LEMBAR
HASIL PENILAIAN SEJAWAT SEBIDANG ATAU *PEER REVIEW*
KARYA ILMIAH : JURNAL ILMIAH

Judul Karya Ilmiah (Artikel)	:	Social Engineering Strategy of Entrepreneuship Behavior of Indonesian Migrant Workers During the Placement Period: Izza Mafruhah, Waridin Waridin, Deden Dinar Iskandar, Mudjahirin Thohir.
Jumlah Penulis	:	4 orang
Status Pengusul	:	Penulis ke 2
Nama Penulis	:	**Prof. Drs. Waridin, M.S., Ph.D.**

Identitas Jurnal Ilmiah	: a.	Nama Jurnal	:	International Journal of Economics and Business Administration
	: b.	Nomor ISSN	:	2241-4754
	: c.	Volume, nomor, bulan, tahun	:	Vol VII, Issue2, 2019
	: d.	Penerbit	:	IJEBA
	: e.	DOI Artikel (jika ada)	:	https://www.ijeba.com/issues/7/26
	: f.	Alamat Web Jurnal	:	https://www.ijeba.com/
	: g.	Terindeks di Scimagojr / Thomson Reuter ISI Knowledge atau di Nasional / Terindeks di DOAJ, CABi, Copernicus	:	Jurnal terindeks Scopus (efektif 2018), RePEc, SSRN, JEL https://www.scopus.com/sourceid/21100890303?origin=resultslist

Kategori Publikasi Jurnal Ilmiah : (beri ✓pada kategori yang tepat)
- [x] Jurnal Ilmiah Internasional /Internasional Bereputasi
- [ ] Jurnal Ilmiah Nasional Terakreditasi
- [ ] Jurnal Ilmiah Nasional/ Nasional Terindeks di DOAJ, CABI, Copernicus

Hasil Penilaian *Peer Review* :

Komponen yang Dinilai	Nilai Maksimal Jurnal Ilmiah: Internasional Bereputasi	Internasional	Nasional Terakreditasi	Nasional Tidak Terakreditasi	Nasional Terindeks DOAJ dll.	Nilai Akhir yang Diperoleh
a. Kelengkapan unsur isi artikel (10%)		2				1.75
b. Ruang lingkup dan kedalaman pembahasan (30%)		6				5.25
c. Kecukupan dan kemutahiran data/informasi dan metodologi (30%)		6				5.25
d. Kelengkapan unsur dan kualitas penerbit (30%)		6				5.25
Total = (100%)		20				17.5
Kontribusi Pengusul (Penulis ke-2) = 40% X (17.5:3) = 2.33						2.33

KOMENTAR / ULASAN PEER REVIEW	
• Kelengkapan dan kesesuaian unsur	Sistematika artikel sesuai aturan (Title, Introduction, Literature Review, Material and Methods, Results and Discussion, Conclusion, References). Sudah ditulis secara lengkap. (nilai = 3,5)
• Ruang lingkup dan kedalaman pembahasan	Artikel sudah ditulis mengikuti substansi jurnal. Pembahasan terkait dengan topik dan sudah menjawab permasalahan serta dikaji secara mendalam didukung referensi mencukupi. (nilai = 10,5).
• Kecukupan dan kemutakhiran data & metodologi	Rujukan sudah mencakup kebaruan dan kemutakhiran data/informasi. Metodologi sesuai tujuan bahasan, dengan alat analisis yang sesuai yakni Atlas TI dan regresi berganda. Hasil riset sudah memberikan informasi sesuai permasalahan yang ada. (nilai = 10,5).
• Kelengkapan unsur dan kualitas penerbit	IJEBA merupakan jurnal internasional bereputasi, ISSN 2241-4754. Terindeks di Scopus https://www.scopus.com/sourceid/21100890303?origin=resultslist. (nilai = 10,5).
• Indikasi plagiasi	Dengan menggunakan Turnitin, similarity index = 4% sehingga masih dalam batas toleransi.
• Kesesuaian bidang ilmu	Substansi publikasi sesuai dengan bidang ilmu penulis.

Terindex Scopus discontinue bisa dinilai 30
Nilai koreksi: 3/2 x 2.33 = 3.5

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	: f.	Alamat Web Jurnal	:	https://www.ijeba.com/
	: g.	Terindeks di Scimagojr / Thomson Reuter ISI Knowledge atau di Nasional / Terindeks di DOAJ, CABi, Copernicus	:	Jurnal terindeks Scopus (efektif 2018), RePEc, SSRN, JEL https://www.scopus.com/sourceid/21100890303?origin=resultslist

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Hasil Penilaian *Peer Review* :

Komponen yang Dinilai	Nilai Maksimal Jurnal Ilmiah					Nilai Akhir yang Diperoleh
	Internasional Bereputasi	Internasional	Nasional Terakreditasi	Nasional Tidak Terakreditasi	Nasional Terindeks DOAJ dll.	
a. Kelengkapan unsur isi artikel (10%)		2				1.75
b. Ruang lingkup dan kedalaman pembahasan (30%)		6				5.25
c. Kecukupan dan kemutahiran data/informasi dan metodologi (30%)		6				5.50
d. Kelengkapan unsur dan kualitas penerbit (30%)		6				5.50
Total = (100%)		20				18.00
Kontribusi Pengusul (Penulis ke-2) = 40% x (18:3) = 2.4						2.4

KOMENTAR / ULASAN PEER REVIEW	
• Kelengkapan dan kesesuaian unsur	Unsur dalam artikel sesuai aturan (Title, Introduction, Literature Review, Material and Methods, Results and Discussion, Conclusion, References). Sudah ditulis dengan baik. (nilai = 3,5)
• Ruang lingkup dan kedalaman pembahasan	Ruang lingkup artikel mengikuti substansi jurnal. Sudah dibahas secara mendalam untuk menjawab permasalahan penelitian. Referensi yang digunakan sudah mencukupi. (nilai = 10,5).
• Kecukupan dan kemutakhiran data & metodologi	Data atau informasi yang digunakan sudah mencukupi dan mutakhir. Metodologi sesuai tujuan bahasan. Alat analisis yang digunakan regresi berganda dan Atlas TI. Hasil riset sudah memberikan informasi sesuai tujuan penelitian. (nilai = 11).
• Kelengkapan unsur dan kualitas penerbit	Jurnal ini ber-ISSN 2241-4754 adalah jurnal internasional bereputasi. Terindeks di Scopus https://www.scopus.com/sourceid/21100890303?origin=resultslist. (nilai = 11).
• Indikasi plagiasi	Tidak ada indikasi plagiasi. Similarity index Turnitin = 4% (dibawah batas maksimum 25%).
• Kesesuaian bidang ilmu	Substansi artikel yang dipublikasikan sesuai dengan bidang ilmu penulis.

Semarang, Maret 2020

Reviewer 2

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Terindex Scopus discontinue bisa dinilai 30
Nilai koreksi: 3/2 x 2.4 = 3.6

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International Journal of Economics and Business Administration
Volume 7, Issue 2, 2019, Pages 50-60

Social engineering strategy of entrepreneurship behavior of Indonesian migrant workers during the placement period (Article) (Open Access)

Mafruhah, I.[a], Waridin, W.[b], Iskandar, D.D.[b], Thohir, M.[c]

[a]Faculty of Economics and Business, Sebelas Maret University, Indonesia
[b]Faculty of Economics and Business, Diponegoro University, Jalan Erlangga Tengah 17, Semarang, 50257, Indonesia
[c]Faculty of Humanities, Diponegoro University, Semarang, 50257, Indonesia

Abstract

View references (12)

Purpose: The main objective of this research is to formulate a social engineering strategy of entrepreneurship behavior of Indonesian workers. Design/Methodology/Approach: The study used a sequential mixed method with regression by analyzing (1) factors that influence their entrepreneurship behavior, (2) factors that influence their remittance delivery, and (3) social networking patterns that influence their characteristics and motivation to be independent. Findings: The results showed that training, marital status, and work experience in the home country were factors influencing entrepreneurship motivation, while training, remittance recipients, origin and determinants of remittance utilization affected the amount of remittances sent. In addition, social networking shows that motivation to be independent is influenced by training in both hard and soft skills and assistance in both institutional and capital. Practical Implications: This research is expected to be able to provide input to the government, especially the central government as the regulator to formulate regulations in the form of legislation, especially for increasing the human capital of Indonesian migrant workers from the time of pre-placement, placement and through to post-placement. Originality/Value: The social engineering model proposed that is integrated with the structured curriculum and materials followed by ongoing mentoring with a learning group system or Community Learning will encourage migrant workers.

SciVal Topic Prominence

Topic: Domestic Migrant Workers | Migrant Labor | Recruitment Agencies

Prominence percentile: 87.476

Author keywords

Entrepreneurship | Migrant worker | Mixed method | Social engineering

ISSN: 22414754
Source Type: Journal
Original language: English

DOI: 10.35808/ijeba/214
Document Type: Article
Publisher: International Strategic Management Association

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Subject area: Economics, Econometrics and Finance: General Economics, Econometrics and Finance
Business, Management and Accounting: General Business, Management and Accounting

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Business, Management and	#120/221	45th

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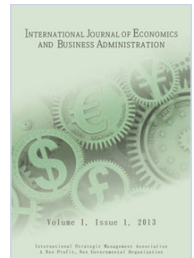

Latest Issue

Volume VIII(2020), Issue 4

About the journal

The International Journal of Economics & Business Administration (IJEBA) is a refereed publication which focusses on Economic and Administration challenges that economic units of various nature face in today's rapidly changing international economic environment. The scope of IJEBA is to publish original, high-quality research work in Business Economics having a significant impact on the theory and practice of business, public organizations and other institutions. The ultimate mission of IJEBA is to constitute a valuable resource of scientific knowledge and applied research results for academics, practitioners and policy-makers, becoming an indispensable ally in tackling modern economy's challenges. IJEBA was launched in 2013, has been evaluated and indexed in several databases among them Scopus (effective 2018), RePEc, SSRN, JEL, Citefactor and others, and is under evaluation by WoS. Articles are submitted via the on-line submission platform and are registered in the electronic platform with a unique submission number. Before the submission author(s) are kindly asked to open the "instructions for authors" link for further details regarding the style of the submission.

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Volume VII, Issue 2, 2019

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Volume VII, Issue 2, 2019

pp. 3-11

Technology Crowdfunding in Russia: Alternative Finance for Start-ups

Submitted on 17/12/18, 1st revision 22/1/19, 2nd revision 4/2/19 accepted 28/3/19

Dmitrii Ilenkov[1],

Abstract:

Purpose: *Crowdfunding has proved to be an effective way for many technology start-ups worldwide to start or grow their businesses. One of the largest crowdfunding platforms in the world, Kickstarter, claims to have over 700 million dollars pledged to succesfully funded projects. Russian crowdfunding market is relatively smaller in size, but can as well provide another source of alternative finance for technology start-ups.*
Design/Methodology/Approach: *In this article, we analyse empirically the major factors that contribute to technology projects success in crowdfunding. Exploring 832 technology projects posted on two most popular Russian crowdfunding platforms, we use correlation and cluster analysis to highlight the factors explaining fundraising success over failure.*
Findings: *Our results show that an increase in the project funding goal is correlated with a lower probability and extent of success.*
Practical Implications: *Our findings suggest that crowdfunding may play a vital role in financing for a rather limited number of Russian technology start-ups, since the average amounts funded are still too small to be significant for most start-ups.*
Originality/Value: *Issues for further research and discussion are identified including successful and failed projects attributes and backers' motivation.*

Keywords: *Crowdfunding, crowd technologies, entrepreneurial finance, alternative finance, Russia, technology, startups.*

JEL Classification: *G29.*

Acknowledgement: *This work is supported by the Russian Science Foundation under grant №17-78-10190*

Paper type. *Research article.*

[1]*Financial University under the Government of the Russian Federation, dailenkov@fa.ru*

International Journal of Economics and Business Administration
Volume VII, Issue 2, 2019

pp. 71 - 90

The Corporate Governance Code and Compliance by Maltese Listed Companies

Submitted 21/12/18, 1st revision 13/1/19, 2nd revision 20/2/19 accepted 26/3/19

Peter J Baldacchino[1], Claire Vella[2], Simon Grima[3]

Abstract:

Purpose: *In this paper we lay out the evaluation of non-compliance with the Code of Principles of Good Corporate Governance and the analyses of the adequacy of the explanations provided thereof, including the overall effectiveness of the existing regulatory framework.*

Design/methodology/approach: *To achieve the objectives of this study, a review of the non-compliance section of the corporate governance statements of each Maltese listed company was carried out for the years 2012, 2014 and 2016. Furthermore, 13 semi-structured interviews were held.*

Findings: *The paper finds that a general insufficiency in the explanations provided for non-compliance exists. Some entities give only lip service to the provisions of the Code as they fail to realise the benefits an entity may reap from having good corporate governance structures in place. There is a lack of education and awareness in this regard, and not only on the part of companies but also on the part of shareholders who seem to make minimal use of the information provided in the corporate governance statements.*

Practical implications: *The study raises awareness of the need of improving corporate governance practices, as well as education on corporate governance, across Maltese listed companies. It is hoped that the recommendations made may encourage entities to improve in their reporting and the regulator to provide further guidance to entities to do so.*

Originality/value: *Prior to the amendment of existing rules, increased enforcement of the current regulatory framework and monitoring by the regulator is required. The study highlights the misconceptions on the auditor's role in corporate governance.*

Keywords: *Non-Compliance, explanations, Corporate Governance, Maltese listed companies.*

JEL code: *G34.*
Paper type: *Research article.*

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[3]*University of Malta, Head, Department of Insurance, Faculty of Economics, Management and Accountancy, corresponding author, simon.grima@um.edu.mt*