah babak ke 7 masih harus mengikuti 2 babak ekstra penyisihan, sehingga tim yang berhasil masuk dalam 32 besar mengikuti 9 babak penyisihan.

ii. *Octofinal Rounds* (Babak Perdelapan Final)

Babak ini merupakan sistem gugur. Babak ini diikuti oleh 32 tim terbaik yang telah mengikuti 9 babak penyisihan.

iii. *Quarterfinal Rounds* (Babak Perempat Final)

Babak ini merupakan sistem gugur. Babak ini diikuti 16 tim hasil dari babak *octofinals*.

iv. *Semifinal Rounds* (Babak Semi Final)

Babak ini menggunakan sistem gugur. Babak ini diikuti 8 tim terbaik di *Quarterfinal*.

v. *Grand Final Round* (Babak Final)

Babak ini adalah babak puncak yang mempertemukan 4 tim terbaik di semifinal untuk menentukan Juara 1, 2, 3, dan 4.

Penjelasan mengenai kategori *Novice* adalah sebagai berikut:

1. Kategori *Novice* diikuti oleh tim hasil seleksi wilayah yang ditentukan melalui mekanisme wawancara pada waktu seleksi tingkat nasional.
2. Tim yang masuk kategori *Novice* adalah 16 tim teratas yang terdaftar sebagai tim *Novice* dan tidak masuk dalam 32 besar *Main Draw*.
3. Enam belas tim akan mengikuti *Quarterfinal Rounds* dengan sistem gugur.
4. Delapan tim terbaik akan mengikuti *Semifinal Rounds* dengan sistem gugur.
5. Empat tim terbaik akan mengikuti *Grand Final Round*. Babak ini akan menentukan juara 1, 2, 3, dan 4.

2. Lomba Non Debat

Lomba Non Debat ini merupakan lomba tambahan pada saat Lomba Debat memasuki babak eliminasi. Adapun ketentuan mengenai Lomba Non Debat adalah sebagai berikut:

a. Peserta

Peserta lomba Non Debat adalah debaters dan N1 adjudicators yang tidak masuk dalam babak oktofinal *main draw* dan *semifinal novice*. Debaters diberikan kesempatan untuk mengikuti lomba *Public Speaking* dan N1 Adjudicators diberikan kesempatan untuk mengikuti lomba *Essay writing*.

b. Aturan Lomba

i. *Public Speaking*

Debaters yang berhak mengikuti lomba *Public Speaking* ditentukan berdasarkan urutan nilai individu selama 7 babak penyisihan.

Debaters yang mengikuti lomba ini harus mendaftarkan diri ke panitia.

ii. *Essay Writing*

N1 Adjudicators yang berhak mengikuti lomba *Essay Writing* ditentukan berdasarkan urutan nilai *adjudication* selama 7 babak penyisihan.

N1 Adjudicators yang mengikuti lomba ini harus mendaftarkan diri ke panitia.

C. Tahapan Seleksi

Tahapan seleksi NUDC adalah sebagai berikut:

1. Tingkat Perguruan Tinggi

Perguruan tinggi melaksanakan seleksi untuk menentukan 1 (satu) tim terbaik. Satu tim terdiri atas 2 mahasiswa sebagai *debater* dan 1 (satu) mahasiswa/dosen di perguruan tinggi tersebut sebagai N1 *adjudicator* yang selanjutnya berhak untuk mengikuti seleksi tingkat wilayah.

2. Tingkat Wilayah

Seleksi tingkat wilayah diikuti oleh 1 (satu) tim terbaik dari masing-masing perguruan tinggi di Tingkat Wilayah.

Wilayah seleksi NUDC adalah sebagai berikut:

- 1) Wilayah I : 1. Sumatera Utara
- 2) Wilayah II : 2. Sumatera Selatan,
3. Bangka Belitung,
4. Bengkulu, dan
5. Lampung
- 3) Wilayah III : 6. Daerah Khusus Ibukota (DKI) Jakarta,
termasuk Bogor, Depok, Bekasi, dan
7. Banten
- 4) Wilayah IV : 8. Jawa Barat
- 5) Wilayah V : 9. Daerah Istimewa Yogyakarta (DIY)
- 6) Wilayah VI : 10. Jawa Tengah
- 7) Wilayah VII : 11. Jawa Timur
- 8) Wilayah VIII : 12. Nusa Tenggara Timur,
13. Nusa Tenggara Barat, dan
14. Bali
- 9) Wilayah IX : 15. Sulawesi Selatan,
16. Sulawesi Utara,
17. Sulawesi Tengah,
18. Sulawesi Tenggara,
19. Sulawesi Barat, dan
20. Gorontalo
- 10) Wilayah X : 21. Sumatera Barat,
22. Riau,
23. Kepulauan Riau (Kepri), dan
24. Jambi
- 11) Wilayah XI : 25. Kalimantan Selatan,
26. Kalimantan Barat
27. Kalimantan Tengah
28. Kalimantan Timur, dan
29. Kalimantan Utara
- 12) Wilayah XII : 30. Maluku, dan
31. Maluku Utara
- 13) Wilayah XIII : 32. Aceh
- 14) Wilayah XIV : 33. Papua, dan
34. Papua Barat

3. Tingkat Nasional

Seleksi tingkat nasional akan diikuti oleh Tim terbaik di masing-masing Wilayah I s.d. XIV yang berjumlah 112 Tim. Seluruh tim berjumlah 336 orang yang terdiri atas 224 mahasiswa *debaters* dan 112 orang N1 *adjudicators*.

Kuota maksimal tiap Kopertis Wilayah adalah sebagai berikut.

No	Kopertis	Kuota
1.	Kopertis Wilayah I	9
2.	Kopertis Wilayah II	8
3.	Kopertis Wilayah III	11
4.	Kopertis Wilayah IV	11
5.	Kopertis Wilayah V	8
6.	Kopertis Wilayah VI	9
7.	Kopertis Wilayah VII	10
8.	Kopertis Wilayah VIII	6
9.	Kopertis Wilayah IX	8
10.	Kopertis Wilayah X	8
11.	Kopertis Wilayah XI	6
12.	Kopertis Wilayah XII	6
13.	Kopertis Wilayah XIII	6
14.	Kopertis Wilayah XIV	6

4. Tingkat Internasional

Satu tim terbaik setelah 9 Babak Penyisihan dan 3 tim terbaik pada *Grand Final Main Draw* akan diprioritaskan untuk mewakili Indonesia mengikuti debat tingkat dunia *World University Debating Championship* (WUDC).

D. Pembinaan Pra-NUDC Tingkat Nasional

Perguruan Tinggi Negeri dan Kopertis Wilayah I s.d. XIV wajib melaksanakan pembinaan terhadap delegasi Kopertis tersebut

sebelum NUDC tingkat nasional. Pembinaan dapat berupa:

1. Pelatihan *Public Speaking*.
2. Penguatan kemampuan berbahasa Inggris secara lisan.
3. Penguatan pengetahuan isu-isu terkini skala lokal, nasional dan internasional.
4. Penguatan keterampilan teknik debat.

III. PESERTA

A. Persyaratan

1. Peserta NUDC adalah Warga Negara Indonesia (WNI) yang dibuktikan dengan Kartu Tanda Penduduk (KTP).
2. Satu tim terdiri atas 2 *debaters* dan 1 (satu) N1 *Adjudicator*.
3. *Debater* adalah mahasiswa aktif Program Sarjana (maksimal semester 10) atau Diploma (maksimal semester 6 untuk D-3 dan semester 8 untuk D4), yang terdaftar di Pangkalan Data Pendidikan Tinggi (PD-Dikti) pada laman <http://forlap.dikti.go.id>.
4. N1 *Adjudicator* adalah mahasiswa aktif/ dosen dari perguruan tinggi asal *Debater* yang dibuktikan dengan Surat Tugas yang ditandatangani oleh pimpinan perguruan tinggi.
5. *Debater* wajib mengikuti *Seminar on Debating*.
6. N1 *Adjudicator* wajib mengikuti *Seminar on Adjudicating* dan *Adjudicator Accreditation* untuk menentukan status juri (*accredited* atau *trainee*).
7. Anggota tim tidak boleh diganti dengan alasan apapun.

B. Pendaftaran

1. Perguruan tinggi mendaftarkan 1 (satu) Tim terbaik ke masing-masing Kopertis Wilayah (I s.d. XIV) untuk mengikuti seleksi tingkat wilayah.
2. Pelaksana seleksi wilayah (Kopertis Wilayah I-XIV) mendaftarkan Tim wakil tingkat wilayah ke panitia NUDC di Direktorat Jenderal Pembelajaran dan Kemahasiswaan.

IV. PENJURIAN

A. Adjudicator/ Dewan Juri

Adjudicator di NUDC terdiri atas *Chief of Adjudicator (CA)*, *Deputy Chief of Adjudicator (DCA)*, *Invited Adjudicator*, *Accredited Adjudicator*, dan *Trainee Adjudicator*.

1. *Chief of Adjudicator (CA)*/ ketua juri dipilih oleh Ditjen Pendidikan Tinggi.
2. *Deputy Chief of Adjudicator (DCA)*/ wakil ketua juri dipilih oleh Ditjen Pendidikan Tinggi.
3. *Invited Adjudicators*/juri undangan dipilih oleh Ditjen Pendidikan Tinggi atas dasar kompetensi dalam debat atau pengalaman menjadi *adjudicators*.
4. *Accredited Adjudicators* adalah juri hasil akreditasi terhadap N1 *adjudicators*. Terdapat tiga jenis akreditasi, yaitu A, B, dan C.
5. *Trainee Adjudicators* adalah N1 *adjudicators* yang tidak lulus akreditasi namun masih diberi kesempatan untuk ikut belajar menjadi juri.

B. Mekanisme Penilaian

1. Penilaian ditentukan berdasarkan aturan dalam sistem BP (*British Parliamentary*);
2. Penilaian terdiri atas penilaian tim dan individu;
3. Penilaian tim harus berdasarkan pada ketentuan berikut:

Grade	Marks	Meaning
A	180-200	<i>Excellent to flawless. The standard you would expect to see from a team at the Semi Final / Grand Final level of the tournament. The team has much strength and few, if any, weaknesses.</i>
B	160-179	<i>Above average to very good. The standard you would expect to see from a team at the finals level or in contention to make to the finals. The team has clear strengths and some minor</i>

Grade	Marks	Meaning
		<i>weaknesses.</i>
C	140-	<i>Average. The team has strengths and weaknesses in roughly equal proportions.</i>
D	120-139	<i>Poor to below average. The team has clear problems and some minor strengths.</i>
E	100-	<i>Very poor. The team has fundamental weaknesses and few, if any, strengths.</i>

4. Penilaian individu harus berdasar pada ketentuan berikut;

Grade	Marks	Meaning
A	90-100	<i>Excellent to flawless. The standard of speech you would expect to see from a speaker at the Semi Final / Grand Final level of the tournament. This speaker has much strength and few, if any, weaknesses.</i>
B	80-89	<i>Above average to very good. The standard you would expect to see from a speaker at the finals level or in contention to make to the finals. This speaker has clear strengths and some minor weaknesses.</i>
C	70-79	<i>Average. The speaker has strengths and weaknesses and roughly equal proportions.</i>
D	60-69	<i>Poor to below average. The team has clear problems and some minor strength.</i>
E	50-59	<i>Very poor. This speaker has fundamental weaknesses and few, if any, strengths.</i>

V. SUSUNAN ACARA DAN JADWAL KEGIATAN

A. Acara dalam NUDC Tingkat Nasional

1. Upacara Pembukaan
2. *Seminar on Debating* berisi penjelasan teknis tentang penjelasan sistem dan strategi perlombaan kepada tim peserta.
3. *Seminar on Adjudicating* berisi penjelasan teknis tentang penjurian dan tata cara penilaian yang diakhiri dengan *Adjudicator Accreditation* bagi N1 *adjudicator*. Seminar ini diadakan bersamaan waktunya dengan *Seminar on Debating*.
4. *Preliminary Rounds*.
5. *Octofinals/ Novice Quarterfinals*
6. Lomba Non Debat
7. *Quarterfinals/ Novice Semifinals*
8. *Semifinals*
9. *Novice Grand Final*
10. *Grand Final*

B. Jadwal Kegiatan

Jadwal kegiatan NUDC 2017 adalah:

NO	KEGIATAN	WAKTU
1.	Sosialisasi NUDC	Januari s.d. Maret
2.	Seleksi tingkat masing-masing perguruan tinggi	Maret-April
3.	Seleksi tingkat wilayah	April s.d. Juni
4.	Pembinaan Pra NUDC Tingkat Nasional oleh PTN dan Kopertis	Juli-Agustus
5.	Pelaksanaan NUDC Tingkat Nasional	September
6.	Pendaftaran delegasi ke WUDC	September
7.	Pembinaan awal delegasi Indonesia oleh PT masing-masing	Oktober
8.	Pembinaan akhir delegasi Indonesia oleh tim Ditjen Belmawa	November-Desember
9.	Pengiriman delegasi ke WUDC	Desember
10.	Laporan dan Evaluasi	Desember

VI. SUMBER DAYA

Ketersediaan sumber daya manusia dan sarana/fasilitas sangat menentukan kualitas NUDC. Oleh karena itu di dalam penyelenggaraannya sumber daya baik sarana, tenaga pelaksana, harus memenuhi ketentuan standar minimal yang dibutuhkan.

Sumber daya yang dibutuhkan dalam penyelenggaraan debat tingkat wilayah disiapkan oleh Kopertis Wilayah sesuai ketentuan debat menyesuaikan jumlah peserta dan fasilitas di Kopertis Wilayah masing-masing.

Debat tingkat nasional yang diselenggarakan di perguruan tinggi terpilih, disiapkan oleh panitia penyelenggara (*organizing committee*).

Berikut adalah sumber daya yang diperlukan dalam pelaksanaan NUDC (tingkat nasional):

A. Fasilitas/Sarana

1. Dua ruang besar/aula yang digunakan untuk *debaters' hall* (ruang besar *debater*) dan *adjudicators' hall* (ruang besar juri). Kapasitas *debaters' hall* adalah untuk 350 orang dan *Adjudicators' hall* untuk 150 orang. Masing-masing aula dilengkapi dengan komputer, tata suara (*sound system*), LCD *projector*, dan koneksi internet (*Wi-fi*) sekurang-kurangnya 2 Mbps.
2. Ruang-ruang kecil (kapasitas minimal 20 orang) sebanyak 30 ruang, tidak perlu dilengkapi dengan LCD *projector*.
3. Ruang untuk panitia dilengkapi dengan komputer, LCD *projector*, dan printer.

B. Sumber Daya Manusia

Penyelenggara kegiatan terdiri atas:

1. Tim Ditjen Belmawa.
2. Kelompok debat mahasiswa yang aktif mengikuti kegiatan lomba debat.
3. Dosen pembimbing kegiatan debat.
4. Tenaga pendukung.

VII. PENGHARGAAN

- A. Penghargaan NUDC tingkat nasional adalah sebagai berikut:
1. Sertifikat diberikan kepada peserta (*Debaters* dan *Adjudicators*).
 2. Medali diberikan kepada 10 *Best Speakers Main Draw* dan 10 *Best Speakers Novice*.
 3. Piala diberikan kepada Juara 1, 2, 3, dan 4 *Main Draw* serta Juara 1, 2, 3, dan 4 *Novice*.
 4. Bantuan Dana Pembinaan diberikan kepada Juara 1, 2, 3, dan 4 *Main Draw* serta Juara 1, 2, 3, dan 4 *Novice*.
 5. Pengiriman tim ke tingkat dunia untuk Juara 1, 2, 3 *Main Draw* dan satu tim terbaik setelah 7 Babak Penyisihan.
 6. Medali dan sertifikat diberikan kepada pemenang Lomba Non Debat.
- B. Penghargaan di tingkat perguruan tinggi dan wilayah diberikan oleh masing-masing perguruan tinggi dan penyelenggara Tingkat Wilayah.

LAMPIRAN

BRITISH PARLIAMENTARY SYSTEM Adapted from WUDC

Part 1 - Introduction

1.1 The format of the debate

1.1.1 The debate will consist of four teams of two persons (persons will be known as "members"), a chairperson (known as the "Speaker of the House" or "Mister/Madam Speaker" and an adjudicator or panel of adjudicators.

1.1.2 Teams will consist of the following members:

1.1.3 Members will deliver substantive speeches in the following order:

- (1) Prime Minister;
- (2) Opposition Leader;
- (3) Deputy Prime Minister;
- (4) Deputy Opposition Leader;
- (5) Member for the Government;
- (6) Member for the Opposition;
- (7) Government Whip;
- (8) Opposition Whip.

Opening Government:

"Prime Minister" or "First Government member" and "Deputy Prime Minister" or "Second Government member";

Opening Opposition:

"Leader of the Opposition" or "First Opposition member" and "Deputy Leader of the Opposition" or "Second Opposition member";

Closing Government:

"Member for the Government" or "Third Government member" and

"Government Whip" or "Fourth Opposition member";

Closing Opposition:

"Member for the Opposition" or "Third Opposition member" and "Opposition Whip" or "Fourth Opposition member".

1.1.4 Members will deliver a substantive speech of seven minutes duration and should offer points of information while members of the opposing teams are speaking.

1.2 The motion

1.2.1 The motion should be unambiguously worded.

1.2.2 The motion should reflect that the National University Debating Championship is a national level tournament.

1.2.3 The members should debate the motion in the spirit of the motion and the tournament.

1.3 Preparation

1.3.1 The debate should commence 15 minutes after the motion is announced.

1.3.2 Teams should arrive at their debate within five minutes of the scheduled starting time for that debate.

1.3.3 Members are permitted to use printed or written material during preparation and during the debate. Printed material includes books, journals, newspapers and other similar materials. The use of electronic equipment is prohibited during preparation and in the debate.

1.4 Points of Information

1.4.1 Points of Information (questions directed to the member speaking) may be asked between first minute mark and the six-minute mark of the members' speeches (speeches are of seven minutes duration).

1.4.2 To ask a Point of Information, a member should stand, place one hand on his or her head and extend the other towards the member speaking. The member may announce that they would like to ask a "Point of Information" or use other words to this effect.

- 1.4.3 The member who is speaking may accept or decline to answer the Point of Information.
- 1.4.4 Points of Information should not exceed 15 seconds in length.
- 1.4.5 The member who is speaking may ask the person offering the Point of Information to sit down where the offeror has had a reasonable opportunity to be heard and understood.
- 1.4.6 Members should attempt to answer at least two Points of Information during their speech. Members should also offer Points of Information.
- 1.4.7 Points of Information should be assessed in accordance with clause 3.3.4 of these rules.
- 1.4.8 Points of Order and Points of Personal Privilege are not permitted.

1.5 Timing of the speeches

- 1.5.1 Speeches should be seven minutes in duration (this should be signaled by two strikes of the gavel). Speeches over seven minutes and 15 seconds may be penalized.
- 1.5.2 Points of Information may only be offered between the first-minute mark and the six-minute mark of the speech (this period should be signaled by one strike of the gavel at the first minute and one strike at the sixth minute).
- 1.5.3 It is the duty of the Speaker of the House to time speeches.
- 1.5.4 In the absence of the Speaker of the House, it is the duty of the Chair of the Adjudication panel to ensure that speeches are timed.

1.6 The adjudication

- 1.6.1 The debate should be adjudicated by a panel of at least three adjudicators, where this is possible.
- 1.6.2 At the conclusion of the debate, the adjudicators should confer and rank the teams, from first place to last place. (see Part 5: The Adjudication).
- 1.6.3 There will be verbal adjudication of the debate after the first six preliminary rounds of the tournament. The verbal adjudication should be delivered in accordance with clause 5.5 of these rules.

Part 2 - Definitions

2.1 The definition

2.1.1 The definition should state the issue (or issues) for debate arising out of the motion and state the meaning of any terms in the motion which require interpretation.

2.1.2 The Prime Minister should provide the definition at the beginning of his or her speech.

2.1.3 The definition must:

(a) have a clear and logical link to the motion - this means that an average reasonable person would accept the link made by the member between the motion and the definition (where there is no such link the definition is sometimes referred to as a "squirrel");

(b) not be self-proving - a definition is self-proving when the case is that something should or should not be done and there is no reasonable rebuttal. A definition is may also be self-proving when the case is that a certain state of affairs exists or does not exist and there is no reasonable rebuttal (these definitions are sometimes referred to as "truisms").

(c) not be time set - this means that the debate must take place in the present and that the definition cannot set the debate in the past or the future; and

(d) not be place set unfairly - this means that the definition cannot restrict the debate so narrowly to a particular geographical or political location that a participant of the tournament could not reasonably be expected to have knowledge of the place.

2.2 Challenging the definition

2.2.1 The Leader of the Opposition may challenge the definition if it violates clause of these rules.

2.2.2 The Leader of the Opposition should clearly state that he or she is challenging the definition.

2.2.3 The Leader of the Opposition should substitute an alternative definition after challenging the definition of the Prime Minister.

2.3 Assessing the definitional challenge

- 2.3.1 The adjudicator should determine the definition to be 'unreasonable' where it violates clause 2.1.3 of these rules.
- 2.3.2 The onus to establish that the definition is unreasonable is on the members asserting that the definition is unreasonable.
- 2.3.3 Where the definition is unreasonable, the opposition should substitute an alternative definition that should be accepted by the adjudicator provided it is not unreasonable.
- 2.3.4 Where the definition of the Opening Government is unreasonable and an alternative definition is substituted by the Opening Opposition, the Closing Government may introduce matter which is inconsistent with the matter presented by the Opening Government and consistent with the definition of the Opening Opposition.
- 2.3.5 If the Opening Opposition has substituted a definition that is also unreasonable, the Closing Government may challenge the definition of the Opening Opposition and substitute an alternative definition.
- 2.3.6 If the Closing Government has substituted a definition that is also unreasonable (in addition to the unreasonable definitions of the Opening Government and Opening Opposition, the Closing Opposition may challenge the definition of the Closing Government and substitute an alternative definition.

Part 3 - Matter

3.1 The definition of matter

- 3.1.1 Matter is the content of the speech. It is the arguments a debater uses to further his or her case and persuade the audience.
- 3.1.2 Matter includes arguments and reasoning, examples, case studies, facts and any other material that attempts to further the case.
- 3.1.3 Matter includes positive (or substantive) material and rebuttal (arguments specifically aimed to refute the arguments of the opposing team(s)). Matter includes Points of Information.

3.2 The elements of matter

- 3.2.1 Matter should be relevant, logical and consistent.
- 3.2.2 Matter should be relevant. It should relate to the issues of the debate: positive material should support the case being presented and rebuttal should refute the material being presented by the opposing team(s). The Member should appropriately prioritize and apportion time to the dynamic issues of the debate.
- 3.2.3 Matter should be logical. Arguments should be developed logically in order to be clear and well-reasoned and therefore plausible.
The conclusion of all arguments should support the member's case.
- 3.2.4 Matter should be consistent. Members should ensure that the matter they present is consistent within their speech, their team and the remainder of the members on their side of the debate (subject to clauses 2.3.4, 2.3.5 or 2.3.6 of these rules).
- 3.2.5 All Members should present positive matter (except the final two members in the debate) and all members should present rebuttal (except the first member in the debate). The Government Whip may choose to present positive matter.
- 3.2.6 All Members should attempt to answer at least two points of information during their own speech and offer points of information during opposing speeches.

3.3 Assessing matter

- 3.3.1 The matter presented should be persuasive. ‘The elements of matter’ should assist an adjudicator to assess the persuasiveness and credibility of the matter presented.
- 3.3.2 Matter should be assessed from the viewpoint of the average reasonable person. Adjudicators should analyze the matter presented and assess its persuasiveness, while disregarding any specialist knowledge they may have on the issue of the debate. Members should not be discriminated against on the basis of religion, sex, race, color, nationality, sexual preference, age, social status or disability.
- 3.3.3 Points of information should be assessed according to the effect they have on the persuasiveness of the cases of both the member answering the point of information and the member offering the point of information.

Part 4 - Manner

4.1 The definition of manner

- 4.1.1 Manner is the presentation of the speech. It is the style and structure a member uses to further his or her case and persuade the audience.
- 4.1.2 Manner is comprised of many separate elements. Some, but not all, of these elements are listed below.

4.2 The elements of style

- 4.2.1 The elements of style include eye contact, voice modulation, hand gestures, language, the use of notes and any other element which may affect the effectiveness of the presentation of the member.
- 4.2.2 Eye contact will generally assist a member to persuade an audience as it allows the member to appear more sincere.
- 4.2.3 Voice modulation will generally assist a member to persuade an audience as the debater may emphasize important arguments and keep the attention of the audience. This includes the pitch, tone, and volume of the member's voice and the use of pauses.
- 4.2.4 Hand gestures will generally assist a member to emphasize important arguments. Excessive hand movements may however be distracting and reduce the attentiveness of the audience to the arguments.
- 4.2.5 Language should be clear and simple. Members who use language which is too verbose or confusing may detract from the argument if they lose the attention of the audience.
- 4.2.6 The use of notes is permitted, but members should be careful that they do not rely on their notes too much and detract from the other elements of manner.

4.3 The elements of structure

- 4.3.1 The elements of structure include the structure of the speech of the member and the structure of the speech of the team.
- 4.3.2 The matter of the speech of each member must be structured. The member should organize his or her matter to improve the

effectiveness of their presentation. The substantive speech of each member should:

- 4.3.3 The matter of the team must be structured. The team should organize their matter to improve the effectiveness of their presentation. The team should:
- (a) contain a consistent approach to the issues being debated; and
 - (b) allocate positive matter to each member where both members of the team are introducing positive matter; and
 - (c) include: an introduction, conclusion and a series of arguments; and
 - (d) be well-timed in accordance with the time limitations and the need to prioritize and apportion time to matter.

4.4 Assessing manner

- 4.4.1 Adjudicators should assess the elements of manner together in order to determine the overall effectiveness of the member's presentation. Adjudicators should assess whether the member's presentation is assisted or diminished by their manner.
- 4.4.2 Adjudicators should be aware that at a World Championship, there are many styles which are appropriate, and that they should not discriminate against a member simply because the manner would be deemed 'inappropriate Parliamentary debating' in their own country.
- 4.4.3 Adjudicators should not allow bias to influence their assessment. Members should not be discriminated against on the basis of religion, sex, race, color, nationality, language (subject to Rule 4.2.4), sexual preference, age, social status or disability.

Part 5 - The Adjudication

5.1 The role of the adjudicator

5.1.1 The adjudicator must:

- (a) Confer upon and discuss the debate with the other adjudicators;
- (b) Determine the rankings of the teams;
- (c) Determine the team grades;
- (d) Determine the speaker marks;
- (e) Provide a verbal adjudication to the members; and
- (f) Complete any documentation required by the tournament.

5.1.2 The adjudication panel should attempt to agree on the adjudication of the debate. Adjudicators should therefore confer in a spirit of cooperation and mutual respect

5.1.3 Adjudicators should acknowledge that adjudicators on a panel may form different or opposite views of the debate. Adjudicators should therefore attempt to base their conclusions on these rules in order to limit subjectivity and to provide a consistent approach to the assessment of debates.

5.2 Ranking teams

5.2.1 Teams should be ranked from first place to last place. First placed teams should be awarded three points, second placed teams should be awarded two points, third placed teams should be awarded one point and fourth placed teams should be awarded zero points.

5.2.2 Teams may receive zero points where they fail to arrive at the debate more than five minutes after the scheduled time for debate.

5.2.3 Teams may receive zero points where the adjudicators unanimously agree that the Member has (or Members have) harassed another debater on the basis of religion, sex, race, color, nationality, sexual preference or disability.

5.2.4 Adjudicators should confer upon team rankings. Where a unanimous decision cannot be reached after conferral, the decision of the majority will determine the rankings. Where a

majority decision cannot be reached, the Chair of the panel of adjudicators will determine the rankings.

5.3 Grading and marking the teams

5.3.1 The panel of adjudicators should agree upon the grade that each team is to be awarded. Each adjudicator may then mark the teams at their discretion but within the agreed grade. Where there is a member of the panel who has dissented in the ranking of the teams, that adjudicator will not need to agree upon the team grades and may complete their score sheet at their own discretion.

5.3.2 Team grades and marks should be given the following interpretation:

Grade	Marks	Meaning
A	180-	<i>Excellent to flawless. The standard you would expect to see from a team at the Semi Final/Grand Final level of 200 the tournament. The team has much strength and few, if any, weaknesses.</i>
B	160-	<i>Above average to very good. The standard you would expect to see from a team at the finals level or in contention to make to the finals. The team has clear strengths and some minor weaknesses.</i>
C	140-	<i>Average. The team has strengths and weaknesses in roughly equal proportions.</i>
D	120-	<i>Poor to below average. The team has clear problems and some minor strength.</i>
E	100-	<i>Very poor. The team has fundamental weaknesses and few, if any, strengths.</i>

5.3.3 Marking the members 5.4.1 After the adjudicators have agreed upon the grade that each team is to be awarded, each adjudicator may mark the individual members at their discretion but must ensure that the aggregate points of the team members is within

the agreed grade for that team.

5.3.4 Individual members' marks should be given the following interpretation:

Grade	Marks	Meaning
A	90-100	<i>Excellent to flawless. The standard of speech you would expect to see from a speaker at the Semi Final/Grand Final level of the tournament. This speaker has much strength and few, if any, weaknesses.</i>
B	80-89	<i>Above average to very good. The standard you would expect to see from a speaker at the finals level or in contention to make to the finals. This speaker has clear strengths and some minor weaknesses.</i>
C	70-79	<i>Average. The speaker has strengths and weaknesses and roughly equal proportions.</i>
D	60-69	<i>Poor to below average. The team has clear problems and some minor strength.</i>
E	50-59	<i>Very poor. This speaker has fundamental weaknesses and few, if any, strengths.</i>

5.4 Verbal adjudications

5.4.1 At the conclusion of the conferral, the adjudication panel should provide a verbal adjudication of the debate.

5.4.2 The verbal adjudication should be delivered by the Chair of the adjudication panel, or where the Chair dissents, by a member of the adjudication panel nominated by the Chair of the panel.

5.4.3 The verbal adjudication should:

5.4.4 The verbal adjudication should not exceed 10 minutes.

5.4.5 The members must not harass the adjudicators following the verbal adjudication.

5.4.6 The members may approach an adjudicator for further clarification following the verbal adjudication; these inquiries must at all times be polite and non-confrontational.

- (a) identify the order in which the teams were ranked
- (b) explain the reasons for the rankings of team, ensuring that each team is referred to in this explanation; and
- (c) provide constructive comments to individual members where the adjudication panel believes this is necessary.

5.4.7 The verbal adjudication should not exceed 10 minutes.

5.4.8 The members must not harass the adjudicators following the verbal adjudication.

5.4.9 The members may approach an adjudicator for further clarification following the verbal adjudication; these inquiries must at all times be polite and non-confrontational.