



## POSITIVE INFLUENCE OF PT. PERTAMINA EP ASSETS 1 RANTAU FIELD TO INCREASING THE WELFARE OF SURROUNDING COMMUNITIES: IMPACT AND BENEFITS ANALYSIS

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### ABSTRACT

The purpose of this study was to assess how much influence the Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) program of PT Pertamina EP Asset 1 Rantau Field has on improving the welfare of the community around the company. The research method used was quantitative method with descriptive statistical analysis, and data were analyzed using SPSS 26 software. Primary data was obtained by distributing questionnaires to the direct beneficiaries of the CSR program, 103 of the seven villages implementing the CSR program as well as the surrounding villages. The sample in this study used a census technique with a total of 103 respondents. Data analysis was carried out by validity test, reliability test, simple linear regression analysis, t test (partial), and coefficient of determination test (R<sup>2</sup>). The results showed that the Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) program had a significant effect on increasing the welfare of the community around the company. This is evident from the results of the t test which shows a t value of 4.043 with a significance value of 0.000. In addition, based on the results of the test for the coefficient of determination or R Square, a value of 13.9% was obtained. Thus, it can be concluded that the CSR program contributes 13% to improving people's welfare, while the remaining 86.1% is influenced by other variables not explained in this study. Based on the research results, PT Pertamina EP Asset 1 Rantau Field should conduct a further evaluation further related to the community's needs so that the distribution of Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) program assistance can be right on target, carried out in a sustainable and equitable manner so that it can help improve the welfare of society with a wider scope. This is expected to optimize the effectiveness of the CSR program and avoid plagiarism in presenting research results.

**Keywords:** *Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) and Community Welfare Improvement*

### 1. INTRODUCTION

Industrial companies as contributors to environmental damage through production waste which, if not managed properly, can pollute the environment. The role of the company is very important in overcoming environmental problems and the welfare of the people around the company. In addition, the welfare of workers is also an important concern. The greater the influence of companies on society, the more important it is for companies to be responsible for the environment as a whole, both internally and externally. This responsibility is known as Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) which must be carried out by the company. Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) programs are important for companies in dealing with issues that arise as the company is founded. These issues include environmental impacts due to company operations, socio-economic problems in the community around the company such as the risk of theft of company equipment or facilities due to the low level of intelligence in suburban areas, as well as education and health issues where the low quality of human resources around the company must be considered. as a matter of input factors for the industrial sector.

Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) is the company's commitment to contribute to economic development by taking into account corporate social responsibility and emphasizing

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the balance between economic, social and environmental aspects around the company. As a company commitment, CSR involves working with company employees, employee families, the local community, and the community as a whole in improving the welfare of the people who live in the area around the company. Theoretically, CSR is at the core of business ethics because companies have economic and legal obligations to their stakeholders, not just to shareholders. CSR shows the company's concern for the interests of other parties in general, and companies that consistently implement CSR will benefit in the form of trust from their stakeholders. However, environmental problems cannot be separated from other problems such as poverty, good corporate governance, economics and social issues. Therefore, handling environmental problems requires contributions from various parties, including the government, the business world, and groups or communities who care about the environment. Problems and Phenomena that occur in program implementation.

The Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) program is currently being developed and implemented by several companies in Indonesia, although not all companies have implemented it properly. The implementation of CSR is considered to be low in terms of accountability and transparency, and is considered a waste of company profits by several companies. However, PT Pertamina EP Asset 1 Rantau Field, as a subsidiary of PT Pertamina (Persero) operating in Aceh Tamiang, has implemented a CSR program in the form of the Partnership and Community Development Program (PKBL) in accordance with the BUMN Law. The program involves lending capital to MSMEs and improving the social conditions of the community, and is not only seen as a legal obligation or corporate image, but also has a positive impact on the welfare of the community around the company. The Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) program conducted by PT Pertamina EP Asset 1 Rantau Field focuses on empowering the community's economy based on saving the natural environment. The Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) program is expected to improve people's welfare while at the same time encouraging the creation of a culture to always protect the environment.

In connection with the implementation that has been carried out, PT Pertamina EP Asset 1 Rantau Field has carried out seven programs which are Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) programs, as shown in table 1.1 below:

Table 1.1 PT Pertamina EP Asset 1 Rantau Field's Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) Program

No	Program	Recipient Immediate Benefits
1.	Pertamina Community Empowerment Center (PPMP)	3 people
2.	Pusung Kapal Ecotourism	10 people
3.	Farmer Group "Mekhgek Meutuah"	17 people
4.	Alligator Organic Mushrooms	14 people
5.	Multi-Business Cooperative (KSU) - Ambe Event Gallery	22 people
6.	Posyandu Pelawi	25 people
7.	Posyandu Kenari	12 people

Source: PT Pertamina EP Asset 1 Rantau Field

In the implementation of the Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) program by PT Pertamina EP Asset 1 Rantau Field, based on table 1.1, it can be concluded that this program provides benefits to the people who participate in the program, as well as to all communities around the program's location. The source of funds for this CSR program comes from the company's accumulative profits, where PT Pertamina EP Asset 1 Rantau Field, as a subsidiary of PT Pertamina (Persero), allocates 2% of its profits nationally and is distributed equally to all business units, as shown in table 1.2.



Table 1.2 Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) Program Fund  
PT Pertamina EP Asset 1 Rantau Field

No	Implementation Year	Amount of funds
1	2016	IDR 2,000,000,000
2	2017	IDR 2,000,000,000
3	2018	IDR 1,500,000,000
4	2019	IDR 2,000,000,000
5	2020	IDR 2,000,000,000

Source: PT Pertamina EP Asset 1 Rantau Field

Funds for PT Pertamina EP Asset 1 Rantau Field's Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) program differ each year, depending on the distribution of funds from the parent company. Previous studies have shown that CSR has a positive impact on the socio-economic conditions of the community, the welfare of the community around the company, and community education.

## 2. RESEARCH METHOD

This study uses a quantitative research approach with a scope that focuses on the influence of PT Pertamina EP Asset 1 Rantau Field's Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) program on improving the welfare of the community around the company. This study uses primary data obtained through interviews and distributing questionnaires to the direct beneficiaries of the CSR program. The population in this study are people who directly benefit from the seven CSR programs implemented by PT Pertamina EP Asset 1 Rantau Field, with a total population of 103 respondents. The data collection method used is the documentation method and a questionnaire (questionnaire) with a Likert scale as a measurement tool. The meaning of the sample is part of the number and characteristics possessed by the population, samples taken from the population must be truly representative (representative). Sample size is the number of samples to be taken from a population. According to Arikunto (2012: 14) If the total population is less than 100 people, then the total sample is taken as a whole, but if the population is greater than 100 people, then 10-15% or 20-25% of the total population can be taken.

This study uses a quantitative research approach with a focus on the influence of PT Pertamina EP Asset 1 Rantau Field's Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) program on improving the welfare of the community around the company. The primary data in this study were obtained through interviews and distributing questionnaires to the people who directly benefited from the CSR program. The population in this study consisted of people who directly benefited from the seven CSR programs implemented by PT Pertamina EP Asset 1 Rantau Field, with a total population of 103 respondents. The data collection method used is the documentation method and a questionnaire (questionnaire) with a Likert scale as a measurement tool. The analytical method used in this research is a descriptive approach. A quantitative descriptive approach is used to study and measure the average value of the results of the test on the effect of implementing Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) programs on improving people's welfare. The data test tool used is simple linear regression analysis, which is useful for testing the proposed hypotheses as well as processing and discussing the data obtained. In simple linear regression analysis, the researcher examines the causal relationship between the causal factor variable (X) and the consequent variable (Y). Test Instrument

The classical assumption test is an analysis used to evaluate whether a simple linear regression model meets the necessary conditions to be valid as an estimator. One of the classical assumption tests performed is the heteroscedasticity test, which aims to test whether there is an unequal variance of the residuals between the observations in the regression. The dissimilarity of

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these variants can be seen through the scatterplot graph, where if the points are randomly scattered both above and below the number 0 on the Y axis, it can be concluded that there is no heteroscedasticity in the regression model. This study uses a quantitative method with simple linear regression analysis to test the causal relationship between the CSR (Corporate Social Responsibility) variable as the independent variable (X) to welfare improvement as the dependent variable (Y). The simple linear regression model used in this study is expressed in the formula  $Y = a + \beta x$ , where  $a$  is a constant and  $\beta$  is the regression coefficient. The simple linear regression analysis method is used to test the hypotheses that have been proposed and to process and discuss the data obtained.

### 3. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The selected respondents were grouped based on gender, each grouped into two groups, namely men and women. To know the proportion of sex clearly can be seen in the following table 4.2.

Table 4.2 Characteristics of respondents based on gender

		Gender			
		frequency	percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Man	55	53,4	53,4	53,4
	Woman	48	46,6	46,6	100,0
	Total	103	100,0	100,0	

Source: Research Results (Processed), 2021

Based on Table 4.2 above, it can be seen that the respondents who have the highest number based on the sex of the respondents are men as many as 55 people or 53.4%. While female respondents were 48 people or 46.6%. It can be concluded that the majority of research respondents were male. Respondents in this study consisted of 7 groups. Among them were Members of the Pertamina Community Empowerment Center (PPMP), Members of Pusung Kapal, Members of the Meghek Meutuah Farmer Group, Members of Allied Organic Mushrooms, Members of the Multi-Business Cooperative-Ajang Ambe Gallery, Members of Pelawi Posyandu, and Members of Kenari Posyandu . The seven groups constitute a program.

CSR PT Pertamina EP Asset 1 Rantau Field. This is shown in Table 4.4 below:

Table 4.4 Characteristics of Respondents by Group

		Members of the group			
		frequency	percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	PPMP	3	2,9	2,9	2,9
	Pusung Kapal Ecotourism	10	9,7	9,7	12,6
	Palm Sugar Farmer "Mekghek Meutuah"	17	16,5	16,5	29,1
	Cluster of Organic Mushrooms	14	13,6	13,6	42,7



Ambe Event Gallery	22	21,4	21,4	64,1
Posyandu Pelawi	25	24,3	24,3	88,3
Posyandu Kenari	12	11,7	11,7	100,0
Total	103	100.0	100.0	

Source: Research Results (Processed), 2021

Based on Table 4.4 above, it can be seen that the most respondents based on group characteristics are Pelawi Posyandu, namely 25 members or 24.3% of all respondents. Respondents who were included in the PPMP group were 3 members or 2.9%. Then the respondents entered the Pusung Kapal group with as many as 10 members or 9.7%. Respondents are included in the Farmer group as many as 17 members or 16.5%. Respondents were included in the Organic Mushroom group of 14 members or 13.6%. Then the respondents were included in the Multi-Business Cooperative group with 22 members or 21.4% and respondents who were included in the Kenari Posyandu group with 12 members or 11.7%. Based on the description above, it can be concluded that the dominant research respondents belong to the Pelawi Posyandu group.

Respondents in this study consisted of 5 occupations. Among them are farmers, health workers, fishermen, entrepreneurs, and others. The five jobs are the PT Pertamina EP Asset 1 Rantau Field CSR program. This can be seen in Table 4.6 below:

Table 4.6 Characteristics of Respondents Based on Occupation

		Work			
		frequency	percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Farmer	34	33.0	33.0	33.0
	Health workers	19	18,4	18,4	51.5
	Fisherman	10	9,7	9,7	61,2
	Businessman	22	21,4	21,4	82.5
	Other	18	17.5	17.5	100.0
	Total	103	100.0	100.0	

Source: Research Results (Processed), 2021

Based on Table 4.6 above, it can be seen that the respondents who have the highest number based on job characteristics are those who work as farmers as many as 34 people or 33% of all respondents. Respondents who work as health workers are 19 people or 18.4%. Respondents who work as fishermen are 10 people or 9.7%. Respondents who work as Entrepreneurs are 22 people or 21.4%. Respondents with other jobs were 18 people or 17.5%. Based on the description above, it can be concluded that the dominant research respondents were farmers. Simple linear regression analysis is used to test the hypotheses that have been proposed, and to process and discuss the data obtained. Simple linear regression analysis is used by researchers because this study intends to test the extent of the causal relationship between the causative factor variable (X) and the consequential variable (Y).

$$Y = a + bx$$



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Information:

Y = dependent variable (Increased Community Welfare) X = independent variable (Corporate Social Responsibility/CSR) a = Constant  
b = Coefficient of Variable X

The simple linear regression equation model in this study was developed to determine the relationship between Corporate Social Responsibility as the independent variable and the Improvement of Community Welfare as the dependent variable. The results of the regression equation calculated with SPSS version 21 are as follows:

Table 4.11 Simple Linear Regression Analysis

		Coefficients <sup>a</sup>				
Model		Unstandardized Coefficients		standardized	t	Sig.
		B	std. Error	Betas		
1	(Constant)	2,465	,509		4,844	,000
	Mean_CSR	,440	,109	,373	4,043	,000

Source: Research Results (Processed), 2021

The results of multiple linear regression calculations according to table 4.11 above obtained the parameters for each variable are:

$$Y = 2.465 + 0.440X + e$$

The interpretation of the results of the equation above is as follows:

1. The constant value in this study is 2.465. This shows that if the variable Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) = 0, the increase in community welfare will remain constant with a value of 2.465.
2. The Corporate Social Responsibility (X) variable has a coefficient of 0.440, stating that for every 1% addition of the Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) value, the value of increasing welfare increases by 0.440. The positive coefficient value indicates that Corporate Social Responsibility (X) has a positive effect on Increasing Community Welfare (Y)

To perform a partial significance test (t test) in the regression analysis, the results contained in the output coefficients table can be considered. The t-test is used to test whether all independent variables partially affect the dependent variable. The results of the t test can be found in Table 4.12.



Table 4.12 Partial Significance Results

Model	Coefficients <sup>a</sup>				Q	Sig.
	Unstandardized Coefficients		standardized			
	B	std. Error	Betas			
1	(Constant)	2,465	,509		4,844	,000
	Mean_CSR	,440	,109	,373	4,043	,000

Source: Research Results (Processed), 2021

Based on the results of the t test in Table 4.12 above, it was found that the ttable value of 1.65993 was obtained from nk, where  $n = 103$  and  $k = 1$  with  $\alpha 0.050$ . The results of the t test show the effect of the Corporate Social Responsibility (X) variable on Increasing Community Welfare. Based on the output coefficients in Table 4.11, it is found that the sig. the variable Corporate Social Responsibility (X) is 0.000 and the calculated t value is 4.043. Because the value of Sig.  $0.000 < 0.05$  and  $t_{count} 4.043 > t_{table} 1.65993$ , then based on the decision making criteria in the t test, it can be concluded that  $H_0$  is rejected and  $H_1$  is accepted. Thus, the variable Corporate Social Responsibility (X) partially has a positive and significant effect on Increasing Community Welfare. The coefficient of determination test ( $R^2$ ) is used to measure how much variation in the dependent (endogenous) variable can be explained by the variation in the independent (exogenous) variables in the regression analysis.  $R^2$  values range from 0 to 1, where  $R^2 = 1$  indicates that 100% of the total variation is explained by the variance of the regression equation. In this study, a simple linear regression analysis was carried out to test the effect of Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) programs on improving people's welfare. The results of calculating the coefficient of determination for the model developed in this study can be seen in Table 4.13 as follows:

Table 4.13 Partial Significance Results

Model	R	R Square	Summary models	
			Adjusted R Square	std. Error of the Estimate
1	,373a	,139	,131	,420

Source: Research Results (Processed), 2021

Based on the results of the "Model Summary" output in Table 4.13, an R Square value of 0.139 or 13.9% is found. This shows that Corporate Social Responsibility is able to explain 13.9% of the variation in the variable of increasing people's welfare. The rest, 86.1%, is contributed by other variables not included in the study. Thus, Corporate Social Responsibility is quite capable of explaining the variable of increasing community welfare.

The Influence of PT Pertamina EP Asset 1 Rantau Field's Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) Program on Increasing the Welfare of Communities around the company. After the researchers conducted the research directly by using questionnaires distributed to the community around PT Pertamina EP Asset 1 Rantau Field and filled in by the respondents, the objective that can be put forward in this research is to explain the influence of the PT Pertamina EP Asset 1 Rantau Field Program. Pertamina EP Asset 1 Rantau Field towards improving the welfare of the community around the company. Based on the analysis of the data that has been calculated, it can be seen from the coefficients table in Table 4.12, it is known that the sig. the CSR variable is

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0.000 and the tcount is 4.043. Because the value of Sig.  $0.000 < 0.05$  and tcount  $4.043 > t_{table}$  1.65993 then according to the basis of decision making in the t test it can be concluded that  $H_0$  is rejected and  $H_1$  is accepted or in other words the CSR variable partially has a significant effect on improving people's welfare. So it can be said that the better the Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) program run by PT Pertamina EP Asset 1 Rantau Field, the better the welfare of the community around the company. In other words, the CSR program can have a positive impact on the social conditions of the local community.

Based on table 4.13, it is obtained that the R Square is 0.139. This indicates that the percentage of the contribution of the independent variable, namely the CSR program, to the variable of increasing community welfare is 13.9%, while the remaining 86.1% is influenced by other variables that not described in this study. This is because there are still many influences from other variables apart from Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) assistance which causes a prosperous society. *Corporate Social Responsibility*(CSR) is a company's commitment in the form of contributions in the economic sector as a form of social responsibility for the impacts that occur as a result of its operational activities aiming to improve the quality of life and provide a more beneficial environment, for the company and the community around which the company operates. PT Pertamina Asset 1 Rantau Field runs 7 Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) programs in the form of business coaching and assistance. The programs run by PT Pertamina Asset 1 Rantau Field include the Pertamina Community Empowerment Center (PPMP), the Pusung Kapal Ecotourism group, the "Mekhgek Meutuah" Farmer Group, the Alligator Organic Mushroom Group, the Multi-Business Cooperative Group (KSU) - Ambe Arena Gallery , Posyandu Pelawi, and Posyandu Kenari.

The Pertamina Community Empowerment Center (PPMP) is one of PT Pertamina EP Asset 1 Rantau Field's CSR programs in the field of Community Empowerment with the aim of providing basic knowledge or skills to the community so that they have the provision to be empowered in a sustainable manner both in the economic, environmental, educational, social fields. and culture. This program was established and implemented in the Pertamina EP Asset 1 Rantau Field Complex. The aim of this program is to establish an educational tourism destination and an environment-based community training center. The beneficiaries of this program are aimed at all elements of society, especially vulnerable communities and educational institutions (kindergarten, elementary, junior high, high school and tertiary institutions) in Aceh Tamiang and its surroundings, as well as farming communities. Pusung Kapal Ecotourism is one of the Corporate Social Responsibility programs run by PT Pertamina EP Asset 1 Rantau Field. Pusung Kapal Ecotourism is nature-based tourism that is related to education and understanding of the natural environment and is managed with sustainable principles regarding sea-armed animals that need to be protected. Pusung Kapal Ecotourism is located in Pusung Kapal Village, Seruway sub-district in Aceh Tamiang Regency. The purpose of this ecotourism is formed as an educational tour for the conservation of sea turtles, nature tourism at Ujung Tamiang and Ujung Kiwi beach tourism. This program is intended for the wider community, especially adults and families.

The "Mekhgek Meutuah" Farmer Group is a business that processes pure palm sugar from palm tree water which is processed traditionally. This program is located in Batu Eight Village, Rantau District, Aceh Tamiang Regency. The aim of PT Pertamina EP Asset 1 Rantau Field from this business assistance is to help distribute palm sugar to a wider market, as well as help 200 palm and mangosteen tree seedlings. The beneficiaries of this program are the people of Aceh Tamiang and other areas who are fond of palm sugar. Cognate Organic Mushrooms are a Cognate Group engaged in the cultivation of oyster and straw mushrooms. Mushroom farmers directly assisted by PT Pertamina EP Asset 1 Rantau Field in the CSR program. This program is located in Simpang Sukaramai Village, Seruway District, Aceh Tamiang Regency. This program was formed with the aim of developing innovation in utilizing empty palm oil fruit bunches and remaining rice straw as a medium for growing straw mushrooms. This program is aimed at the





people of Kampung Sukaramai Satu in an oil palm plantation environment. Multi-Business Cooperative (KSU) - The Ambe Event Gallery is a cooperative that accommodates products from various Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) in Aceh Tamiang Regency. The Ambe Event Gallery is located in Bundar Village, Karang Baru District, Aceh Tamiang Regency. The purpose of this gallery is to increase the role of women in efforts to improve community welfare based on local potential and improve the community's economy through MSMEs. The beneficiaries of this program are MSMEs and women who are involved in PKK.

## 4. CONCLUSIONS AND SUGGESTIONS

### 4.1. CONCLUSION

Based on the results of research on PT Pertamina EP Asset 1 Rantau Field's Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) Program variables on improving the welfare of the community around the company, as well as data processing using a simple linear regression test tool with 103 data obtained from questionnaires of direct beneficiaries of PT Pertamina EP's CSR program Asset 1 Rantau Field, the following conclusions and suggestions can be drawn:

1. The results of the t test show that the significance value (sig.) of the Corporate Social Responsibility (X) variable is 0.000 and the calculated t value is 4.043. Based on the basis of decision making in the t test, it can be concluded that  $H_0$  is rejected and  $H_1$  is accepted. This means that the variable Corporate Social Responsibility (X) partially has a positive and significant influence on improving people's welfare.
2. The coefficient value of R Square is 0.139 or 13.9%. This indicates that the variable Corporate Social Responsibility is able to explain 13.9% of the variation in the increase in people's welfare. The rest, 86.1%, is contributed by other variables not included in the study.
3. Thus, it can be concluded that Corporate Social Responsibility has a positive and significant influence on improving community welfare based on the results of the t test, and is able to explain some variations in increasing community welfare based on the coefficient value of R Square.

### 4.2. SUGGESTIONS

1. Adding other variables in future research to increase the value of the coefficient of determination (R Square), so that it can be more comprehensive in explaining the relationship between Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) and improving people's welfare.
2. Incorporating other activities into the Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) program based on the findings of this research, so as to increase the effectiveness and efficiency of CSR programs in improving people's welfare.
3. This research is expected to be a reference for further research in digging deeper into the relationship between Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) and improving people's welfare, as well as being a basis for the development of further research in this field.

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