

Sekolah Pelita Harapan Lippo Karawaci
10th Anniversary

A decade.... is not too short for Sekolah Pelita Harapan to educate future leaders, developing good character, strong faith, broad knowledge and skills

A decade.... is not too long to develop an international curriculum taught by dedicated teachers

A decade.... is now, the moment to support us in facing new challenges, to ensure a positive direction for future education in Indonesia.

Preface

Following the series of the 10th anniversary of Sekolah Pelita Harapan, we are holding a Debating Championships as part of the academic celebration of the event.

To enrich the knowledge of students and teachers, a seminar will be held.

Goals

1. Celebrate the Sekolah Pelita Harapan 10th year anniversary.
2. Provide opportunity for students to use and explore their capabilities, creativity and skills.
3. Provide opportunity for students to widen their experience through competition.
4. Participate in developing a quality education in Indonesia.

Registration

1. Registration Office: Public Relations & Promotion (Room A 111)
Sekolah Pelita Harapan Lippo Karawaci
2500 Boulevard Palem Raya
Lippo Karawaci, Tangerang 15811, Banten
Phone: (021) 546 0232 / 33
Fax : (021) 546 9663
Ms. Yen Nie and Ms. S. Iyan Soetijono
2. Registration Time Line: Registration will close on February 14,
2003.
Registration will close earlier if filled.
3. All questions related to competition criteria can be sent by Fax: (021) 546
9663, Phone (021) 546 0232 / 33, or E-mail at anniversary@sph.ac.id.
4. All participants must register as a school delegation. We will not receive
individual registration. Participants must attach 2 pieces of B/W 3x4cm
photographs.
5. Committee will not provide the accommodation & transportation for
participants outside Jakarta, however the committee will assist the
accommodation arrangement. Participants outside Jakarta will receive
additional information about it.
6. Registration fees can be paid by transfer to:
Yayasan Pendidikan Pelita Harapan
Lippo Bank Tangerang - Karawaci
570-30-80090-3
Please send the copy of the transfer payment by fax to (021) 546 9663
7. Transfer slip should be attached to the registration form.

General Information

Level: Senior School Grade 10 – 12 (SMU 1 – 3)

Participant: Team. Each team consists of 3 students.

Time: Friday – Monday, March 21 – 24, 2003.
08:00 AM – onwards

Place: Classrooms to be determined
Sekolah Pelita Harapan Lippo Karawaci

Registration Fee: Rp.150.000,- (each participant will get a souvenir)

Prize: *Team*
1st place: Trophy + Rp 2.250.000
2nd place: Trophy + Rp. 1.800.000
3rd place: Trophy + Rp. 1.500.000

The Best Provincial Debate Team: Trophy + Rp. 1.500.000
(This will be awarded to the team from outside Jabotabek.)

Individual
1st Best Speaker: Trophy + Rp. 500.000
2nd Best Speaker: Trophy + Rp. 300.000
3rd Best Speaker: Trophy + Rp. 200.000

Technical Meeting: Thursday, March 20, 2003
8.30 – 11.30 AM
K 400 Room, Sekolah Pelita Harapan Lippo Karawaci

Accommodation Information

Sekolah Pelita Harapan has a boarding facility for SPH Bukit Sentul's students. The participants may stay in Pelita Harapan House during the competition with no charge (rooms available are limited). However, we need to mention that Pelita Harapan House is located in Bogor in which the distance is about 90 km from Sekolah Pelita Harapan Lippo Karawaci and will take about 1.5 to 2 hours by car.

If the participants prefer to stay close to SPH Lippo Karawaci, below is the list of hotels:

No	Name of the Hotel	Area	Rate/room/night
1	Imperial Aryaduta (5-star hotel category)	Lippo Karawaci. Near campus area, only 5 minutes by car	Rp. 440,000 nett including Breakfast for 2 persons
2	Ibis Slipi (3-star) Peninsula (4-star)	Jl. S Parman, Slipi, Jakarta Barat. ±40 minutes drive (in the morning)	Rp. 350.000 nett Including breakfast for 2 persons
3	Banian Boulevard (3- star)	Jl. Tanjung Duren, Jakarta Barat. ±45 minutes drive (in the morning)	Rp. 180.000 nett Including Breakfast for 2 persons
4	Permata (guest house)	Tangerang ±30 minutes drive (in the morning)	Rp. 135.000 - Rp. 170.000 nett

Note:

1. The above hotels are recommended based on the nearest location from Sekolah Pelita Harapan Lippo Karawaci. If you need further information, please contact our Registration Office or email us at anniversary@sph.ac.id.
2. The above rate is subject to change.
3. Transportation from hotel to Sekolah Pelita Harapan can be arranged.

Eligibility

- i. Each school may only send one team to represent it at the competition, unless specifically requested by the managing committee.
- ii. The participants must not have reached their 19th birthday by the start of the championships.
- iii. A member of a school's team must be a full time student at the school.
- iv. Each team must bring one adjudicator to the competition. The judge is preferably someone with debating experience and could be the team coach.

Style & format of the competition :

- i. The debate shall be conducted according to the rules of the World Schools Debating Championships.
- ii. The competition shall run in two phases:
 - Phase 1: consisting of 4 preliminary rounds for each team
 - Phase 2: consisting of a maximum of 4 knockout rounds
- iii. Phase one of the competition shall be scored in a tabulation format with:
 - 1st emphasis being given to victory points
 - 2nd emphasis being given to margin of victory/ defeat
 - 3rd emphasis being given to overall points total (all total team points each round added together)
 - 4th emphasis being given to head to head records (if the teams have met during one or more of the preliminary rounds)
- iv. The tabulation system will incorporate 'power matching' and teams in round 2 and 3 are to be ranked based on this system.
- v. In the unlikely event of a tie at the end of phase one, with positions in the next phase at stake, teams affected will meet in a re-match on the day before the 2nd phase lineup is announced. The winner will advance.
- vi. At the conclusion of Phase 1, the top sixteen ranked teams will advance to phase 2, which will be in strict knockout format. Only winners will advance.
- vii. The progression in Phase 2 shall be as follows: octofinals, quarterfinals, semifinals, and the grand final.

Style & format of the debate :

Pre- debate

- i. Match ups and venues shall be announced before the motion is revealed in all cases.



Regarding choice of motions, selection methods and preparation time

Phase 1

- i. 3 of the 5 potential motions shall be revealed to the teams 35 minutes prior to the start of the debate for that round. The two teams shall discuss their preferred choices separately and number the motions in order of preference.
- ii. The LO's shall then evaluate the chosen motions of the teams they represent on this basis:
 - Third choice motions are automatically vetoed
 - If both the teams have the same first-choice motion, they shall debate that motion.
 - If the team's first-choice motions are different, but their third is the same, a coin will be tossed. The victors of the coin toss shall debate their team's preferred motion.
- iii. It is only then that teams are permitted to leave the briefing room and begin preparations for their debate.
- iv. Teams must prepare on their own. Once motions have been released, there must be no contact between debaters in a particular team and their reserves, coaches, trainers, observers, or any other individual for the purposes of assistance in the context of the debate. Such contact and assistance is cheating and will be punished by the disqualification of team thus affected, for the round in question, at the least, and the competition, at the most- at the discretion of the council.

Phase 2

- v. Motions for this phase are included in this literature so as to allow for the preparation of the competing teams.
- vi. The teams shall then only have to decide the order of preference in their motions.

- vii. The LO's shall then evaluate the chosen motions of the teams they represent on this basis:
 - Third choice motions are automatically vetoed
 - If both the teams have the same first-choice motion, they shall debate that motion.
 - If the team's first-choice motions are different, but their third is the same, a coin will be tossed. The victors of the coin toss shall debate their team's preferred motion.
- viii. It is only then that teams are permitted to leave the briefing room and begin preparations for their debate.
- ix. Teams will be given 30 minutes to prepare before the start of the debate.



Regarding teams and chambers

- i. The affirmative have a right to prepare in chambers.
- ii. Printed and prepared materials may be used during the preparation period. No access to electronic media nor electronic storage or retrieval devices is permitted after motions have been released. Printed and prepared materials may be accessed during a debate but may not be used during a speech.
- iii. Teams must arrive in chambers within ten minutes of the commencement of the debate. Teams failing to arrive on time will forfeit the debate, at the discretion of the chair of the adjudicating panel



Regarding motions

- i. Motions will encompass and embody the spirit of internationalism. They will reflect the global, regional and local trends prevalent in the world today.
- ii. Motions will reflect the theme of the current round of competition. This will be stated.
- iii. Motions will be worded clearly.
- iv. Three motions will be offered in each round of the competition.

The Ongoing Debate

Regarding general laws

- i. All debates shall be in English
- ii. A debate will consist of two factions:
 'The Government' or 'The Affirmative' or 'The Proposition'
 'The Opposition' or 'The Negative'
- iii. A panel comprising an odd number of adjudicators shall adjudicate a debate. One of these shall be designated as Chairperson by the organizers.
- iv. A team coach shall not judge a debate unless there is no other judge reasonably available. And in such an event:
 Judges shall not judge their own team, unless there is no judge reasonably available.
 If a person has to judge their own team, either:
 There should be an equal number of judges from the other team in the debate, or
 The judges from that team should be outnumbered on the panel by judges from neutral teams.
- v. The Affirmative will be allowed to define the motion; the Negative to oppose it.
- vi. Each faction shall comprise of 3 debaters:

The Affirmative	The Negative
Prime Minister, or Leader of the Affirmative	Leader of the Opposition, or Negative
Deputy Prime Minister, or second Affirmative	Deputy Leader of the Opposition, or Second Negative
Government Whip, or Third Affirmative	Opposition Whip, or Third Negative.

- vii. Debaters shall speak in the following order:

Prime Minister, or 1st Affirmative
Leader of the Opposition, or 1st Negative
Deputy Prime Minister, or 2nd Affirmative
Deputy Leader of the Opposition, or 2nd Negative
Government Whip, or 3rd Affirmative
Opposition Whip, or 3rd Negative
Negative Reply (given by 1st or 2nd Negative)
Affirmative Reply (given by 1st or 2nd Negative)

The following is taken from Annex One of the 'Rules of the World Schools Debating Championships':

Begin Annex 1 of the Rules of the World Schools Debating Championships.

A. Marking Standard

- 1.1 Each speaker's substantive speech is marked out of 100, with 40 for content, 40 for style and 20 for strategy.
- 1.2 The reply speech is marked out of 50, with 20 for content, 20 for style and 10 for strategy.
- 1.3 In order to encourage consistency of marks, speeches are marked within the accepted range of marks and judges may not go outside that range.
- 1.4 Judges may not use any other marking standard or categorise of marks.

Regarding Arguments

- 2.1 Content is the argument used by the speaker, divorced from the speaking style.
- 2.2 If an argument is weak it should be marked accordingly, even if the other team do not expose its weakness.
- 2.3 In deciding the strength or weakness of an argument, judges should not be influenced by their own personal beliefs or specialised knowledge.

Regarding Language and Presentation Styles

- 3.1 Style is the way speakers speak.
- 3.2 Judges should make allowance for different accents, speaking styles and debating terminology.
- 3.3 Debaters for whom English is a second language shall be judged as if they were native English speakers.
- 3.4 In general, the use of palm-cards, lecterns, folders, notepads or other forms of speakers notes should not affect the mark a speaker is given.
- 3.5 However, speakers should not read their speeches, but should use notes that they refer to only from time to time.

Regarding Strategy

- 4.1 Strategy covers two concepts:
 - 4.1.1 Whether the speaker understands what are the issues of the debate, and
 - 4.1.2 The structure and timing of the speaker's speech.
- 4.2 A speaker who answers the critical issues with weak responses should get poor marks for content but good marks for strategy.

B. Definitions and Cases

- 5.1 The Proposition must present a reasonable definition of the motion. This means:
 - 5.1.1 On receiving a motion, both teams should ask: 'What is the issue that the two teams are expected to debate? What would an ordinary intelligent person reading the motion think that it is about?'
 - 5.1.2 If the motion poses a clear issue for debate (i.e. it has an obvious meaning), the Proposition must define the motion accordingly. When the motion has an obvious meaning (one which the ordinary intelligent person would realise), any other definition would not be reasonable.
 - 5.1.3 If there is no obvious meaning to the motion, the range of possible meanings is limited to those that allow for a reasonable debate. Choosing a meaning that does not allow the Opposition room for debate would not be a reasonable definition. Truisms and tautologies leave the Opposition no room for debate and are clearly illegitimate. Defining absolute words literally may prevent a reasonable debate, and they can therefore be read down.
 - 5.1.4 When defining the words in the motion so as (i) to allow the obvious meaning to be debated or (ii) (when there is no obvious meaning) to give effect to a possible meaning which would allow for a reasonable debate, the Proposition must ensure that the definition is one the ordinary intelligent person would accept.
- 5.2 The definition must match the level of abstraction (or specificity) of the motion, so that the debate is as specific or general as the motion itself. Specific motions should be defined specifically and general motions generally.
- 5.3 Motions expressed as general principles must be proven true as general principles. A single example will neither prove nor disprove a general principle. Finding arguments that explain the majority of relevant examples will be more important.
- 5.4 When suggesting parameters to the debate, or proposing particular models or criteria to judge it by, the Proposition must ensure such parameters, models or criteria are themselves reasonable. They must be

- ones that the ordinary intelligent person would accept as applicable to the debate.
- 5.4.1 The Proposition's ability to set reasonable parameters to a debate does not provide a licence to restrict the motion arbitrarily.
 - 5.4.2 When the motion requires the Proposition to propose a solution to a problem and the Proposition has to set out the details of its proposed solution to prove its effectiveness, the Proposition must ensure that the detailed solution given (the Proposition's 'model' or 'plan') is a reasonable one, such that the ordinary intelligent person would accept it is applicable to the debate.
- 5.5 If the Proposition's definition is unreasonable, the Opposition may:
- 5.5.1 Accept it anyway (and debate the Proposition's case regardless);
 - 5.5.2 Challenge it (argue that the definition is unreasonable, put up an alternative, reasonable definition and a case based on this);
 - 5.5.3 Broaden the debate back to the words in the motion (if the Proposition has unreasonably restricted the motion and is arguing a narrower version of it);
 - 5.5.4 Challenge the definition (as in 5.5.2), but argue that 'even if' it is reasonable, the Proposition's case is flawed (as in 5.5.1).
- 5.6 The definition settled, each team has to present a case, supported by arguments and examples.
- 5.6.1 A case sums up the team's arguments and states why its side of the motion is correct.
 - 5.6.2 Arguments are reasons or rationales why the team's case is correct.
 - 5.6.3 Examples are facts, events, occurrences and the like that show the team's arguments are correct.
- 5.7 Whereas an unduly restrictive definition (such as limiting a general motion to a single example) is illegitimate and can be challenged or broadened, a Proposition that runs a restrictive case (such as limiting itself to a single argument) acts legitimately and cannot be challenged for doing so, but runs the risk of the Opposition being able to more easily counter that case (by disproving that one argument and/ or by raising other arguments that disprove the motion, as defined).

C. The Roles of the Speakers

- 6.1 The role of the first speaker of the proposition is to define the topic, establish the issues for the debate, outline the proposition case, announce the case division between the speakers, and present his or her part of the proposition case.
- 6.2 The proposition may define the topic in any way provided that the definition -
 - 6.2.1 is reasonably close to the plain meaning of the topic,
 - 6.2.2 allows the opposition team reasonable room to debate,

- 6.2.3 is not tautological or truistic, and
- 6.2.4 is otherwise a reasonable definition.

6.3 Squirreling, place-setting and time-setting are not permitted

- 6.3.1 Squirreling is the distortion of the definition to enable a team to argue a pre-prepared argument that it wishes to debate regardless of the motion actually set;
- 6.3.2 Place-setting is the setting of a debate of general application in a particular place
- 6.3.3 Time-setting is the setting of a debate of general application in a particular time, past or future.

Regarding the Role of the First Speaker

- 7.1 The role of the first speaker of the opposition side is to challenge the definition if necessary, present an alternative definition if the definition is challenged, respond to the proposition case, outline the opposition case, announce the case division, and present his or her part of the opposition case.
- 7.2 The first opposition may challenge the definition only if it does not conform to 5.2 or 5.3. If it challenges the definition, the first opposition must propose a new definition that conforms to 5.2 and 5.3.
- 7.3 If the first opposition does not challenge the definition, the opposition is taken to have accepted the definition and the opposition may not challenge the definition in any other speech unless the proposition significantly alters the definition in their subsequent speeches.
- 7.4 In responding to the proposition case, the opposition team may produce a positive choice of its own, or merely attack the case presented by the proposition. If it chooses to produce a positive case of its own, it must in fact produce that case through its speeches, and not concentrate solely on attacking the case presented by the proposition.

Regarding the Role of the Second Speaker

- 8.1 The role of the second speaker of the proposition is to deal with the definition if it has been challenged, respond to the opposition case, and continue with the proposition case as outlined by the first speaker.
- 8.2 If the second proposition does not challenge a re-definition of the debate made by the first opposition, the proposition is taken to have accepted the opposition's re-definition and no further challenges to the definition may be made.

- 8.3 The role of the second speaker of the opposition is to deal with the definition if it is still in issue, respond to the proposition case, and continue with the opposition case as outlined by the first speaker.

Regarding the Role of the Third Speaker

- 9.1 The role of both third speakers is to deal with the definition if it is still in issue, and respond to the other team's case.
- 9.2 The third speaker of either team may have a small part of the team's case to present, but this is not obligatory as the third speaker's primary role is to respond to what has gone before in the debate.
- 9.3 If the third speaker is to present a part of the team's case, this must be announced in the case division by the first speaker.

Regarding Debate Progression & a Change of Focus

- 10.1 The more the debate progresses, the more each speaker must spend time dealing with what has been said by previous speakers.
- 10.2 Hence the more the debate progresses, the less time will be spent by each speaker in presenting a new part of the team case and the more time will be spent responding to the other team's arguments.

Regarding the Role of the Reply Speakers

- 11.1 The role of the reply speeches is to sum up the debate from the team's viewpoint, including a response to the other team's overall case and a summary of the speaker's own team's case.
- 11.2 The reply speaker may be either the first or second speaker of the team, but not the third.
- 11.3 The reply speakers are in reverse order, with the opposition reply first and the proposition reply last.
- 11.4 Neither reply speaker may introduce a new part of the team case.
- 11.5 A reply speaker may respond to an existing argument by raising a new example that illustrates that argument, but may not otherwise introduce a new argument.

Regarding General Aims of both Factions

- 12.1 The proposition team does not have to prove its case beyond reasonable doubt, but merely that its case is true in the majority of cases or as a general proposition.
- 12.2 The opposition team must prove more than a reasonable doubt about the proposition case.
- 12.3 Where the topic is expressed as an absolute, the proposition must prove the topic true in the significant majority of cases, but not in every single conceivable instance.
- 12.4 Where the topic is expressed as an absolute, the opposition must do more than present a single instance where the topic is not true and prove that it is not true for at least a significant minority of cases.

D. Points of Information

- 13.1 Between the first and seventh minutes of a speaker's substantive speech, members of the other team may offer points of information.
- 13.2 The purpose of a point of information is to make a short point or ask a short question of the speaker.
- 13.3 Points of information need not be addressed through the person chairing the debate, and may be in the form of a question.
- 13.4 A point of information should be brief, and no longer than 15 seconds.

Regarding Purpose and Timing of POI's

- 14.1 Points of information are an important part of the clash between the teams, and enable speakers to remain a part of the debate even when they are not making a speech.
- 14.2 Hence a speaker should offer points of information both before and after that speaker has given his or her substantive speech.

Regarding Limits and Excesses of POI's

- 15.1 The speaker has the absolute right to refuse to accept a point of information, or to accept it only at the end of the next sentence.
- 15.2 However, a speaker is obliged to accept some points of information, provided that they have been offered at reasonable times in the speaker's speech.

- 15.3 As a general rule a speaker should accept at least 2 points of information in his or her speech. But a speaker who accepts a significantly greater number of points of information risks losing control of his or her speech.
- 15.4 Members of the opposing team should not offer an excessive number of points of information to the point that they are barracking. As a general rule each team member should offer between 2 and 4 points of information per speech, and should not offer them within a short time of a previous point of information having been offered.

Regarding the Adjudication of POI's

- 16.1 The response by the speaker to a point of information should be included in the mark for that speaker's speech.
- 16.2 The offering of points of information should be included in the mark for the speaker offering points.

E. The Judging

- 17.1 Judges mark independently of each other, and should sit apart from each other during the debate so that they cannot see each other's mark-sheets.
- 17.2 At the end of the debate, the judges fill in their mark-sheets independently, and hand them to the person chairing the debate before leaving the debate room briefly to confer.
- 17.3 The purpose of the conference is to brief one of the judges to give a short adjudication on behalf of the judges.
- 17.4 The adjudication should be short, and should explain the result to the audience. In particular, it should set out the key reasons why the winning team won, and comment on significant matters of debate style or technique that were displayed in the debate.
- 17.5 The adjudication should be constructive, not negative.

End Annex 1 of the Rules of the World Schools Debating Championships.

Regarding timing

- i. A debate shall be timed by a timekeeper. In the event that none has been nominated by a particular chamber, the function of the timekeeper is to be taken over by one of the panel of adjudicators.
- ii. The timing of each speech starts at the moment the debater begins speaking.
 - In phase 1:
 - Constructive speeches stand at 8 minutes.
 - Reply speeches stand at 4 minutes
 - In phase 2:
 - Constructive speeches stand at 9 minutes
 - Reply speeches stand at 4 minutes
- iii. The timekeeper will give signals in the following manner:

In phase 1:

For constructive speeches:

End of the first minute: single knock of the gavel

End of seventh minute: single knock of the gavel

End of the eighth minute: double knock of the gavel

For reply speeches:

End of the third minute: single knock of the gavel

End of the fourth minute: double knock of the gavel

In phase 2:

For constructive speeches:

End of the first minute: single knock of the gavel

End of the eighth minute: single knock of the gavel

End of the ninth minute: double knock of the gavel

For reply speeches:

End of the third minute: single knock of the gavel

End of the fourth minute: double knock of the gavel

Bibliography

“World Schools Debating Championships: Rules”. 14th August 2002. The World Schools

Debating Championships. Online.

<<http://www.schoolsdebate.com/wsdc/rules.asp>> Nov. 03, 2002.

“Rules of the 6th E- Comp 2002, Debating Competition, 2-7 May 2002”. Jakarta: Faculty

of Law, Universitas Indonesia. 2002

Registration Form
Inaugural Debate Championship

Sekolah Pelita Harapan Lippo Karawaci

SENIOR SCHOOL LEVEL (Gr. 10-12)

School: _____

Address: _____

Phone: _____ Fax _____

E-mail: _____

DEBATE

No	Name	Grade	Date of Birth

Coordinator (Teacher):

Note: Registration will close on February 14, 2003

_____, 2003
Approved by,

(_____)
Head of School