LEMBAR HASIL PENILAIAN SEJAWAT SEBIDANG ATAU PEER REVIEW

KARYA ILMIAH : PROSIDING

Judul Artikel

: "ARCHIVES AS A DEFENSE SYSTEM OF INDONESIAN MARITIME SOVEREIGNTY"

Jumlah Penulis Status Pengusual

: 2 Orang : Penulis ke- 1

Identitas Prosiding

a. Judul Prosiding

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Prosiding Forum Nasional

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a.	Kelengkapan unsur isi prossiding (10%)	1,5	1,125	1,31
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	Total = (100%)	15	11,25	13,13
	Nilai Pengusul = 60% x 13,13 = 7,88			

Semarang,

2 6 OCT 2020

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Unit kerja: Fakultas Hukum Undip

Reviewer 1

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KARYA ILMIAH : PROSIDING

Judul Artikel

12

: "ARCHIVES AS A DEFENSE SYSTEM OF INDONESIAN MARITIME SOVEREIGNTY"

Jumlah Penulis Status Pengusual

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b.	Ruang lingkup dan kedalaman pembahasan (30%)	4,5		4,5	
c.	Kecukupan dan kemutahiran data/informasi dan metodologi (30%)	4,5		4,5	
d.	Kelengkapan unsur dan kualitas penerbit (30%)	4,5	****	4,5	
	Total = (100%)	15		15	
	Nilai Pengusul = 60% x 15 = 9	*			

Catatan Penilaian prosiding Oleh Review	ver:
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- a. Kelengkapan unsur isi prossiding: Unsur isi lengkap
- b. Ruang lingkup dan kedalaman pembahasan: Pembahasan mendalam
- c. Kecukupan dan kemutahiran data/informasi dan metodologi: Data/informasi cukup dan metodologi lengkap
- d. Kelengkapan unsur dan kualitas penerbit: Kualitas penerbit bagus

Semarang,

2 6 OCT 2020

Reviewer 1

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NIP. 196711 91993032002

Unit kerja: Fakultas Hukum Undip

LEMBAR HASIL PENILAIAN SEJAWAT SEBIDANG ATAU PEER REVIEW

KARYA ILMIAH : PROSIDING

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		Nilai Maksimal Prosiding		Nilai YangDiperoleh	
	Komponen Yang Dinilai	Internasional Nasional			
a.	Kelengkapan unsur isi prossiding (10%)	1,5		1,125	
b.	Ruang lingkup dan kedalaman pembahasan (30%)	4,5		3,375	
c.	Kecukupan dan kemutahiran data/informasi dan metodologi (30%)	4,5		3,375	
d.	Kelengkapan unsur dan kualitas penerbit (30%)	4,5		3,375	
	Total = (100%)	15		11,25	

Catatan Penilaian prosiding Oleh Reviewer:

- a. Kelengkapan unsur isi prossiding: memenuhi syarat
- b. Ruang lingkup dan kedalaman pembahasan: cukup mendalam, alur pemikiran runut
- c. Kecukupan dan kemutahiran data/informasi dan metodologi: alur pemikiran cukup runut, lumayan mendalam
- d. Kelengkapan unsur dan kualitas penerbit: lumayan baik

Semarang,

2 6 OCT 2020

Reviewer 2

Prof. Dr. Kholis Koisah, SH., M. Hum

NIP. 19601230 1986032004

Unit kerja: Fakultas Hukum Undip

Archives as a Defense System of Indonesian Maritime Sovereignty

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IMPORTANT DATES

Paper						
February 24, 2018	Deadline abstract submission					
within one week of submitting abstract	Notification of abstract acceptance					
June 2, 2018	Deadline of full paper submission					
Conference						
July 19-20, 2018	Conference Days					

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Mr Akrim

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Robie Fanreza

In digital era, Education has become new challenge for Teachers that need to pay attention for. If the learning system still applies a conventional system, it may be behind the modern education system. In digital era, the process of



The Development of Teaching and Learning Methods in Hadits in the Islamic Education Program at Madrasah Irsyad Zuhri Al-Islamiah Singapore

Rohana Binte Ithnin
Wakil Mudir Madrasah Irsyad Zuhri Al-Islamiah
Singapura

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Abstract. The development of teaching and learning methods is currently an important phenomenon in the education field. This phenomenon is more likely to be influenced by technological advancement in teaching and learning methods that have been commonly used in the education field. The development of teaching and learning methods could also be applied in Islamic education program, particularly in the teaching of Hadits in schools. In this investigation, Madrasah Irsyad Zuhri Al-Islamiah was chosen as the object of research. The investigation found that development of teaching and learning of Hadits is required due to limited lesson time allocated for the teaching of subject. Thus, it is hoped that the teaching and learning of Hadits will contribute to the holistic development of students' character and education, extending beyond the cognitive level of the subject.

Key words: Development of teaching and learning methods, teaching and learning methods, Islamic religious education, Hadits

INTRODUCTION

In the Islamic education field, the development of student-centred teaching and learning method has long taken place. The teacher-centered concept, which is at the core of Islamic education, does not impedes education practitioners to explore and develop their teaching and learning methods. Generally, they vary the learning tools or media that they use during the teaching and learning process.

One of the courses offered by Madrasah Irsyad Zuhri Al-Islamiah in its Islamic education curriculum is Hadits. The objective of teaching the course is to develop students' Islamic characters. Those aspects include to understand, practice and apply knowledge of Hadits. Hence, this course is critical to students' character

development and the concept of holistic education uphold by Madrasah Irsyad Zuhri Al-Islamiah

However, the preliminary observation outcome had shown that the passing percentage in Hadits for secondary 3 and 4 students fail to reach the 100% as targeted at the beginning of the academic year despite improvement in Hadits memorization and consistent drilling practice in answering Sijil Thanawi Empat (STE) questions. In other words, these results reflected that the teaching only focused on the cognitive level of students' understanding of Hadits. It means that the students just learn the Hadits purely through rote method. Thus, they failed to achieve the deep understanding of Hadits. The results also reflected how the current teaching and learning method is not able to engage the affective and psychomotor domains in students' learning process. This situation is indeed not in line with the aims of holistic education which is to develop the cognitive, affective and psychomotor domains of the individual learner.

Therefore, this research aims to formulate the suitable teaching and learning methods for Hadits taught at Madrasah Irsyad Zuhri Al-Islamiah. The method is to ensure that Hadits is not merely knowledge (cognitive) learned by the students but also understood and reflected (affective) as well as practised (psychomotor) by them.

Development of Teaching and Learning methods

The development of teaching and learning method is gaining concurrent importance along with the advancements in technology, more specifically cyber technology that has been continuously evolving since the 21st century. Therefore, it is not surprising that the extensive power of the Internet has been influencing and still influences conventional teaching and learning methods in the education field such as the use of multimedia tools and online teaching and learning platforms. Nearly every education institution in developed countries applies technology-based teaching and learning for education purposes.



The Influence of Size Firm and Ownership Structure TowardAggressive Tax Avoidance of Manufactur Companies Listed in Indonesia Stock Exchange

Ani Kusbandiyah Universitas Muhammadiyah Purwokerto Indonesia ami.kusbandiyah@yahoo.com Norlia Mat Norwani University Pendidikan Sultan Idris of Malaysia norlia@fpe.upsi.edu.my

Abstract. This research aims to test the influence of size companies and the structure of ownership toward aggressive tax avoidance in consumer goods companies were listed on the Indonesia stock exchange period 2010-2014. The research methods used purposive sampling, in company of consumer goods the period 2010-2014, and analysis methods used multiple linear regression with significant levels of (α) 5%. The results of study indicate the size companies and the family ownership has no negatively influence toward aggressive tax avoidance. While foreign ownership positively influence toward aggressive tax avoidance

Keywords: Aggressive Tax Avoidance, size companies, foreign ownership, family ownership

INTRODUCTION

Taxes are a source of revenue for the country, while the tax for companies is a burden that will reduce net profit, because of the amount of tax that is paid the company relatively small, then arose the indication that the company tend to do aggressive tax avoidance to create a tax paid becomes smaller. Although not all actions who do break the rules, but the more the gap used the company, then the company was considered the more aggressive tax action. It is therefore a tax avoidance aggresive activity includes legal tax planning activities or approaches the grey area, as well as illegal activities (Utamidan Setyawan, 2015

Company size is an average net sales for the year in question until a couple of years measured using In total assets. The company's maturity stage is determined based on total assets, the greater the total assets shows the company has good prospects in a relatively long period of time. Research prior by the Puspita dan Harto (2014) stated that the size of the company do not affect significantly to tax avoidance. However research sari (2014) stated that the size of the company has a significant influence of negative toward tax avoidance. (Richardson dan Lanis,2007) show a negative relationship with action company size to minimize taxes. Swingly dan Sukartha (2015) shpw that the total asset

size of proxy which is the company's positive effect on tax avoidance. Ownership structure is an institution which has the benefit of investments including shares investment (Sari 2014).

The size firm measured using Ln total assets. Companies that have a low tax burden rate indicated has been doing aggressivetax avoidance. The company's size will effect a negative meaning the larger company will be getting lower (effective tax rate), ETR This is because the big companies are better able to use its own resources to make a good tax planning. Research conducted Sari (2014) stated that the size firm is measured by using the log total assets have significant influence negatively to tax avoidance. (Richardson and Lanis, 2007 stating a negative relationship with action size firm to minimize taxes.

Foreign ownership is the proportion of the company's shares are owned by individuals, legal entities, the Government as well as its parts are out of the country. The company and the shareholders prefer pay a smaller amount of tax and the use tax strategies that aggressive, Bradshaw et al (2014) Most of the company's ownership structure is concentrated on foreigners also tend to be doing tax avoidance. Companies are concentrated ownership, the phenomenon is happening in Indonesia is quite interesting where this phenomenon is different from the results of research (Chen et.al (2010), Zhang (2012) maupun Badertsher et.al (2013). Research by Desai et al. (2005) found that the United States multinational companies in the State income tax 10% higher then the physical investment will decrease of 6,6% (It means aggressive rate will lower taxes).

Setyawan (2015) cost arising from significant tax amount for all types of companies. Most of the company's ownership structure is concentrated on the family tend to do tax avoidance. (Prakosa, 2014) shows research results ownership families negatively to tax avoidance (tax avoidance).

This important research is done in order to be used as guidelines for companies listed on the Indonesia stock exchange to shrink the number of tax does not violate the rules of the applicable law and to create a policy or regulation regarding the action of aggressive tax avoidance.



Readiness of Higher Education in Southern Philippines: Internationalization of Higher Education System in the Philippines

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Abstract. Universities around the world have been pressured to cope with the external environments because of the new key player in the educational system- the globalization. In the Philippines, the government has recognized the need for the internationalization of the educational system. This has paved the way to Commission of Higher Education to give support to significant researches on this innovative change considering the number of HEIs operating in the country. Inline with this persistency of the country's educational system to globalized its operation, this study determined the extent of readiness of two public higher education institutions in Southern Philippines on the internationalization of educational system in the Philippines in terms of: a.) Mission, Goals and Plans of the University; b) Structures and Staff; c) Budget and Implementation; d) International Dimension on Research Activity; e) Support System; f) Promotion of International Affiliation; g) Internationalization of the University Curriculum; and h) Joint Programs with External Organizations. Using descriptive-survey research design, it was found out that the HEIs are slowly building structure and connections to bring an international standard of education to diverse people.

Keywords: Internationalization, Mission, Goals, Plans of the University

INTRODUCTION

The universities around the world have been pressured to cope with the external environments because of the new key player in the educational system- the globalization. It is a force acting in educational institutions that is tied to culture, economy, politics, business, and power. Higher education institutions (HEIs) have developed approaches in response to this growing globalized population while internationalization was regarded by experts to be the prompt action of the HEIs to this phenomenon [1]-[2]. Internationalization of higher education is the process of change where each individual aims to achieve the interest and needs of higher education [3]. The main goals of internationalization of higher education are to connect the educational system across the world and to improve the students' skills, reading, teaching and learning. In this generation, internationalization of higher education is not only a mobility and understanding of each student but also developing a future leader [4].

In the Philippines, the government has recognized the need for the internationalization of the educational system. The Commission of Higher Education has risen to give support to significant researches on this innovative change considering the number of HEIs operating in the country. They also ordered all HEIs to enhance the quality of

teaching and formulate necessary mechanisms ensuring that graduates can deal with the competitive nature in the global arena (CMO 46, s. 2012, art. 1, sec. 2) [8]. Despite these initiatives, education in the Philippines is still afflicted by perennial problems like substandard quality, insufficient budget, incompetent teachers, poor facilities, lack of teaching staff, and poor understanding of vision and direction. These are the reasons why Philippines ranked among the low performing countries with limited adaptation of international education system that integrates ICT in the teaching-learning process. These are also a downside of the drastic change to K to 12 that created a big gap on the ratio of teachers, students, classrooms, textbooks, and facilities. These problems that the country is encountering in the area of its educational system are a dire call to enhance and level it to standards that can produce competent addition to the work force [9].

METHOD

This study is by nature quantitative and is aided by descriptive research design. Quantitative Research is the collection of data to be quantified and subjected to statistical treatment to either support or refute the "alternate knowledge claims". Descriptive Research Approach was used as the study determined the readiness of public higher education institutions in Southern Philippines. School presidents, vice-presidents in the areas of academic affairs, research, extension, and production, and administration and finance, directors, deans, faculty, and student trustees were involved as respondents.

The researchers conducted the data collection through a survey at Cotabato City State Polytechnic College and Mindanao State University-Maguindanao. Purposive Sampling Technique was used in this study as it is done with the purpose, where particular individuals are produced within the group. It is the best sampling technique because it will depend on the context in which researchers are working and the nature of their research objectives (Palys, 2008).

The survey consisted of a total of 73 questions with eight (8) indicators that determined the readiness of schools in terms of internationalization. The indicators were adopted from Allen who drafted internationalization indicators for universities. The respondents indicated whether they agree or disagree with the given statements. They recorded their answers by checking the number that best represents the extent of their agreement with each



Influence of Motivation, Communication and Work Culture on the Performance of Agricultural Extension in Parepare

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Abstract. Agricultural counselling as an education for farmers should be used for the foundation of the work philosophy to increase the potential and ability of the farmers without depending on others. The results of this activity are farmers can be independent and be able to develop their agriculture business. This study aims to determine the influence of motivation, communication and work culture on the performance of agricultural counselling in Parepare City. This study was conducted in June-August 2017; techniques of collecting data used were interview, literature study, documentation, and questionnaire. Data analysis technique used multiple regression analysis through the Statistical Product and Service Solution (SPSS) 24. The result of this study indicated that motivation, communication, and work culture both partially and simultaneously have a positive and significant influence to the performance of agricultural counselling in Parepare City and motivation variable has the most dominant influence among the three independent variables of this research.

Keywords: agricultural extension, motivation, communication, work culture, performance

INTRODUCTION

The role of the agricultural sector in the national economy is very important and strategic. This is mainly because the agricultural sector still provides jobs for most of the rural people and provides food for the people across country. The urge to meet the food needs of the growing population made the Indonesian people try to increase their food production [1]. Agricultural extension in Indonesia has a long history, beginning in the early of 20th century. The agricultural extension begins with the need to improve agricultural products, both for the interests of the colonists and to meet the needs of indigenous. After reaching independence, extension efforts continue to be developed by the government. Various agricultural facilities and infrastructure are provided; the number of agriculture extension workers is increased and enhanced. If the agriculture extension firstly emphasized the

guidance to the farmers in good farming, it has turned into pressure on technology transfer, which is to enable farmers to increase their productivity and production [2].

According to the Ministry of Agriculture (2014), the problems of agricultural development in Indonesia include problems of agricultural land, infrastructure, seeds, regulation or institutional, capital and human resources. One of the problems in terms of human resources is the limitations of agricultural extension workers both in terms of quantity and quality. Therefore, the direction of agricultural development policy of 2015-2019 formulated to overcome these problems. According to the Minister of Agriculture (Regulation No. 91 series 2013), to build the qualified and reliable agricultural of human resources, professional, creative, innovative, and insightful agricultural extension performance are necessary that agricultural extension can be carried out productively, effectively and efficiently [3].

In order to maximize the extension function, the components in extension institution play very important roles. One of the components of extension institution is agriculture extension as human resources development in empowering farmers. The success of agricultural extension can be seen from the change of farmer's knowledge which is better than before. Agricultural extensions should be able to build good cooperation with farmers, and farmers should develop a sense of trust in agriculture extension workers so that farmers are expected to utilize information, introduction of new technologies and knowledge provided by agriculture extension workers. To be able to run the program effectively and efficiently, the agriculture extensions need a strong motivation so that they have the kind of impetus to be able to exert their ability in carrying out their duties as counselors. Besides, communication also plays an important role in the implementation of the tasks of agriculture extensions workers, both communication between agriculture extension workers and farmers and communication between fellow agriculture extensions. Another important thing is related to the work culture applied by the agriculture extension workers in their daily life, work culture is a person's perspective or the way someone gives meaning to the work [4]-[5].