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Indonesia)

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Submission date: 19-Oct-2022 09:40AM (UTC+0700)

Submission ID: 1929269967

File name: 491-Article_Text-1012-2-10-20210910_2.pdf (334.39K)

Word count: 4869

Character count: 27826

Policy Model Corporate Social Responsibility during the Covid-19 Pandemic: (Empirical Finding of State Own Enterprises in North Sumatra Province, Indonesia)

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Abstract:

This study aims to examine the company's Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) fund management policy model, namely both internal factors and external factors. The test was carried out on State Owned Enterprise in North Sumatra Province, Indonesia during the Covid 19 pandemic so that it could be seen what CSR policies were taken by companies in helping the government funding with the Covid 19 pandemic in Indonesian. The sample are 48 state-owned enterprise in this province. The data collection technique is distributing questionnaires through google form, email and other social media. Based on stakeholder theory and corporate social responsibility concept, two variables that influence the company's CSR policies are tested, namely Internal factors with indicators of planning strategies and human corporate culture while External factors support government and public pressure. The novelty of this research is disaster contingency as part of variable Which have effect to CSR Policy. Its means disaster contingency can become important thing to support CSR policy. The results of hypothesis testing with multiple regression indicate that CSR policies are significantly influenced by both internal and external variables. The limitation of the study is that the sample is only one province with small amount of sample and is recommended for a wider research area. The implication of the research is that the government should issue regulations to regulate CSR activities, especially those oriented to handling Covid 19 so that CSR can be more useful.

Keywords:

policy; CSR, disaster; internal, external

I. Introduction

CSR poli³ is very important to implementation because according to Mapfre (2018) its definition of social responsibility as a "voluntary and strategic commitment that entails trying to achieve business targets while complying strictly with its legal and contractual obligations, applying criteria of equity and stability to relationships with its stakeholders, thus contributing to meeting the current and future needs of society. Rumambi (2018) state that company's CSR policy is very important to implementation in various implementation activities. Ambani (2018) said CSR policies in the field of disasters can be carried out by companies. Susanto (2007) explains that 375 companies in Jakarta show that 209 or 55.75% of CSR is in the form of various funding, religion (50 companies), internal families (116 companies), social institutions (39 companies), and communities (4 companies) and 166 or 44.25% of companies stated that there was no CSR program. Azizul, Nasirwan, and Ramdhansyah (2017) regarding the CSR program of domestic Investment Companies has not been implemented optimally due to the company's internal factors even though it is very potential in North Sumatra Province. To optimize the potential for CSR in the province of

North Sumatra, it is necessary to know what factors actually encourage companies to make CSR policies that can be implemented so that they can become a model for making CSR funding assistance decisions for local governments. The condition of the Covid 19 Pandemic as a social disaster, and the limited local government budget to handle disaster, so it is necessary to develop a CSR fund management policy model by the Company which analyzing the important factors that affect the company's CSR policy, both internal and external variabel. One of the roles of CSR is to help fund disasters, especially in the current Covid-19 pandemic. The World Health Organization (WHO) officially declared Covid-19 a global pandemic on March 11, 2020 (Switzerland, 2011). Then the Indonesian government also declared the pandemic to be a national disaster by issuing Government Regulation at. 21 of 2020. Law of the Republic of Indonesia number 24 of 2007 concerning Disaster Management regulates the level of disaster problems in stages. The results of the research by the National Disaster Management Agency (2012) illustrate that the constraints in disaster management are due to the limited budget. Syahril and Ayub (2019), the number of fatalities was due to logistical shortages. Specifically for the handling of Covid-19, the North Sumatra Provincial local Government reserves the costs for medical and non-medical aspects of the 2020 North Sumatra regional budget refocus. As shown in Table 1 (one) below:

Table 1. North Sumatra Province Government Funded for Covid-19

Implementing Agency	Number of	Information
Regional Disaster Management Agency	IDR. 32 billion	non-medical
Provincial Government Health office	IDR. 199 Billion	medical
Total	IDR. 231 Billion	

Source: Information and communication Division of, North Sumatra 2020

Ismael (2020) detailed that the stages of using the budget were a total of IDR 270 billion. Plus, food assistance of around IDR 30 billion, so the total amount is IDR. 300 billion. According to Azizul (2020), limited funds for disaster management can be overcome from company CSR funds, such as maximum utilization of SOE or local SOE CSR funds. The potential of corporate CSR funds in North Sumatra Province is very potential with the number above 55 companies. The potential to reach IDR 500 billion annually. The development of fund management for CSR activities in Indonesia is very good, but there are still a small number of companies running the program.

1.1 Research Gap and Aim of the Study

Kalyar (2012) explains that the internal drivers of CSR policies are corporate strategy and corporate culture. According to Siegel (2006) the implementation of CSR is also influenced by external factors such as government support and community pressure. Research conducted by Amran and Devi in the implementation of CSR in Malaysia, (2008) many factors determine the company's internal and external factors. One of them is dependence on the government. If you read the findings of Henrique and Sadosky (1999) on 750 companies in Canada, external factors are closely related to stakeholders. Research conducted by Azizul, Ade and Azhar (2014) explains that CSR programs are influenced by internal and external factors of the company.

Regarding disasters, referring to Syahril Ayub, et al (2019) which was carried out after the disaster, stated that the number of fatalities in a disaster that occurred was one of them due to a lack of budget. In addition, the problem of implementing the CSR budget management model of SOEs for optimizing disaster management is very necessary to be investigated, because with this research, a policy model for managing CSR funds for SOE companies can be made to be more coordinated effectively, on target, not overlapping, efficient in use and be optimized. For this reason, this study will examine internal and external factors that influence the company's CSR policies which include aspects of government regulation, public pressure, corporate strategy, corporate human culture and also disaster contingency factors, as a combination of Kalyar (2012), Siegel (2006) and Ambani (2018) models.

The novelty of this research is the disaster contingency factor which is considered as an external factor in strengthening CSR policies. This study will combine all internal factors and external factors that have not been tested with contingency situations, namely the existence of a disaster problem in this case what is meant is the Covid 19 pandemic. tested by several previous researchers. So the main aim of this study to examine the company's Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) fund management policy model, namely both internal and external factors based on Kalyar (2012), Siegel (2006) and Ambani (2018).

II. Review of Literatures

2.1 Stakeholder Theory

Stakeholder theory is explained by Freeman and Philips (2002) for parties who are directly or indirectly involved in influencing an entity. This theory explains that for the purpose of sustainability and going concern the organization/entity requires stakeholder involvement as an external factor for the company so that business goals can be achieved. Freeman and Philips (2002) also stated that Stakeholder theory is a basic concept and grand theory for CSR Model. CSR is a corporate social responsibility which is a mission carried out by carrying out three main missions, namely economic, environmental and social. Definition of CSR in the International Finance Corporation (IFC), 2000: "A business commitment to sustainable economic development through partnerships. Azizul (2018) revealed that CSR is part of the company's social performance. CSR policy can be a company strategy in building business competition. This policy is important and must be put forward by the company.

2.2 Indonesia's CSR Policy

Some of Indonesia's most important CSR regulations are the Decree of the Minister of SOEs under number 05/MBU/2007 concerning the Community Development Partnership Program. In detail, it can be seen in table 2 below:

Table 2. CSR Regulations Act in Indonesia

Regulation	Year	Remarks
Limited Liability Company Law Number 40 of 2007	2007	article 74
Law on Foreign Investment in Indonesia Number 25 of 2007	2007	Article 15 (b) and article 34
of the Law on companies in the field of Oil and Gas Number 22 of 2001	2001	Article 13

1 of Law Number 13 of 2011 concerning the Handling of the Poor, neglected children for welfare	2011	Article 36 and article 42
9 Minister of SOEs Per-05/MBU/2007 concerning the Community Development Partnership Program	2007	-
Government Regulation (PP) Number 47 of 2012 which regulates Social and Environmental Responsibility	2012	-
1 Regulation of the Minister of Social Affairs of the Republic of Indonesia Number 13 of 2012 concerning Forum for the responsibility of the business world in the implementation of Social Welfare.	2012	-

Source: www.rahmatullah.net, 2020

2.3 Antecedent Factors for CSR Policy Implementations

a. Internal Factors: Strategic Planning

Formally, corporate strategy becomes an important part of the organization's role (Andersen, 2000). Carroll (1999) and Frederick (1994) also explain that a strategy with good and systematic planning supports the implementation of CSR that is actualized by the company. Meanwhile (Slater et al., 2006) further describes the importance of internal and external factors related to the environment that are directly related to corporate CSR. This is in line with the environmental uncertainty that must be anticipated by the Company (Isabella and Waddock, 1994). Thus it can be concluded that the company's strategy plays an important role in the implementation of CSR as one of the internal factors.

b. Internal Factors: Corporate Humanities Culture

Siegel's (2006) Generally describes that human culture is a good value that exists in a company so that it can be one of the indicators. This can reflect a good company, disrupted organization, healthy or not. Of course, a company must pay attention to the existence of value as the main aspect because it is very important. However, the activity of carrying out and giving birth to these corporate cultural values to all human resources in the company's organization is relatively not easy. A cultural value must be a behavior, part of work, integrity, habit, and even become a corporate culture commitment in achieving the goals. According Kristesson, Beng, et.al (2012), (2012) the humanities can put the global economy back on Track and Then Heilman (2012), the human factor occupies a pivotal role, as man has become a being that relates to and assumes responsibility for a number of 'external' factors: be it the surrounding environment, objects, extensions of himself or other human beings.

c. External Factors: Government Support

Government support is very important because of the lack of government support in the form of regulations to encourage companies to implement CSR. Moreover, for the context in Indonesia, government regulations and support are made in a layered legal umbrella starting from government regulations, to regional regulations. This is proof that government support in the form of regulation is needed, Social regulation (eg norms), co-regulation and the market. Azizul, Ade Fatma's and Azhar Maksun (2018), state Government support to CSR is a positive and significant to Corporate social Performance. P Adamek (2013) describe that the role of CSR in government policy have relevance to a particular CSR sector. Understanding the potential of role of government policy is important to the design of regulation. At one level it interfaces with ideas of self-regulation and co-regulation, and at another it challenges the basis of the modern liberal market economy.

d. External Factors: Communities Pressure

Oe & Yamaoka (2020) discussed how to enhance sustainability goals implementation in business behaviour, with a focus on relationships and partnerships with community and other social stakeholders. Azizul, Ade Fatma's and Azhar Maksum (2018) explains that there is a relationship between community pressure to the company's CSR policies, this is because companies first pay attention to the environment around it and existing communities. Fandy (2003) said that community pressure is a development process in which the community takes the initiative to start the process of social activities to improve their own situation and condition. Community pressure can only happen if its citizens participate. P Adamek (2013) the contemporary CSR agenda is founded on the premise that businesses are part of society, their relationship with society is interdependent, and they have the potential to make a positive contribution to societal goals and aspirations.

e. CSR Policy: Top Management Support

Takemoto et al. (2021) also discussed that relationships within firms is critical with a clear top management message in supporting business sustainability. The idea that top managers can be drivers for corporate social responsibility came from the business sector itself. Specifically, the roots to this literature can be traced to the 1950s when corporate leaders in the United States, followed by academics at pedigreed universities, called for business to act as a trustee of social wellbeing. According to Frederick (2006), one of the first such calls came in 1951 from Frank Abrams (Abrams, 1951), chairman of the board of directors of Standard Oil of Jersey and the author of a seminal statement about the duties executives have to society. Later, in 1971, the Committee for Economic Development (CED, 1971), composed mainly of top-level corporate executives, encouraged business to adopt a broader more humane view of its function in society. The fact that Joseph Wharton founded the first business school in the states as a vehicle for social enterprise knowledge reflected these early calls for business responsibility. Hence, the popularly-held myth in some circles that corporate social responsibility advocates and business representatives are in opposing camps is not well founded, given that business practitioners helped shape ideas about the social role of business. Furthermore, in many cases corporations have adopted tenets of social responsibility as standard practices for responding to public interests (Carroll & Buchholtz, 2006; Frederick, 2006). When they do, top managers are pivotal to the process.

f. CSR policy: Disaster Contingency

Theory Contingency explains that the dependence between one variable and objective conditions causes policy and decision making to be in accordance with these conditions. The contingency flexibility of this theory is applied in various fields including disaster. According to Webex, (2020) contingency theory is in line with the accuracy of the goals of an organization and can be used when dynamic changes occur. According to Marvin and Delaine (2012) the theoretical aspects of disaster and stakeholder linkages, one of the environmental causes is the Covid-19 disaster as part of a health disaster. Conceptual Framework for Disasters. CSR.

g. Development of Hypotheses and Analytical Model

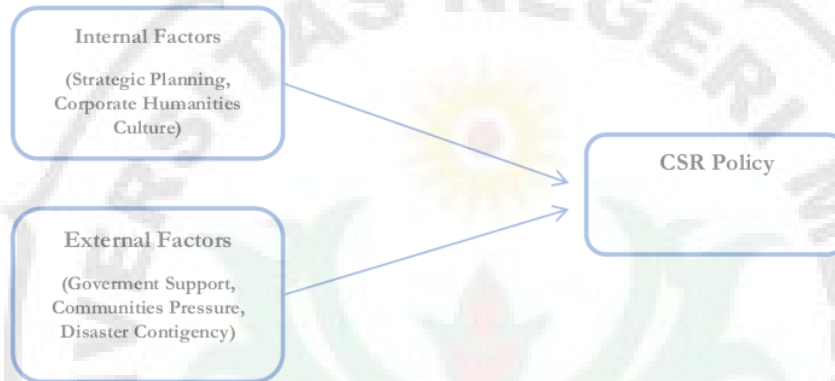
Study by Azhar Maksum (2003), on the variables of community pressure (Community Pressure) and government regulation variables (Government Regulation), empirically proven to have a very significant relationship. Both variables are external factors. Stephenson (2004) tested a factor of environmental information (environmental information) sebagai one internal factor. Hackston & Milne (1999), Retno (2006) CSR objectives on consumers will have an impact on other external factors and are expected to provide information on social

responsibility so as to improve the company's image. Based on the above framework, the hypotheses of this research are:

H1: Internal factors have a positive effect on CSR policies

H2: External factors have a positive effect on CSR policies

The conceptual framework of the research model can be described as follows:



III. Research Methods

This research was conducted in the province of North Sumatra, Indonesia. This research is the second stage of research, The schedule from October to November 2020 as a follow-up to the CSR fund management model research conducted from June to August 2020. The number of companies that became respondents were 48 companies. Data collection was carried out using various online/online applications and the use of social media, namely Whatsapp, Facebook, Instagram and Twitter. The research questionnaire and answered was distributed using the application Google form.

Table 3. Characteristics of the Sample are

Business categorized	Companies sample
Service	5
Bank	7
Trading	10
Manufacturing	8
Others	18
Amount	48

Table 4. Variables and Indicators

Indicator	Variables	Item of Questions
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Planning Strategy	Internal Factors	3
Humanitarian Culture		3
Government Support	External Factors	3
Public Pressure		3
Disaster Contingency		3
Top Management Support	CSR Policy	3

Table 5. Testing of Internal and External Factor Indicators

item	r calculate value	r-table df = n-2 = 30-2 = 28	Description
Strategic Planning	0.619		Valid
Humanity Cultural	0.716		Valid
Government Support	0.709		Valid
Community pressure	0.768	0.3510 = 0.352	Valid
Disaster Contingencies	0.677		Valid

Table 6. Reliability Test of Variables

Variabel	Cronbach's Alpha	N of Items
Internal Factors	.734	6
External Factor	.682	9
CSR Policy	.711	3

Table 7. The Results of the Normality Test of the Data with the Analysis of One-Sample Kolmogorov-Smirnov Test

		Unstandardized Residual
N		48
Normal Parameters ^{a,b}	Mean	0E-7
	Std. Deviation	5.10955745

Most Extreme Differences	Absolute	.060
	Positive Negative	.060
		-.036
Kolmogorov-Smirnov Z		.520
Asymp. Sig. (2-tailed)		.857

- a. Test distribution is Normal.
- b. Calculated from data.

The data analysis technique in this study is the multiple regression technique referring to Ghozali (2017). Multiple linear regression equation as follows:

$$\text{CSR Policy} = a + b_1\text{INT} + b_2\text{EKT} + e$$

Description:

- Y = CSR Policy
- INT = Internal Factors
- EKT = External Factors
- a = constant
- b1 = regression coefficient
- b2 = regression coefficient
- e = error

Testing with test equipment T test in research in order to obtain test results whether there is an influence of the independent variables X1 and X2 individually/partially on the Y (bound) variable. The formula using the t-test is:

$$t = \frac{r\sqrt{n-2}}{1-r^2}$$

- t = t count
- r = regression coefficient
- n = number of respondents

IV. Discussion

By using the multiple regression analysis technique, it can be seen how much influence the independent variables, namely Internal and Factors External Factors have on the dependent variable, namely CSR Policy. The results of the calculation of multiple linear regression analysis using SPSS Version 20, can be seen as follows:

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Table 8. Summary of the Multiple Linear Regression Calculation Model
Coefficients

Model	Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.
	B	Std. Error	Beta		
1 (Constant)	31,984	4,783		6,178	.000
Internal factors	.047 .553		.377	7,121	.000
External factors	.054 .410 6,494			.310	.000

a. Dependent Variable: CSR Policy

Based on the results described above, the regression model formed is as follows:

$$\text{CSR Policy} = 31.984 + 0.377\text{INT} + 0.310\text{EKT}$$

Based on the equation obtained above, it can be interpreted as follows:

a. Constant As for

The constant value obtained at 31, 984 it means that by not being influenced by the independent variables, namely Internal Factors and External Factors , the CSR policy is 31,984.for the variable Internal factors obtained coefficient value of 0.377, which means that if variable this increased by 1 percent, the CSR policy will be increased by 0.377 points on condition that other independent variables remain valuable. The regression model above illustrates that if the Internal Support is more positive or better, then the CSR policy will increase.

Table 9. Proof of Partial Research

Hypothesis Tested	Table	tcount	Sig.	Conclusion
Ha1: there is a positive influence of Internal factors on CSR policy	1,983	8,126Ha1	0,000	Accepted
Ha2: there is a positive influence External factors on-CSR policy	1,983	5,854	0,000	Accepted

Table 10. Illustrates the Calculation of the Coefficient of Determination (R²)
Model Summary

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate
1	.632 ^a	.611	.625	5.370

a. Predictors: (Constant), INT and EKT

Based on the table above, the Adjusted R Square value obtained is 0.625. This means that the influence given by the independent variables INT and EKT on the dependent variable, namely CSR policy is 62.5%, while the remaining 37.5% is influenced by other factors that are not discussed as variables in this study.

The results of this study prove that CSR (policies Corporate Social Responsibility) originating from state-owned companies are mostly allocated for handling disasters such as the covid-19 pandemic. It is the obligation of every company to implement Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) and include its budget for disaster management. As for the amount of the budget and the form of its activities, it is the right of each company. Since the spread of the COVID-19 pandemic in Indonesia, the Minister of State-Owned Enterprises has instructed every state-owned company to focus their CSR funds on handling COVID-19.

According to Rumambi (2018), there are several things that must be considered by every company, including BUMN companies in implementing CSR, namely, the existence of motivation in the form of willingness or compliance to carry out CSR programs or wanting to have a positive image in the community. This motivation encourages companies to conceptualize their CSR. The company prepares a strategic plan as a breakthrough in its CSR program. CSR programs such as social, community, sports and others. These programs can be carried out routinely or non-routinely in short-term and long-term programs. Fourth, to run the program, the company determines the funds for CSR activities. Funding for these activities needs to be budgeted based on their internal policies. Fifth, all CSR activities are reported to CSR activity reports, financial reports and annual reports. The results of this study are also in line with Azizul and Ade Fatma (2018) that government support and public pressure need attention. This study further strengthens the stakeholder theory which states that all parties involved must be considered by the company both internally and externally.

THE Conclusion

The results of hypothesis testing with multiple regression indicate that CSR policies are significantly influenced by both internal and external variables. The limitation of the study is that the sample is only one province and is recommended for a wider research area. The research implication is that the government should issue regulations to regulate CSR activities, especially those oriented to handling Covid-19 so that CSR can be more useful

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