



- IJEBMR**
- Current Issue
- Archive
- Editorial Board
- Author Guidelines
- Indexing/Abstracting
- Aim & Scope
- Review Process & Policy
- Mode of Payment
- Contact Us
- Journal Metrics

International Journal of Economics, Business and Management Research  
SJIF 2020: Impact Factor : 5.726

ISSN : 2456-7760

#### Latest Announcements

**Submission for Paper/Articles : Submission open for Current issue, Volume 5, Issue 4, Apr 2021**

**Submit Manuscript to editor at :** [info@ijebmr.com](mailto:info@ijebmr.com)

International Journal of Economics, Business and Management Research (IJEBMR: ISSN 2456-7760) is a double blind peer reviewed monthly journal , with a strong Editorial Board and a tested rapid review system. Purpose of IJEBMR is to contribute to the development and dissemination of multidisciplinary knowledge on management, Business & economics to increase dialogue among scholars, researchers and practitioners. It publishes articles of a multi-disciplinary and interdisciplinary nature as well as empirical research from within traditional disciplines and managerial functions. With contributions from around the globe, the journal includes articles across the full range of economics, business and management disciplines.

All submitted articles should report original, previously unpublished research results, experimental or theoretical, and will be peer-reviewed. Articles submitted to the journal should meet these criteria and must not be under consideration for publication elsewhere.

#### Recently Published Articles

**THE IMPORTANCE OF INNOVATIVE TECHNOLOGIES IN THE PROCESS OF DIGITAL ECONOMY FORMATION**  
Natia Kakhidze, Evgeni Baratashvili, Georgia

**THE IMPACT OF CULTURAL VALUES ON GREEN PURCHASE INTENTION OF YOUTHS IN A DEVELOPING NATION: EMPIRICAL EVIDENCE FROM BANGLADESH**  
Imtiaz Uddin Chowdhury, Dr. Mohammed Javed Hossain, Dr. Mohammed Alamgir, Bangladesh



Message us [iolar](#)

Source: <https://ijebmr.com>

Article Title & Authors	Page	Download
THE EFFECT OF THE IMPLEMENTATION OF CORPORATE SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY ON RETURN ON EQUITY: CASE STUDY OF STATE OWNED RAILWAY COMPANY IN INDONESIA Muh. Fathur Roji, Ari Kuncara Widagdo, Wahyu Widarjo, Indonesia	1-10	PDF
CREDIT MARKET ANALYSIS: WHAT TO GAIN Past. Prof. Abomaye-nimenibo, Williams Aminadokiari Samuel, Nigeria	11-25	PDF
INDUSTRIALISATION: THE ECONOMIC TRANSFORMER AND DIVERSIFIER OF THE NIGERIAN ECONOMY Prof. W. A. S. Abomaye-Nimenibo, Nigeria	26-36	PDF
MONETARY POLICY AND FINANCIAL STABILITY IN NIGERIA: A COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS Past. Prof. Abomaye-nimenibo, Williams Aminadokiari Samuel, Nigeria	37-66	PDF
THE EFFECT OF ETHNICITY ON TAX COMPLIANCE OF SMALL MEDIUM ENTERPRISE IN INDONESIA: TRUST AS INTERVENING VARIABLE Lusi Prihatiningtyas, Evans Sembada, Ari Kuncara Widagdo, Wahyu Widarjo, Indonesia	67-80	PDF
POLITICAL CONNECTION AND EARNINGS MANAGEMENT: EVIDENCE FROM INDONESIA Dyah Hapsari Rahمانingtyas, Deddy Permana, Ari Kuncara Widagdo, Wahyu Widarjo, Indonesia	81-96	PDF
THE POTENTIAL ROLE OF DIGITAL MONEY IN THE EMERGENCE OF ECONOMIC CRISES Ahmed Khudhair Ahmed Ali, Mohamed Emad Abdulaziz Mahdi, Samer Mohamed Fakhry, Iraq	97-108	PDF
THE SIGNIFICANCE OF TRAINING IN ORGANIZATIONS ON THE PERFORMANCE AND CAPABILITIES OF EMPLOYEES Akram Abdulraqeb Sultan Al-Khaled, PhD, Jee Fenn Chung, PhD, Malaysia	109-117	PDF
DOES PRODUCT PACKAGING, PRODUCT EXHIBITION, AND CONSUMER TASTES OF DRY FOOD AND BEVERAGES PRODUCED BY MSMES AFFECT BUYING INTEREST? Ririn Wulandari*, Retno Purwani Setyaningrum, Indonesia	118-133	PDF
RESEARCH ON FACTORS AFFECTING SOCIAL STABILITY RISK BASED ON DEMEATEL-ISM Sun Wenqi, Luo Xuechun, Zhou Zaohong,*, China	134-146	PDF
DEPOSIT MONEY BANK'S CREDIT AND INDUSTRIAL OUTPUT IN NIGERIA YUA, Henry; YUA, Paul Mkuma & OGBONNA, Kelechukwu Stanley, Nigeria	147-161	PDF

THE EFFECT OF CONSUMER LOANS ON PUBLIC SECTOR EMPLOYEES IN WEST BANK USING ELSI  
SHORT FORM

Jehad Nafez Al Sheikh Yousef, Dr. Ooroubah A. R. Mahmoud, Palestine

162-185 PDF

FINANCIAL FLEXIBILITY, BANKRUPTCY RISK AND CAPITAL STRUCTURE

Sutrisno and Abdul Sitah, Indonesia

186-203 PDF

INTELLECTUAL CAPITAL AND GROWTH STRATEGIES: A Study of Selected Quoted Service  
Companies in Nigeria

EGBERI, Agbarha Kelvin PhD, OMOGBIYA, O. Shulamite, Nigeria

204-215 PDF

EMBEDDED ECONOMIES: COMPLEX URBAN ECOSYSTEMS AND SUSTAINABILITY PRACTICES

Prof. del Cerro Santamaria, Ph.D., Dr. Soc. Sci, USA

## Editor-in-Chief

---

### **Dr. Cam Caldwell**

Organization Behavior and Human Resource Management at Washington State University, Pullman, USA

<http://ijebmr.com>

[Recruitment for Reviewers](#) **CLICK HERE** [for apply](#)

## Reviewers

### **Dinh Tran Ngoc Huy**

Department of Management and Entrepreneurship, Faculty of Economics, Binh Duong University Vietnam, International University of Japan, **Viet Nam**

**Email:** dtnhuy2010@gmail.com

### **Dr.Rika Dwi Ayu Parmitasari**

Head of Management Department, Universitas Islam Negeri Alauddin Makassar, **Indonesia**

**Email:** rparmitasari@uin-alauddin.ac.id

### **Dr.Carmine Boniello**

Department of Economic and Statistics Sciences, University of Salerno, Fisciano, Salerno, **Italy**

**Email:** cboniello@unisa.it

### **Dr.Abeer Abd El Khalek**

Arab Academy for Science, Technology and Maritime Transport, **Egypt**

**Email:** abeer\_abdelkhalek@yahoo.com

### **Dr.Md. Mamun Habib**

School of Business, Independent University, Bangladesh,, Visiting Scientist, University of Texas - Arlington (UTA), USA, **Bangladesh**

**Email:** mamunhabib@gmail.com

### **Dr.Suresh Deman**

Director & Professor, Centre for Economics & Finance, **United Kingdom**

**Email:** s\_deman2000@yahoo.co.uk

### **Dr.Luna Leoni**

Department of Management and Law Faculty of Economics, University of Rome Tor Vergata, **Italy**

**Email:** luna.leoni@uniroma2.it

### **Mr.Igwe Kingsley Ogazi**

Department of Business Education, Ebonyi State University, Abakaliki-, **Nigeria**

**Email:** igwekingsleyogazi@gmail.com

### **Prof. Alene Agegnehu Waga**

Debre Markos university, **Ethiopia**

**Email:** aleneagegnehu@gmail.com

### **Mr. Riduanul Mustafa**

Assistant Professor, Bangladesh Army International University of Science and Technology, Bangladesh, **Bangladesh**

**Email:** shohan.cu@gmail.com

### **Dr. Nuno Alexandre Soares Domingues**

Assistant Professor, Lisbon Higher Engineering Institute, **Portugal**

**Email:** nndomingues@gmail.com

### **Prof. Naseem Jamie**

Associate Professor & Head, Department of Economics, Alazhar University in Gaza, **Palestine**

**Email:** dr\_naseem\_jamie@hotmail.com

### **Dr. Sharif M. Abu Karsh**

Associate Professor, Department of Banking and Financial Sciences, Arab American

University, **Palestine**

**Email:** sharif.abukarsh@aaup.edu

**Dr. Sana' Nayef Elhennawi**

Ph. D. in Finance, Master's in Economics, Al Bayt University, Mafraq Governorate, **Jordan**

**Email:** hennawisanna@hotmail.com

**Dr. Robinson Osarumwense**

Senior Lecturer, University of Benin, **Nigeria**

**Email:** rowenvbiugie@gmail.com

**Dr. Rameshwaran Byloppilly**

Associate Professor, City University College of Ajman, **UAE**

**Email:** rameshdms@gmail.com

**Dr. Anthony Tik Tsuen WONG**

Associate Professor, Caritas Institute of Higher Education, **Hong Kong**

**Email:** anthonywong628@yahoo.com

**Dr. Marwa Mohamed Shibl Biltagy**

Faculty of Economics and Political Science (FEPS) and Head of International Relations Office, Cairo University, **Egypt**

**Email:** bilmarwa@feps.edu.eg

**Dr. Muhdar HM**

Faculty of Economics and Islamic Business, State Islamic Institute of Sultan Amai Gorontalo, **Indonesia**

**Email:** muhdar73@gmail.com

**Dr. Hossein Niavand**

Department of Business Administration, Bahadur Institution of Management Science (BIMS), University of Mysore (India), **Iran**

**Email:** niavandd@gmail.com

**Prof. Claudiu CICEA**

Vice-dean of the Faculty of Management, Bucharest University of Economic Studies, **Romania**

**Email:** claudiu.cicea@man.ase.ro

**Dr. Shahab Aziz**

Assistant Professor, Business Studies Department, Bahria University, Islamabad, **Pakistan**

**Email:** shahabaziz7@hotmail.com

**Dr. J.E. Sutanto**

Lecturer in Undergraduate and Lecturer in Postgraduate, Universitas Ciputra Surabaya, **Indonesia**

**Email:** je.sutanto@ciputra.ac.id

**Dr. Anekwe, Rita Ifeoma**

Nnamdi Azikiwe University, Awka Anambra State,, **Nigeria**

**Email:** anekwerita12@gmail.com

**Dr. Reza Omidipour**

PhD of Economics, Department of Economics, Science and Research Branch, Islamic Azad University, Tehran, **Iran**

**Email:** ro6198@gmail.com

**Dr. Joseph Ugochukwu Madugba**

Department of Accounting and Finance, Landmark University, Omu-Aran, Kwara, **Nigeria**

**Email:** joeugochukwu014@gmail.com

**Dr. Amir Navidi**

Science and Research Branch, Islamic Azad University, Tehran, **Iran**

**Email:** amir.navidi@gmail.com

**Dr. Théophile Bindeouè Nassè**

Thomas Sankara University / Saint Thomas D'Aquin University, **Burkina Faso**

**Email:** nassetheophile2009@gmail.com

**Prof. Elisabetta D'Apolito**

Associate Professor, Department of Economics, University of Foggia, **Italy**

**Email:** elisabetta.dapolito@unifg.it

**Dr. Ragif Huseynov**

Department of Economics Tomori Pal College Budapest, **Hungary**

**Email:** raqif\_h@yahoo.de

**Dr. Akram Al-Khaled**

Faculty of Business, Berjaya University College, Kuala Lumpur, **Malaysia**

**Email:** aknadiaram@gmail.com

**Dr. Sudhakar D. Bhoite**

Chh Shahu Institute of Business Education and Research CSIBER, Kolhapur Shivaji University, Kolhapur, **India**

**Email:** sdbhoite@rediffmail.com

**Dr. Ari Riswanto**

Assistant Professor, Universitas Pendidikan Indonesia - Bandung – West Java, **Indonesia**

**Email:** aririswanto@upi.edu

**Dr. Thangaraja Arumugam**

Assistant Professor, Vellore Institute of Technology, Chennai, **India**

**Email:** thangaraja.mba@gmail.com

**Prof. Arkadiusz Kawa**

Director / Professor at Łukasiewicz Research Network – Institute of Logistics and Warehousing, **Poland**

**Email:** Arkadiusz.Kawa@ilim.lukasiewicz.gov.pl

**Dr. Lince Bulutoding**

Accounting Department, Faculty of Islamic Economic and Business, Universitas Islam Negeri Alauddin Makassar, **Indonesia**

**Email:** lince.bulutoding@uin-alauddin.ac.id

**Dr. Ubaldo Comite**

Faculty of Economy, Department of Business Sciences, University of Calabria, **Italy**

**Email:** ubaldo.comite@libero.it

**Prof. Md. Rahat Khan**

Assistant Professor, Department of Business Administration, City University, Dhaka, **Bangladesh**

**Email:** rahatkhan.mrk14@gmail.com

**Dr. Nazrul Islam**

Professor & Dean of Faculty of Business, Northern University Bangladesh, Banani, Dhaka 1213,, **Bangladesh**

**Email:** nazrulku@gmail.com

**Dr. Kaveh Teymournejad**

Assistant Professor, Department of Public Administration, Faculty of Management, Central Tehran Branch, Islamic Azad University, **Iran**

**Email:** kaveh\_teymournejad@yahoo.com

**Dr. S. Sowdeeswari**

Assistant Professor, Department of Commerce - General, Guru Nanak College, Velachery, Chennai - Tamil Nadu, India, **India**

**Email:** sowdeeswari@gurunanakcollege.edu.in

**Mrs. Mudrifah, SE.,MM.**

University of Muhammadiyah Malang, **Indonesia**

**Email:** ifamudrifah@gmail.com

**G. N. Tanjina Hasnat**

Institute of Forestry and Environmental Sciences, University of Chittagong, **Bangladesh**

**Email:** gnthasnat@gmail.com

**Dr. Suryawahyuni Latief**

Lecturer at Nurdin Hamzah University, Jambi, **Indonesia**

**Email:** niniek\_yuni@yahoo.com

**S. M. Khaled Hossain**

Lecturer at Army Institute of Business Administration (AIBA), Dhaka, **Bangladesh**

**Email:** smkhossain19@gmail.com

**Dr. Sayekti Suindyah Dwiningwarni, SE.,MM**

Universitas Wijaya Putra Surabaya, **Indonesia**

**Email:** sayektisuindyah@uwp.ac.id

**Tri Wahyu Oktavendi, SE., M.SA**

Accounting Department, Faculty of Economic and Business, University of Muhammadiyah Malang, **Indonesia**

**Email:** twoktavendi@umm.ac.id

**Dr. Steven V. Cates**

Professor, Human Resource Management and Employment Law, Purdue University Global, **USA**

**Email:** SCates@purdueglobal.edu

**Dr. Ayoub Taha Sidahmed**

Associate professor at Sudan International University -SIU, **Sudan**

**Email:** ayoubmossawi@yahoo.com

**Dr. Jibrin Ubale Yahaya**

Lecturer at National Open University of Nigeria (NOUN), **Nigeria**

**Email:** jyahaya@noun.edu.ng

**Prof. Rupam Majumder**

Assistant Professor and Examination Coordinator, North Bengal University, West Bengal, **India**

**Email:** rupammajumder2014@gmail.com

**Mohammad Mushfiqul Haque Mukit**

Department of Economics, Jahangirnagar University, **Bangladesh**

**Email:** info.mukit.au@gmail.com

**Prof. Volodymyr Vysochansky**

Associate Professor of Finance, Uzhhorod National University, **Ukraine**

**Email:** vvysochansky@gmail.com

**Dr. Meithiana Indrasari**

Economic and Business Faculty, University of Dr Soetomo (UNITOMO), **Indonesia**

**Email:** meithiana.indrasari@unitomo.ac.id

**Ms. Niloofar Ghorbani**

Department of Mathematics, The University of Texas at Arlington, **USA**

**Email:** niloofar.ghorbani@mavs.uta.edu

---

**THE EFFECT OF THE IMPLEMENTATION OF CORPORATE SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY ON RETURN ON EQUITY: CASE STUDY OF STATE OWNED RAILWAY COMPANY IN INDONESIA**

Muh. Fathur Roji<sup>1</sup>, Ari Kuncara Widagdo<sup>2</sup>, Wahyu Widarjo<sup>3</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Master of Accounting Program, Faculty of Economics and Business,  
Universitas Sebelas Maret, Indonesia

<sup>2</sup>Accounting Study Program, Faculty of Economics and Business,  
Universitas Sebelas Maret, Indonesia

<sup>3</sup>Accounting Study Program, Faculty of Economics and Business,  
Universitas Sebelas Maret, Indonesia

**Abstract**

This study aims to see whether partnership funds and environmental development funds as CSR indicators can influence significantly on return on equity (ROE) on transportation service companies, namely PT. Kereta Api Indonesia (Persero), in the period of 2008-2019. Data is collected through annual reports of PT. Kereta Api Indonesia in the period of 2008–2019. The method of analysis is multiple linear regression analysis. The results of this study indicate that the partnership funds and community development funds are negative and significantly associated with ROE.

**Keywords:** corporate social responsibility, return on equity, transportation.

**1. Introduction**

In today's era, companies must be able to survive and be able to compete in applying the agreed business strategies. Companies can do business which in turn can provide benefits to the company and have a positive impact on the environment and society as part of the stakeholders. Community and its environment are two elements that have a competitive relationship related to operating the company's business, namely a relationship of mutual need and acceptance. Corporate social responsibility (CSR) is one form of activity that can have a positive impact on the company. CSR is a stage for an organization that voluntarily integrates views of the environment and social activities in its business operations, stakeholder interactions, which go beyond the duties and responsibilities of the organization in legal matters (Septiana and Nur, 2012). CSR is a form of financial and non-financial business as well as organizational responsibility for the impacts that can occur from the consequences of policies and activities that have been agreed upon and carried out by the organization, which of these impacts will be enjoyed by the community and the surrounding environment in the future.

In achieving its growth, the company will try its best to maintain its business differences in adding value to the company. Firm value is a concept that needs to be considered for investors considering that it is a measure against the market to assess the company as a whole (Nurlela and Islahuddin, 2008). The form of attention from the business world to prepare funds for CSR activities in a sustainable manner basically will bring many benefits to the business world itself.



CSR can be used for new marketing media if the provision has followed the vision and mission of the organization and is also carried out on an ongoing basis, then the value of the organization will improve and customer loyalty will get better as well (Wijayanti and Mutmainah, 2012). Increasing customer loyalty, in the long run, will have an impact on the level of sales and the level of company profits will also increase. Handoko (2010) states that the higher the profitability of a company, the higher the profit level achieved by the company and the higher the position of the company in using its assets.

PT. Kereta Api Indonesia (PT KAI) is one of the public transportation companies that have intensive CSR programs. PT KAI is a state-owned company that monopolizes rail transportation services in Indonesia. AS regulated by the BUMN Regulation No. Per-05/MBU/2007 regarding the Partnership Program of State-Owned Enterprises with Small Businesses and Community Development Program (SBCDP). PT KAI has CSR programs that provide benefits to the community and small-medium enterprises as well (see Figure 1). There are two main CSR programs, namely partnership programs, and community development programs. The partnership programs are such as providing soft loans to small and medium enterprises (SME), small and medium industries (SMI), and grants, while community development programs are such as donations for natural disasters, education or training, health improvement, religious facilities and infrastructure, public facilities and infrastructure, nature conservation, and social assistance for poverty alleviation. If the community receives benefits from its CSR program, PT KAI expects that the company's performance will also improve. However, to the best of the writer's knowledge, not many studies have tested it.

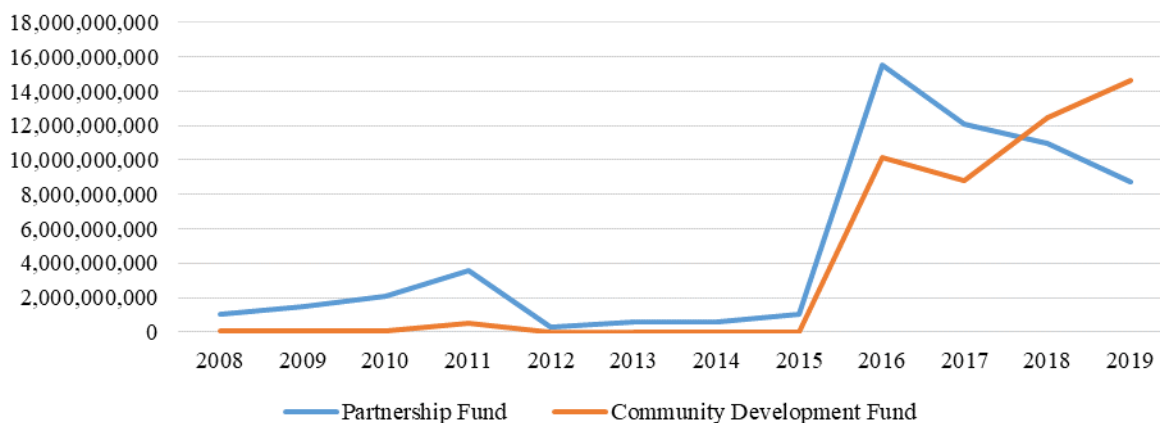


Figure 1 Partnership Fund, Community Development Fund, and ROE PT. KAI

Prior studies on the relationship between CSR and ROE indicate mixed results. Some studies that CSR does not have a significant effect on ROE such as Lestari (2016), Hadiyati (2018), and Jafar, Chalid, and Budianriani (2020). Nistantya (2010) reveals that CSR in the form of partnership funds and worker welfare funds have a positive and significant effect on ROE, whereas, CSR in the form of community development funds has a positive but not significant effect on ROE. On the other hand, some prior studies reveal that CSR has a significant effect on ROE, such as Kartini, Maiyarni and Tiswiyanti (2019), Caesara (2016), Primayudhana (2015),

Heryanto (2017), Sari and Azizah (2019), Lestari, Slamet and Alipudin (2019), Tanod, Nangoi and Suwetja (2019) and Zulaika and Sihombing (2020). The inconsistency of the results provides an opportunity to re-examine this issue.

In terms of the research object, most prior studies employ banking companies (Razak, Pasigai and Khatimah, 2020; Lestari, 2016; Hadiyati, 2018; Zulaika and Sihombing, 2020), mining (Jafar, Chalid, and Budiandriani, 2020; Lestari, Slamet and Alipudin, 2019), manufacturing companies (Caesara, 2016; Heryanto, 2017; Tanod, Nangoi, and Suwetja, 2019), agricultural companies (Sari and Azizah, 2019). Thus, there are no prior studies that examine transportation companies such as PT KAI that intensively doing CSR programs. Therefore, the objective of this study is to examine the effect of CSR of PT KAI on profitability.

## **2. Literature Review and Hypotheses Development**

### *2.1. Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR)*

There are some definitions of CSR. Kotler and Nancy (2005) define CSR as a company's commitment to improving community welfare through good business practices and contributing a portion of the company's resources. CSR can have a form of corporate openness in maintaining moral values and upholding respect for employees, communities, and the environment (Wibisono, 2007). From a social responsibility perspective, companies can integrate CSR funds into operating costs and interactions of stakeholders with the community and the surrounding environment (Darwin, 2004). More firmly, Johnson and Johnson (2009) have defined that CSR is about how companies manage the business processes to produce an overall positive impact on society.

CSR can influence a good social picture for the community with good public clarity, such as transportation services. This is due to the openness and interaction of the surrounding community to form a sense of attachment to mutual care between the community and the company through community social activities. With the emergence of these activities, efforts have been made to make people very interested in caring and being part of the company, as consumers and investors (Sulistiyowati, 2018). Besides, to generate a profit, an organization must pay attention to the concern for the surrounding community and its environmental sustainability because an organization in its business organization, either directly or indirectly, will be an organization between one organization and one organization.

Bradshaw and Vogel (1981) state that there are 3 dimensions in the discussion of the scope of CSR, including 1) corporate philanthropy is an effort to socialize an organization, in which this activity does not directly intersect with the company's main activities. This social activity can be realized in a special body, for example, a foundation which is a social activity, 2) corporate responsibility is an effort to realize an organization's sense of social responsibility when meeting profit targets and 3) corporate policy is an activity that is related between an organization and the government related to government regulations and policies that affect the organization and its surrounding community as a whole. Then Kotler and Lee (2005) divide CSR into six groups as follows (1) cause promotion, which is an organization preparing funds to support public awareness of social activities, (2) cause-related marketing, namely organizations preparing funds

for CSR based on the number of sales of their business products within a certain time, (3) corporate social marketing is an organization that prepares CSR funds for campaigns to change people's habits, such as health campaigns, love for a healthy environment, (4) corporate philanthropy, an organization that prepares CSR funds in the form of free donations/services to certain communities, (5) community volunteering, an organization preparing CSR funds to spur the spirit of entrepreneurship or local organizations and (6) socially responsible business practice, an organization that prepares CSR funds for community welfare in the business field.

### *2.1.1. Profitabilitas*

According to Kasmir (2012), profitability is the main objective expected of an organization is to get profit and maximize profit. Meanwhile, Fahmi (2012) states that profitability is the ratio of the effectiveness of managing the organization as a whole through feedback on profit levels to sales and investment. Another opinion from Warda (2013) has stated that the application of profitability ratios can be carried out by comparing several components listed in the financial statements for a certain period.

Kasmir (2012) states that there are several objectives of profitability ratios, including (1) to calculate or measure the profit obtained by the company in a certain period, (2) to assess the company's profit position from the previous year to the current year, (3) to assess the amount of profit net after-tax with own capital, (4) to assess the development of profit from time to time and then (5) to measure the productivity of all company funds used both loan capital and own capital.

### *2.1.2. Return On Equity (ROE)*

Kasmir (2012) has stated that the return on equity ratio is a ratio to measure the level of net profit after tax with its capital. Return On Equity (ROE) ratio has reviewed an organization using its resources to get a return on equity (Fahmi, 2012). This ratio is to measure and to compare profitability performance (Kuncoro and Suhardjono, 2012).

## *2.2 Hypotheses Decwkopmwnt*

### *CSR Affects the Partnership Fund*

CSR is a form of morally and economically corporate responsibility to the company's customers and it might have positive and negative impacts associated with the company's business activities. In maintaining the continuity of business processes, the company will seek to approach the economic sector in the form of providing partnership funds to Micro, Small, and Medium Enterprises (MSME) and Small and Medium Industries (SMI). The provision of partnership funds is expected to provide prosperity and welfare for business people around the company environment. Several previous research results such as Kartini, Maiyarni, and Tiswiyanti (2019), Caesara (2016), Primayuhdana (2015), Heryono (2017), and Sari and Azizah (2019) have proven that providing company partnership funds will increase ROE. Therefore, the hypothesis in this study is as follows:

H1: Partnership fund has a significant effect on Return on Equity

### *CSR Affects the Community Development Fund.*

In addition to partnership funds, companies in providing CSR can also take the form of environmental development funds to residents near the company's location. Community development funds tend to be social, such as donations for religious facilities, sports, and village activities. From the provision of environmental development funds, it is hoped that the community around the company can have a sense of concern in maintaining the security and continuity of the company's business processes. The more effective the provision of CSR funds, the higher the level of community care and participation towards the company. This condition is in line with the findings of Lestari, Slamet, and Alipudin (2019), Tanod, Nangoi, and Suwetja (2019), and Zulaika and Sihombing (2020) that environmental development funds have a significant effect on company ROE. Therefore, the following hypothesis can be drawn:

H2: Community Development Fund has a significant effect on Return on Equity

In this study, the independent variable is CSR with indicators: partnership funds and community development funds. Meanwhile, the dependent variable is ROE.

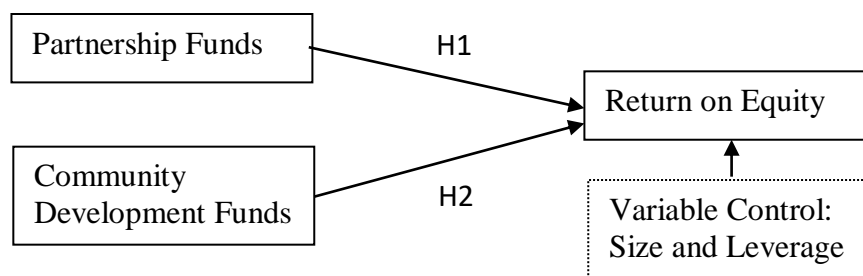


Figure 2. Research Framework

### 3. Research Method

#### *Data*

Researchers have chosen the transportation service company PT Kereta Api Indonesia (Persero) which has nine operational areas on the island of Java and four regional divisions on the island of Sumatra. Data is taken by downloading from annual financial reports that have been published in 2008 – 2019 ([www.kai.id](http://www.kai.id)).

#### *Method of Analysis*

Method of analysis employs regression analysis. The independent variables are partnership funds, environmental development funds, and control variables. Partnership funds are funds used for community economic development efforts, such as loans, grants for Micro, Small, and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs), Small and Medium Enterprises (SME), and Cooperatives, while environmental development funds are funds used for the development of organizational social activities, such as donations and facilities for the construction of public facilities and infrastructure. Furthermore, the dependent variable is ROE as the proxy of profitability.

Formula:  $Y = a + b_1x_1 + b_2x_2 + b_3x_3 + b_4x_4 + e$

- Y = Return On Equity
- A = Constant
- b1,b2, b3, b4 = Regression coefficient
- x1 = Partnership fund
- x2 = Community development fund
- x3 = Ln Asset
- x4 = Leverage

**4. Results**

*4.1. Descriptive Statistics*

Table 1. Descriptive Statistic

Variable	Mean	Median	S.D.	Min	Max
Log_Partnership	21.6	21.3	1.35	19.5	23.5
Log_Community Development	20.0	20.1	3.30	15.8	23.9
Log_Total Aset	30.3	30.4	0.807	29.3	31.4
DER	1.06	1.20	0.465	0.401	1.59

Table 2. Correlation Matrix

Log_TotalAset	Log_Community Development Fund	Log_Partnership Fund	DER	
1.0000	0.6174	0.5590	0.6344	Log_Asset
	1.0000	0.9733	0.2993	Log_Community Development Funds
		1.0000	0.3007	Log_Partnership Funds
			1.0000	DER

Based on Table 1 above, it can be concluded that the results of data processing have shown that there are unique characteristics, namely the mean and median values of partnership funds and community development funds that have the same amount of around 20-21. This condition can be assumed that the expenditure of funds for corporate social responsibility activities in the form of partnership funds are relatively equal to community development funds. On the other hand, spending on partnership funds and community development funds is also assumed to have the same objectives and impact on the value of return on equity.

The results of the correlation matrix analysis in Table 2 explain that the correlation coefficient value between partnership funds and community development funds = 0.9733, so it can be concluded that the partnership funds expenditure has a very strong correlation because it lies between the value of 0.91-0.99 (Sujarweni, 2014:127). This finding can be used as the basis for the calculation of equation (1) which must be separated into two equations, namely the partnership fund equation and the community development fund equation.

4.2. Hypotheses Testing

Table 3 presents the results of the analysis of Model 1 and Model 2. Model 1 is to examine the effect of community development funds on profitability, while Model 2 is to examine the effect of partnership funds on profitability. The F test of both models is significant. It means that both models are fit. Furthermore, the adjusted R-squared of both models is relatively high.

Table 3. Regression Results

Variable	Model 1		Model 2	
	Coefficient	p-value	Coefficient	p-value
Const	-531.821	0.0016 ***	-304.173	0.0136 **
Log_Community Development Funds	-1.01210e-09	0.0082 ***	-	-
Log_Partnership Funds	-	-	-2.47630	0.0505 *
Log_Asset	18.3883	0.0016 ***	12.3231	0.0091 ***
DER	-6.61477	0.2430	-1.34281	0.8022
F	20.22629	0.000431***	15.13637	0.001162***
Adjusted R-squared	0.780369		0.783137	

Notes: \*\*\*, \*\*, \* represents the level significance at 1%, 5%, and 10% respectively.

As can be seen in Table 3, the result of the analysis of Model 1 shows the t-count of partnership funds = -1.01210 and the p-value = 0.0082, so the partnership funds have a negative and significant effect on ROE. Similarly, the results of the analysis of Model 2 indicates that t count for community development funds = -2.47630, and the p-value = 0.0505. Therefore, it can be concluded that the environmental development funds have a negative and significant effect on ROE. The equation of each model is as follows:

Model 1  $Y = -531.821 - 1.012x_2 + 18.388x_3 - 6.615x_4 + e$

Model 2  $Y = -304.173 - 2.476x_1 + 12.323x_3 - 1.343x_4 + e$

## **5. Discussion**

Referring to the data from the test results in table 3 above that the effect of CSR is proxied by the partnership funds and environmental development funds applied by PT. Kereta Api Indonesia (Persero) on ROE for the period 2008–2019, it can be seen that partnership funds and environmental development funds partially have a negative and significant effect on ROE. This finding is in line with some prior studies (Kartini, Maiyarni and Tiswiyanti, 2019; Caesara, 2016; Primayudhana, 2015; Heryanto, 2017; Sari and Azizah, 2019; Lestari, Slamet, and Alipudin, 2019; Tanod, Nangoi, and Suwetja, 2019; Zulaika and Sihombing, 2020). In contrast, Lestari (2016), Hadiyati (2018), and Jafar, Chalid, and Budianriani (2020), and Aliyah et al (2020) argue that CSR does not have a significant effect on profitability. The type of sample and proxy of CSR activities might contribute to the mixed findings.

Although the nominal expenditures for community development funds and partnership funds are relatively large, community development funds influence with a higher level of significance than partnership funds. It might that the community development funds are allocated to the activities that are more social and less related to the main business of the PT KAI, such as a donation for natural disaster victims, educational and/or training aid, medical improvements, development of Public Facilities and Infrastructure aid, worship facilities aid, natural conservation aid and social donation for poverty alleviation.

## **6. Conclusion and Suggestion**

The results of this study indicate that the CSR funds in the form of partnership funds and environmental development funds allocated by PT KAI show a negative and significant effect on company performance. PT KAI as a state-owned company must carry out CSR activities as a form of social responsibility to the community. However, the negative influence of social activities on profitability indicates that indirect resource allocation to increase company performance may result in decreased company performance. PT KAI should be more careful in determining its CSR activities, namely by choosing activities that have a direct or indirect impact on company performance.

The study has several limitations. First, this study focuses on one transportation company, so the findings could not be generalized. Further study may employ several transportation companies. Second, this study examines the effect of CSR activities of PT KAI on its profitability in the same period. In fact, the effect of CSR will occur in a long period, for example, 2-3 years later. Thus, further study might examine the long term effect of CSR activities on profitability.

## **References**

- Bradshaw, T.F., & Vogel, D. (1981). *Corporations and their critics: issues and answers to the problems of corporate social responsibility*/edited by Thornton Bradshaw and David Vogel. New York: McGraw-Hill.
- Caesara, P.E. (2016). Hubungan Pengungkapan CSR dengan Profitabilitas dan return Saham\_ Studi Perusahaan Manufaktur Yang Terdaftar di BEI Tahun 2010-2013. Skripsi. Universitas Sanata Dharma Yogyakarta.

- Darwin, A. (2004). *Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR), Standards & Reporting*. National Seminar of Soegijapranata Catholic University.
- Fahmi, I. (2012). *Analisis Kinerja Keuangan*. Bandung: Alfabeta
- Hadiyati, R. (2018). *Pengaruh Program Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) Terhadap Profitabilitas Bank Muamalat Indonesia*. Essay. Institut Agama Islam Negeri Bengkulu.
- Handoko, H. (2010). *Manajemen Personalia dan Sumber Daya Manusia, Second edition*. Yogyakarta: BPFE UGM.
- Heryanto, R. (2017). *Pengaruh CSR Terhadap Profitabilitas Perusahaan (Studi Empiris pada Perusahaan Manufaktur yang Terdaftar di BEI Periode 2014-2015)*. Universitas Diponegoro Semarang.
- Jafar, A.N., Chalid, L., & Budiandriani. (2020). Pengaruh Tanggung Jawab Sosial Perusahaan terhadap ROA dan ROE Pada Perusahaan Pertambangan yang Terdaftar di BEI. *Jurnal Ilmu Ekonomi*, 3(3), 114-119.
- Johnson, D. W., & Johnson, R. T. (2009). An Educational Psychology Success Story: Social Interdependence Theory and Cooperative Learning. *Educational Researcher*, 38(5), 365-379.
- Kartini, P.T., Maiyarni, R., & Tiswiyanti, W. (2019). Pengaruh ROA, ROE dan Ukuran Perusahaan Terhadap Corporate Social Responsibility Disclosure. *Jurnal Riset Akuntansi dan Keuangan*, 7(2), 343-366.
- Kasmir. (2012). *Analisis Laporan Keuangan*. Jakarta: Rajagrafindo Persada.
- Kotler, P., & Lee, N. (2005). *Corporate Social Responsibility: Doing the Most Good for Your Company and Your Cause*. New Jersey: John Wiley & Sons.
- Kuncoro, M., & Suhardjono. (2012). *Manajemen Perbankan*. Yogyakarta: BPFE.
- Lestari, C., Slamet, B., & Alipudin, A. (2019). Pengaruh CSR Terhadap Profitabilitas (Studi Empiris Pada Perusahaan Pertambangan Yang Terdaftar Di Bursa Efek Indonesia Periode 2013-2017). *Jurnal Online Mahasiswa (JOM) Bidang Akuntansi*, 1(1), 1-20.
- Lestari, D. (2016). *Pengaruh Corporate Social Responsibility Terhadap Return On Equity (Studi Kasus Pada Bank Negara Indonesia, Tbk Dan Bank Rakyat Indonesia, Tbk Tahun 2010-2014)*. Thesis. Universitas Pasir Pengaraian Rokan Hulu.
- Nistantya, D.S. (2010). *Pengaruh Corporate Social Responsibility Terhadap Profitabilitas Perusahaan (Studi Kasus Pada Perusahaan Perbankan yang Listing di Bursa Efek Indonesia tahun 2007 sampai dengan tahun 2009)*. Skripsi. Universitas Sebelas Maret. Surakarta.
- Nurlela, R., & Islahudin. (2008). Pengaruh Corporate Social Responsibility terhadap Nilai Perusahaan dengan Prosentase Kepemilikan Manajemen sebagai Variabel Moderating. (Studi Empiris Pada Perusahaan Yang Terdaftar di Bursa Efek Jakarta). *Simposium Nasional Akuntansi XI 3*, 23-26.



- Primayudhana, M.A. (2015). *Pengaruh Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) Terhadap Profitabilitas Pada Perusahaan Sektor Industri Dasar Dan Kimia Di Bursa Efek Indonesia*. Skripsi. Universitas Muhammadiyah Surakarta.
- Razak, L.A., Pasigai, M.A., & Khatimah, H. (2020). Penerapan Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) Terhadap Profitabilitas Perusahaan (Studi Kasus Pada Pt Bank Danamon Indonesia, Tbk). *Jurnal Ilmu Akuntansi*, 2(1), 53-61.
- Sari, K.C., & Azizah, D.F. (2019). Pengaruh CSR Terhadap Kinerja Keuangan Perusahaan (Studi Pada Sektor Agrikultur yang Terdaftar di Bursa Efek Indonesia Periode 2016-2018). *Jurnal Administrasi Bisnis*, 73(1), 178-186.
- Septiana, R.A., & Nur, E. (2012). Pengaruh Implementasi Corporate Social Responsibility Terhadap Profitabilitas Perusahaan (Studi pada Perusahaan Manufaktur yang Listing di Bursa Efek Indonesia Tahun 2007 Sampai 2009). *Jurnal Pendidikan Ekonomi dan Bisnis*, 4(2), 71-84.
- Sujarweni, V.W. (2014). *SPSS Untuk Penelitian*. Yogyakarta: Pustaka Baru Press.
- Sulistiyowati, A. (2018). *Pengaruh Corporate Social Responsibility (CRS) Terhadap Kinerja Keuangan Perusahaan Dan Return Saham (Studi Empiris Pada Perusahaan Pertambangan Yang Terdaftar Di Bursa Efek Indonesia Tahun 2011-2016)*. Essay. Universitas Islam Indonesia Yogyakarta.
- Tanod, K.N., Nangoi, G.B., & Suwetja, I.G. (2019). Pengaruh Penerapan CSR Terhadap Profitabilitas Perusahaan Manufaktur Di Bursa Efek Indonesia Tahun 2013-2017. *Jurnal Riset Akuntansi Going Concern*, 14(1), 101-109.
- Warda, R. (2013). *Pengaruh Penerapan Corporate Social Responsibility Terhadap Profitabilitas Pada Perusahaan Pertambangan Yang Tercatat Di Bursa Efek Indonesia*. Skripsi. Universitas Hasanuddin Makassar.
- Wibisono, Y. (2007). *Membedah Konsep & Aplikasi CSR: Corporate Social Responsibility*. Gresik: Fasco Publishing.
- Wijayanti, S., & Mutmainah, S. (2012). Pengaruh Penerapan Corporate Governance Terhadap Kinerja Keuangan Pada Perusahaan Perbankan Yang Terdaftar Di Bursa Efek Indonesia. *Diponegoro Journal Of Accounting*, 1(2), 1-15.
- Zulaika T & Sihombing, G. (2020). Pengaruh CSR Dan Profitabilitas Terhadap Nilai Perusahaan (Studi Empiris Pada Indeks Sri-KehatI yang terdaftar di BEI). *Jurnal Akuntansi dan Governance Andalas*, 2 (2), 135-165.

# Artikel Rozi, Ari Kuncara dan Wahyu\_IJEBMR

*by Wahyu Widarjo*

---

**Submission date:** 24-Apr-2021 11:34PM (UTC+0700)

**Submission ID:** 1568579194

**File name:** 6.\_Rozi,\_Ari\_Kuncara,\_dan\_Wahyu\_IJEBMR\_676.pdf (654.88K)

**Word count:** 4032

**Character count:** 22794

10  
**THE EFFECT OF THE IMPLEMENTATION OF CORPORATE SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY ON RETURN ON EQUITY: CASE STUDY OF STATE OWNED RAILWAY COMPANY IN INDONESIA**

Muh. Fathur Roji<sup>1</sup>, Ari Kuncu<sup>23</sup>, Widagdo<sup>2</sup>, Wahyu Widarjo<sup>3</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Master of Accounting Program, Faculty of Economics and Business,  
Universitas Sebelas Maret, Indonesia

<sup>2</sup>Accounting Study Program, Faculty of Economics and Business,  
Universitas Sebelas Maret, Indonesia

<sup>3</sup>Accounting Study Program, Faculty of Economics and Business,  
Universitas Sebelas Maret, Indonesia

**Abstract**

This study aims to see whether partnership funds and environmental development funds as CSR indicators can influence significantly on return on equity (ROE) on transportation service companies, namely PT. Kereta Api Indonesia (Persero), in the period of 2008-2019. Data is collected through annual reports of PT. Kereta Api Indonesia in the period of 2008–2019. The method of analysis is multiple linear regression analysis. The results of this study indicate that the partnership funds and community development funds are negative and significantly associated with ROE.

16

**Keywords:** corporate social responsibility, return on equity, transportation.

**1. Introduction**

In today's era, companies must be able to survive and be able to compete in applying the agreed business strategies. Companies can do business which in turn can provide benefits to the company and have a positive impact on the environment and society as part of the stakeholders. Community and its environment are two elements that have a competitive relationship related to generating the company's business, namely a relationship of mutual need and acceptance. Corporate social responsibility (CSR) is one form of activity that can have a positive impact on the company. CSR is a stage for an organization that voluntarily integrates views of the environment and social activities in its business operations, stakeholder interactions, which go beyond the duties and responsibilities of the organization in legal matters (Septiana and Nur, 2012). CSR is a form of financial and non-financial business as well as organizational responsibility for the impacts that can occur from the consequences of policies and activities that have been agreed upon and carried out by the organization, which of these impacts will be enjoyed by the community and the surrounding environment in the future.

In achieving its growth, the company will try its best to maintain its business differences in adding value to the company. Firm value is a concept that needs to be considered for investors considering that it is a measure against the market to assess the company as a whole (Nurlela and Islahuddin, 2008). The form of attention from the business world to prepare funds for CSR activities in a sustainable manner basically will bring many benefits to the business world itself.

39  
CSR can be used for new marketing media if the provision has followed the vision and mission of the organization and is also carried out on an ongoing basis, then the value of the organization will improve and customer loyalty will get better as well (Wijayanti and Mutmainah, 2012). Increasing customer loyalty, in the long run, will have an impact on the level of sales and the level of company profits will also increase. Handoyo (2010) states that the higher the profitability of a company, the higher the profit level achieved by the company and the higher the position of the company in using its assets.

PT. Kereta Api Indonesia (PT KAI) is one of the public transportation companies that have intensive CSR programs. PT KAI is a state-owned company that monopolizes rail transportation services in Indonesia. AS regulated by the BUMN Regulation No. Per-05/MBU/2007 regarding the Partnership Program of State-Owned Enterprises with Small Businesses and Community Development Program (SBCDP). PT KAI has CSR programs that provide benefits to the community and small-medium enterprises as well (see Figure 1). There are two main CSR programs, namely partnership programs, and community development programs. The partnership programs are such as providing soft loans to small and medium enterprises (SME), small and medium industries (SMI), and grants, while community development programs are such as donations for natural disasters, education or training, health improvement, religious facilities and infrastructure, public facilities and infrastructure, nature conservation, and social assistance for poverty alleviation. If the community receives benefits from its CSR program, PT KAI expects that the company's performance will also improve. However, to the best of the writer's knowledge, not many studies have tested it.

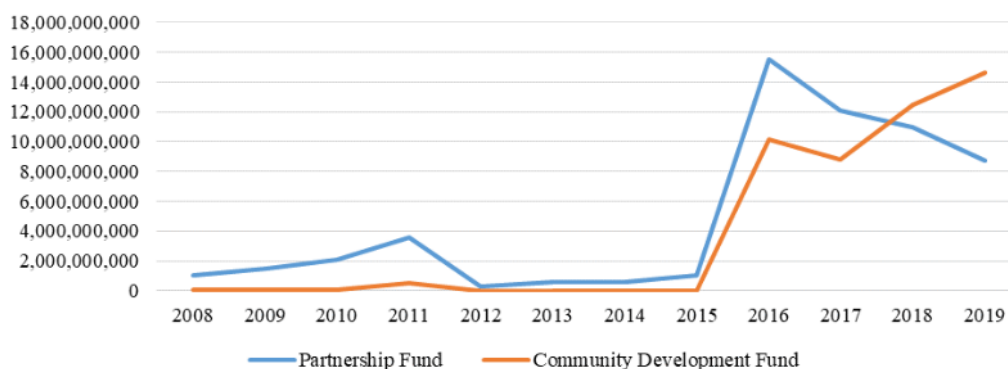


Figure 1 Partnership Fund, Community Development Fund, and ROE PT. KAI

46  
28  
Prior studies on the relationship between CSR and ROE indicate mixed results. Some studies that CSR does not have a significant effect on ROE such as Lestari (2016), Hadiyati (2018), and Jafar, Chalid, and Budianriani (2020). Nistasya (2010) reveals that CSR in the form of partnership funds and worker welfare funds have a positive and significant effect on ROE, whereas, CSR in the form of community development funds has a positive but not significant effect on ROE. On the other hand, some prior studies reveal that CSR has a significant effect on ROE, such as Kartini, Maiyarni and Tiswiyanti (2019), Caesara (2016), Primayudhana (2015),

Heryanto (2017), Sari and Azizah (2019), Lestari, Slamet and Alipudin (2019), Tanod, Nangoi and Suwetja (2019) and Zulaika and Sihombing (2020). The inconsistency of the results provides an opportunity to re-examine this issue.

In terms of the research object, most prior studies employ banking companies (Razak, Pasigai and Khatimah, 2020; Lestari, 2016; Hadiyati, 2018; Zulaika and Sihombing, 2020), mining (Jafar, Chalid, and Budiandriani, 2020; Lestari, Slamet and Alipudin, 2019), manufacturing companies (Caesara, 2016; Heryanto, 2017; Tanod, Nangoi, and Suwetja, 2019), agricultural companies (Sari and Azizah, 2019). Thus, there are no prior studies that examine transportation companies such as PT KAI that intensively doing CSR programs. Therefore, the objective of this study is to examine the effect of CSR of PT KAI on profitability.

## **14** **2. Literature Review and Hypotheses Development**

### **2.1. Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR)**

There are some definitions of CSR. Kotler and Nancy (2005) define CSR as a company's commitment to improving community welfare through good business practices and contributing a portion of the company's resources. CSR can have a form of corporate openness in maintaining moral values and upholding respect for employees, communities, and the environment (Wibisono, 2007). From a social responsibility perspective, companies can integrate CSR funds into operating costs and interactions of stakeholders with the community and the surrounding environment (Darwin, 2004). More firmly, Johnson and Johnson (2009) have defined that CSR is about how companies manage the business processes to produce an overall positive impact on society.

CSR can influence a good social picture for the community with good public clarity, such as transportation services. This is due to the openness and interaction of the surrounding community to form a sense of attachment to mutual care between the community and the company through community social activities. With the emergence of these activities, efforts have been made to make people very interested in caring and being part of the company, as consumers and investors (Sulistiyowati, 2018). Besides, to generate a profit, an organization must pay attention to the concern for the surrounding community and its environmental sustainability because an organization in its business organization, either directly or indirectly, will be an organization between one organization and one organization.

Bradshaw and Vogel (1981) state that there are 3 dimensions in the discussion of the scope of CSR, including: 1) corporate philanthropy is an effort to socialize an organization, in which this activity does not directly intersect with the company's main activities. This social activity can be realized in a special body, for example, a foundation which is a social activity, 2) corporate responsibility is an effort to realize an organization's sense of social responsibility when meeting profit targets and 3) corporate policy is an activity that is related between an organization and the government related to government regulations and policies that affect the organization and its surrounding community as a whole. Then Kotler and Lee (2005) divide CSR into six groups as follows (1) cause promotion, which is an organization preparing funds to support public awareness of social activities, (2) cause-related marketing, namely organizations preparing funds

for CSR based on the number of sales of their business products within a certain time, (3) corporate social marketing is an organization that prepares CSR funds for campaigns to change people's habits, such as health campaigns, love for a healthy environment, (4) corporate philanthropy, an organization that prepares CSR funds in the form of free donations/services to certain communities, (5) community volunteering, an organization preparing CSR funds to spur the spirit of entrepreneurship or local organizations and (6) socially responsible business practice, an organization that prepares CSR funds for community welfare in the business field.

### *2.1.1. Profitabilitas*

According to Kasmir (2012), profitability is the main objective expected of an organization is to get profit and maximize profit. Meanwhile, Fahmi (2012) states that profitability is the ratio of the effectiveness of managing the organization as a whole through feedback on profit levels to sales and investment. Another opinion from Warda (2013) has stated that the application of profitability ratios can be carried out by comparing several components listed in the financial statements for a certain period.

Kasmir (2012) states that there are several objectives of profitability ratios, including (1) to calculate or measure the profit obtained by the company in a certain period, (2) to assess the company's profit position from the previous year to the current year, (3) to assess the amount of profit net after-tax with own capital, (4) to assess the development of profit from time to time and then (5) to measure the productivity of all company funds used both loan capital and own capital.

### *2.1.2. Return On Equity (ROE)*

Kasmir (2012) has stated that the return on equity ratio is a ratio to measure the level of net profit after tax with its capital. Return On Equity (ROE) ratio has reviewed an organization using its resources to get a return on equity (Fahmi, 2012). This ratio is to measure and to compare profitability performance (Kuncoro and Suhardjono, 2012).

## *2.2 Hypotheses Decwkopmwnt*

### *CSR Affects the Partnership Fund*

CSR is a form of morally and economically corporate responsibility to the company's customers and it might have positive and negative impacts associated with the company's business activities. In maintaining the continuity of business processes, the company seek to approach the economic sector in the form of providing partnership funds to Micro, Small, and Medium Enterprises (MSME) and Small and Medium Industries (SMI). The provision of partnership funds is expected to provide prosperity and welfare for business people around the company environment. Several previous research results such as Kartini, Maiyarni, and Tiswiyanti (2019), Caesara (2016), Primayuhdana (2015), Heryono (2017), and Sari and Aziza (2019) have proven that providing company partnership funds will increase ROE. Therefore, the hypothesis in this study is as follows:

**H1:** Partnership fund has a significant effect on Return on Equity

### *CSR Affects the Community Development Fund.*

In addition to partnership funds, companies in providing CSR can also take the form of environmental development funds to residents near the company's location. Community development funds tend to be social, such as donations for religious facilities, sports, and village activities. From the provision of environmental development funds, it is hoped that the community<sup>32</sup> around the company can have a sense of concern in maintaining the security and continuity of the company's business processes. The more effective the provision of CSR funds, the higher the level of community care and participation towards the company. This condition is in line with the findings of Lestari, Slamet, and Alipudin (2019), Tanod, Nangoi, and S<sup>49</sup>vetja (2019), and Zulaika and Sihombing (2020) that environmental development funds have a significant effect on company ROE. Therefore<sup>16</sup>, the following hypothesis can be drawn:

H2: Community Development Fund has a significant effect on Return on Equity

In this study, the independent variable is CSR with indicators: partnership funds and community development funds. Meanwhile, the dependent variable is ROE.

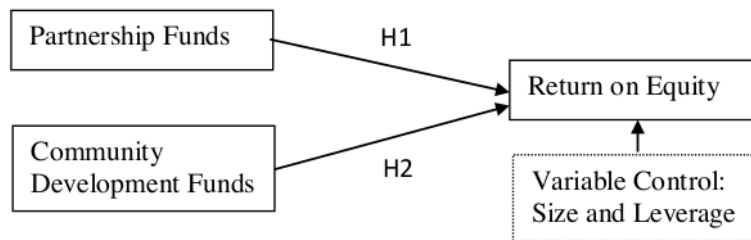


Figure 2. Research Framework

### 3. Research Method

#### Data

Researchers have chosen the transportation service company PT Kereta Api Indonesia (Persero) which has nine operational areas on the island<sup>38</sup> of Java and four regional divisions on the island of Sumatra. Data is taken by downloading from annual financial reports that have been published in 2008 – 2019 ([www.kai.id](http://www.kai.id)).

#### Method of Analysis

Method of analysis employs regression analysis The independent variables are partnership funds, environmental development funds, and control variables. Partnership<sup>21</sup> funds are funds used for community economic development efforts, such as loans, grants for Micro, Small, and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs), Small and Medium Enterprises (SME), and Cooperatives, while environmental development funds are funds used for the development of organizational social activities, such as donations and facilities for the construction of public facilities and infrastructure. Furthermore, the dependent variable is ROE as the proxy of profitability.

- 25 Formula:  $Y = a + b_1x_1 + b_2x_2 + b_3x_3 + b_4x_4 + e$
- Y = Return On Equity
- A = Constant
- b1, b2, b3, b4 = Regression coefficient
- x1 = Partnership fund
- x2 = Community development fund
- x3 = Ln Asset
- x4 = Leverage

36

#### 4. Results

##### 4.1. Descriptive Statistics

Table 1. Descriptive Statistic

Variable	Mean	Median	S.D.	Min	Max
Log_Partnership	21.6	21.3	1.35	19.5	23.5
Log_Community Development	20.0	20.1	3.30	15.8	23.9
Log_Total Aset	30.3	30.4	0.807	29.3	31.4
DER	1.06	1.20	0.465	0.401	1.59

Table 2. Correlation Matrix

Log_TotalAset	Log_Community Development Fund	Log_Partnership Fund	DER	
1.0000	0.6174	0.5590	0.6344	Log_Asset
	1.0000	0.9733	0.2993	Log_Community Development Funds
		1.0000	0.3007	Log_Partnership Funds
			1.0000	DER

Based on Table 1 above, it can be concluded that the results of data processing have shown that there are unique characteristics, namely the mean and median values of partnership funds and community development funds that have the same amount of around 20-21. This condition can be assumed that the expenditure of funds for corporate social responsibility activities in the form of partnership funds are relatively equal to community development funds. On the other hand, spending on partnership funds and community development funds is also assumed to have the same objectives and impact on the value of return on equity.



45

The results of the correlation matrix analysis in Table 2 explain that the correlation coefficient value between partnership funds and community development funds = 0.9733, so it can be concluded that the partnership funds expenditure has a very strong correlation because it lies between the value of 0.91-0.99 (Sujarweni, 2014:127). This finding can be used as the basis for the calculation of equation (1) which must be separated into two equations, namely the partnership fund equation and the community development fund equation.

#### 4.2. Hypotheses Testing

35 Table 3 presents the results of the analysis of Model 1 and Model 2. Model 1 is to examine the effect of community development funds on profitability, while Model 2 is to examine the effect of partnership funds on profitability. The F test of both models is significant. It means that both models are fit. Furthermore, the adjusted R-squared of both models is relatively high.

17

Table 3. Regression Results

Variable	Model 1		Model 2	
	Coefficient	p-value	Coefficient	p-value
Const	-531.821	0.0016 ***	-304.173	0.0136 **
Log_Community Development Funds	-1.01210e-09	0.0082 ***	-	-
Log_Partnership Funds	-	-	-2.47630	0.0505 *
Log_Asset	18.3883	0.0016 ***	12.3231	0.0091 ***
DER	-6.61477	0.2430	-1.34281	0.8022
F	20.22629	0.000431***	15.13637	0.001162***
Adjusted R-squared	0.780369		0.783137	

18

Notes: \*\*\*, \*\*, \* represents the level significance at 1%, 5%, and 10% respectively.

As can be seen in Table 3, the result of the analysis of Model 1 shows the t-count of partnership funds = -1.01210 and the p-value = 0.0082, so the partnership funds have a negative and significant effect on ROE. Similarly, the results of the analysis of Model 2 indicates that t count for community development funds = -2.47630, and the p-value = 0.0505. Therefore, it can be concluded that the environmental development funds have a negative and significant effect on ROE. The equation of each model is as follows:

$$\text{Model 1} \quad Y = -531.821 - 1.012x_2 + 18.388x_3 - 6.615x_4 + e$$

$$\text{Model 2} \quad Y = -304.173 - 2.476x_1 + 12.323x_3 - 1.343x_4 + e$$

## **5. Discussion**

Referring to the data from the test results in table 3 above that the effect of CSR is proxied by the partnership funds and environmental development funds applied by PT. Kereta Api Indonesia (Persero) on ROE for the period 2008–2019, it can be seen that partnership funds and environmental development funds partially have a negative and significant effect on ROE. This finding is in line with some prior studies (Kartini, Maiyarni and Tiswiyanti, 2019; Caesara, 2016; Primayudhana, 2015; Heryanto, 2017; Sari and Azizah, 2019; Lestari, Slamet, and Alipudin, 2019; Tanod, Nangoi, and Suwetja, 2019; Zulaika and Sihombing, 2020). In contrast, Lestari (2016), Hadiyati (2018), Jafar, Chalid, and Budianriani (2020), and Aliyah et al (2020) argue that CSR does not have a significant effect on profitability. The type of sample and proxy of CSR activities might contribute to the mixed findings.

Although the nominal expenditures for community development funds and partnership funds are relatively large, community development funds influence with a higher level of significance than partnership funds. It might that the community development funds are allocated to the activities that are more social and less related to the main business of the PT KAI, such a donation for natural disaster victims, educational and/or training aid, medical improvements, development of Public Facilities and Infrastructure aid, worship facilities aid, natural conservation aid and social donation for poverty alleviation.

## **6. Conclusion and Suggestion**

The results of this study indicate that the CSR funds in form of partnership funds and environmental development funds allocated by PT KAI show a negative and significant effect on company performance. PT KAI as a state-owned company must carry out CSR activities as a form of social responsibility to the community. However, the negative influence of social activities on profitability indicates that indirect resource allocation to increase company performance may result in decreased company performance. PT KAI should be more careful in determining its CSR activities, namely by choosing activities that have a direct or indirect impact on company performance.

The study has several limitations. First, this study focuses on one transportation company, so the findings could not be generalized. Further study may employ several transportation companies. Second, this study examines the effect of CSR activities of PT KAI on its profitability in the same period. In fact, the effect of CSR will occur in a long period, for example, 2-3 years later. Thus, further study might examine the long term effect of CSR activities on profitability.

## **References**

- Bradshaw, T.F., & Vogel, D. (1981). *Corporations and their critics: issues and answers to the problems of corporate social responsibility*/edited by Thornton Bradshaw and David Vogel. New York: McGraw-Hill.
- Caesara, P.E. (2016). Hubungan Pengungkapan CSR dengan Profitabilitas dan return Saham\_Studi Perusahaan Manufaktur Yang Terdaftar di BEI Tahun 2010-2013. Skripsi. Universitas Sanata Dharma Yogyakarta.

- Darwin, A. (2004). *Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR), Standards & Reporting*. National Seminar of Soegijapranata Catholic University.
- Fahmi, I. (2012). *Analisis Kinerja Keuangan*. Bandung: Alfabeta
- Hadiyati, R. (2018). *Pengaruh Program Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) Terhadap Profitabilitas Bank Muamalat Indonesia*. Essay. Institut Agama Islam Negeri Bengkulu.
- Handoko, H. (2010). *Manajemen Personalia dan Sumber Daya Manusia, Second edition*. Yogyakarta: BPFE UGM.
- Heryanto, R. (2017). *Pengaruh CSR Terhadap Profitabilitas Perusahaan (Studi Empiris pada Perusahaan Manufaktur yang Terdaftar di BEI Periode 2014-2015)*. Universitas Diponegoro Semarang.
- Jafar, A.N., Chalid, L., & Budiandriani. (2020). Pengaruh Tanggung Jawab Sosial Perusahaan terhadap ROA dan ROE Pada Perusahaan Pertambangan yang Terdaftar di BEI. *Jurnal Ilmu Ekonomi*, 3(3), 114-119.
- Johnson, D. W., & Johnson, R. T. (2009). An Educational Psychology Success Story: Social Interdependence Theory and Cooperative Learning. *Educational Researcher*, 38(5), 365-379.
- Kartini, P.T., Maiyarni, R., & Tiswiyanti, W. (2019). Pengaruh ROA, ROE dan Ukuran Perusahaan Terhadap Corporate Social Responsibility Disclosure. *Jurnal Riset Akuntansi dan Keuangan*, 7(2), 343-366.
- Kasmir. (2012). *Analisis Laporan Keuangan*. Jakarta: Rajagrafindo Persada.
- Kotler, P., & Lee, N. (2005). *Corporate Social Responsibility: Doing the Most Good for Your Company and Your Cause*. New Jersey: John Wiley & Sons.
- Kuncoro, M., & Suhardjono. (2012). *Manajemen Perbankan*. Yogyakarta: BPFE.
- Lestari, C., Slamet, B., & Alipudin, A. (2019). Pengaruh CSR Terhadap Profitabilitas (Studi Empiris Pada Perusahaan Pertambangan Yang Terdaftar Di Bursa Efek Indonesia Periode 2013-2017). *Jurnal Online Mahasiswa (JOM) Bidang Akuntansi*, 1(1), 1-20.
- Lestari, D. (2016). *Pengaruh Corporate Social Responsibility Terhadap Return On Equity (Studi Kasus Pada Bank Negara Indonesia, Tbk Dan Bank Rakyat Indonesia, Tbk Tahun 2010-2014)*. Thesis. Universitas Pasir Pengaraian Rokan Hulu.
- Nistantya, D.S. (2010). *Pengaruh Corporate Social Responsibility Terhadap Profitabilitas Perusahaan (Studi Kasus Pada Perusahaan Perbankan yang Listing di Bursa Efek Indonesia tahun 2007 sampai dengan tahun 2009)*. Skripsi. Universitas Sebelas Maret. Surakarta.
- Nurlela, R., & Islahudin. (2008). Pengaruh Corporate Social Responsibility terhadap Nilai Perusahaan dengan Prosentase Kepemilikan Manajemen sebagai Variabel Moderating. (Studi Empiris Pada Perusahaan Yang Terdaftar di Bursa Efek Jakarta). *Simposium Nasional Akuntansi XI 3*, 23-26.

- Primayudhana, M.A. (2015). *Pengaruh Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) Terhadap Profitabilitas Pada Perusahaan Sektor Industri Dasar Dan Kimia Di Bursa Efek Indonesia*. Skripsi. Universitas Muhammadiyah Surakarta.
- Razak, L.A., Pasigai, M.A., & Khatimah, H. (2020). Penerapan Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) Terhadap Profitabilitas Perusahaan (Studi Kasus Pada Pt Bank Danamon Indonesia, Tbk). *Jurnal Ilmu Akuntansi*, 2(1), 53-61.
- Sari, K.C., & Azizah, D.F. (2019). Pengaruh CSR Terhadap Kinerja Keuangan Perusahaan (Studi Pada Sektor Agrikultur yang Terdaftar di Bursa Efek Indonesia Periode 2016-2018). *Jurnal Administrasi Bisnis*, 73(1), 178-186.
- Septiana, R.A., & Nur, E. (2012). Pengaruh Implementasi Corporate Social Responsibility Terhadap Profitabilitas Perusahaan (Studi pada Perusahaan Manufaktur yang Listing di Bursa Efek Indonesia Tahun 2007 Sampai 2009). *Jurnal Pendidikan Ekonomi dan Bisnis*, 4(2), 71-84.
- Sujarweni, V.W. (2014). *SPSS Untuk Penelitian*. Yogyakarta: Pustaka Baru Press.
- Sulistiyowati, A. (2018). *Pengaruh Corporate Social Responsibility (CRS) Terhadap Kinerja Keuangan Perusahaan Dan Return Saham (Studi Empiris Pada Perusahaan Pertambangan Yang Terdaftar Di Bursa Efek Indonesia Tahun 2011-2016)*. Essay. Universitas Islam Indonesia Yogyakarta.
- Tanod, K.N., Nangoi, G.B., & Suwetja, I.G. (2019). Pengaruh Penerapan CSR Terhadap Profitabilitas Perusahaan Manufaktur Di Bursa Efek Indonesia Tahun 2013-2017. *Jurnal Riset Akuntansi Going Concern*, 14(1), 101-109.
- Warda, R. (2013). *Pengaruh Penerapan Corporate Social Responsibility Terhadap Profitabilitas Pada Perusahaan Pertambangan Yang Tercatat Di Bursa Efek Indonesia*. Skripsi. Universitas Hasanuddin Makassar.
- Wibisono, Y. (2007). *Membedah Konsep & Aplikasi CSR: Corporate Social Responsibility*. Gresik: Fasco Publishing.
- Wijayanti, S., & Mutmainah, S. (2012). Pengaruh Penerapan Corporate Governance Terhadap Kinerja Keuangan Pada Perusahaan Perbankan Yang Terdaftar Di Bursa Efek Indonesia. *Diponegoro Journal Of Accounting*, 1(2), 1-15.
- Zulaika T & Sihombing, G. (2020). Pengaruh CSR Dan Profitabilitas Terhadap Nilai Perusahaan (Studi Empiris Pada Indeks Sri-KehatI yang terdaftar di BEI). *Jurnal Akuntansi dan Governance Andalas*, 2 (2), 135-165.

# Artikel Rozi, Ari Kuncara dan Wahyu\_IJEBMR

## ORIGINALITY REPORT

22%

SIMILARITY INDEX

16%

INTERNET SOURCES

11%

PUBLICATIONS

9%

STUDENT PAPERS

## PRIMARY SOURCES

1	Submitted to Mancosa Student Paper	2%
2	www.jasamarga.com Internet Source	1%
3	Submitted to Segi University College Student Paper	1%
4	Submitted to Universitas Jenderal Soedirman Student Paper	1%
5	Alan T. Wang, Anlin Chen. "The Causes and Consequences of Stock Pledging by Controlling Shareholders: The Case of Taiwan", Emerald, 2020 Publication	1%
6	Submitted to University Of Tasmania Student Paper	1%
7	jois.eu Internet Source	1%
8	Submitted to essex Student Paper	1%

9	Submitted to UCSI University Student Paper	1 %
10	eprints.undip.ac.id Internet Source	1 %
11	Martha Fani Cahyandito. "Coupling Corporate Social Responsibility into Millennium Development Goals is a Mere Wishful Thinking?", Journal of Management and Sustainability, 02/29/2012 Publication	1 %
12	Submitted to Wesley Institute Student Paper	1 %
13	Ferdinand Salonna, Jitse P van Dijk, Andrea Madarasova Geckova, Maria Sleskova, Johan W Groothoff, Sijmen A Reijneveld. "Social inequalities in changes in health-related behaviour among Slovak adolescents aged between 15 and 19: A longitudinal study", BMC Public Health, 2008 Publication	<1 %
14	coek.info Internet Source	<1 %
15	eprints.umm.ac.id Internet Source	<1 %
16	media.neliti.com Internet Source	<1 %

17	<a href="http://www.macrothink.org">www.macrothink.org</a> Internet Source	<1 %
18	<a href="http://ro.ecu.edu.au">ro.ecu.edu.au</a> Internet Source	<1 %
19	Dihin Septyanto, Ikhwan Maulid Nugraha. "The Influence of Enterprise Risk Management, Leverage, Firm Size and Profitability on Firm Value in Property and Real Estate Companies Listed on the Indonesian Stock Exchange in 2016-2018", KnE Social Sciences, 2021 Publication	<1 %
20	<a href="http://www.oapen.org">www.oapen.org</a> Internet Source	<1 %
21	<a href="http://www.jilcanada.com">www.jilcanada.com</a> Internet Source	<1 %
22	<a href="http://administrasibisnis.studentjournal.ub.ac.id">administrasibisnis.studentjournal.ub.ac.id</a> Internet Source	<1 %
23	<a href="http://ejbmr.org">ejbmr.org</a> Internet Source	<1 %
24	<a href="http://eprints.uny.ac.id">eprints.uny.ac.id</a> Internet Source	<1 %
25	<a href="http://fr.scribd.com">fr.scribd.com</a> Internet Source	<1 %
26	<a href="http://www.thestar.com.my">www.thestar.com.my</a>	

<1 %

27

DESSY ISFIANADEWI, TEZZA ADRIANSYAH ANWAR. "IMPLEMENTATION OF THE CORPORATE SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY PROGRAM: SHOPEE FOR THE BAMBOO COMMUNITY OF PRINGGODANI", JOURNAL OF BUSINESS STUDIES AND MANGEMENT REVIEW, 2019

Publication

<1 %

28

L A Razak, Ismail, Ishak, M Yamin, A Syah. "Factors affecting the corporate social responsibility disclosure (Case study at PT. Semen Tonasa)", IOP Conference Series: Earth and Environmental Science, 2019

Publication

<1 %

29

Lindiawati Lindiawati. "The implementation of corporate social responsibility in Indonesian banking industry", Pressacademia, 2019

Publication

<1 %

30

Yaima Yiri Antelo González, Daniel Alfonso Robaina, Desislava M. Dechkova, Jorge Marx Gómez. "Chapter 37 Corporate Social Responsibility in Approach to Business Reality: Case Study with Cuban Enterprises", Springer Science and Business Media LLC, 2011

Publication

<1 %



31	conferences.unusa.ac.id Internet Source	<1 %
32	docplayer.net Internet Source	<1 %
33	Submitted to iGroup Student Paper	<1 %
34	islamicmarkets.com Internet Source	<1 %
35	ursula-schinzal.com Internet Source	<1 %
36	www.cribfb.com Internet Source	<1 %
37	Kamaliah Kamaliah. "Disclosure of corporate social responsibility (CSR) and its implications on company value as a result of the impact of corporate governance and profitability", International Journal of Law and Management, 2020 Publication	<1 %
38	Sinta Ayu Kelana, Ramdany Ramdany. "PENGARUH PENGUNGKAPAN CSR TERHADAP KINERJA KEUANGAN PT. ASAHIMAS FLAT GLASS TBK", JURNAL AKUNTANSI, 2020 Publication	<1 %
39	amos.ugm.ac.id Internet Source	<1 %

40	<a href="http://anzdoc.com">anzdoc.com</a> Internet Source	<1 %
41	<a href="http://ejournal.unitomo.ac.id">ejournal.unitomo.ac.id</a> Internet Source	<1 %
42	<a href="http://es.scribd.com">es.scribd.com</a> Internet Source	<1 %
43	<a href="http://journal.uin-alauddin.ac.id">journal.uin-alauddin.ac.id</a> Internet Source	<1 %
44	<a href="http://mafiadoc.com">mafiadoc.com</a> Internet Source	<1 %
45	<a href="http://prizrenjournal.com">prizrenjournal.com</a> Internet Source	<1 %
46	<a href="http://www.mdpi.com">www.mdpi.com</a> Internet Source	<1 %
47	<a href="http://www.moodlemonkey.com">www.moodlemonkey.com</a> Internet Source	<1 %
48	<a href="http://www.sail.co.in">www.sail.co.in</a> Internet Source	<1 %
49	Zaki Fakhroni, Irwansyah Irwansyah. "The effect of local own-source revenue and balancing funds on regional expenditures: A study of East Kalimantan regional expansion", Jurnal Perspektif Pembiayaan dan Pembangunan Daerah, 2019 Publication	<1 %

50

"Balancing Development and Sustainability in Tourism Destinations", Springer Science and Business Media LLC, 2017

Publication

<1 %

---

51

moam.info

Internet Source

<1 %

---

Exclude quotes Off

Exclude matches Off

Exclude bibliography On

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

Judul Jurnal Ilmiah (Artikel) : The Effect of the Implementation of Corporate Social Responsibility on Return on Equity of State Owned Railway Company in Indonesia

Penulis Jurnal Ilmiah : Muh. Fathur Roji, Ari Kuncara Widagdo, Wahyu Widarjo

Identitas Jurnal Ilmiah : a. Nama Jurnal : International Journal of Economics, Business and Management Research

b. Nomor ISSN : 2456-7760

c. Volume, Nomor, Edisi : 5, 2, Februari 2021

d. Penerbit : Alicon Publications

e. DOI artikel (jika ada) :-

Kategori Publikasi Jurnal Ilmiah (beri  $\checkmark$  pada kategori yang tepat) :

Jurnal Ilmiah Internasional

Jurnal Ilmiah Nasional Terakreditasi

Jurnal Ilmiah Nasional Tidak Terakreditasi

Hasil Penilaian Validasi :

No	Aspek	Uraian/Komentar Penilaian
1	Indikasi Plagiasi	Hasil cek turnitin 22%. Tidak ada indikasi plagiasi, karena tingkat kemiripan dengan sumber primer yang tertinggi adalah 2%.
2	Linearitas	Topik karya ilmiah sesuai dengan bidang ilmu akuntansi

Hasil Penilaian Peer Review :

Komponen yang Dinilai	Nilai Maksimal Jurnal Ilmiah			Nilai Akhir yang Diperoleh
	Internasional	Nasional Terakreditasi	Nasional Tidak Terakreditasi	
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
a. Kelengkapan unsur isi Jurnal (10%)	2			2
b. Ruang lingkup dan kedalaman pembahasan (30%)	6			6
c. Kecukupan dan kemutakhiran data / informasi dan metodologi (30%)	6			6
d. Kelengkapan unsur dan kualitas penerbit (30%)	6			5
<b>Total = (100%)</b>	<b>20</b>			<b>19</b>
e. Kontribusi Pengusul Sebagai : Anggota Penulis Koresponden/Co-author : Co-Author Urutan Author : 2 Jumlah Anggota : 2 Prosentase : (20%) (20% * 20)	4			
<b>TOTAL NILAI (0.2 * 19)</b>	<b>3.8</b>			

**Komentar/Ulasan Peer Review**

Karya ilmiah sudah memenuhi kriteria sebagai publikasi pada jurnal internasional.

**Catatan Penilaian Artikel oleh Reviewer :**

**1. Kesesuaian dan Kelengkapan unsur isi jurnal :** Karya ilmiah sudah memenuhi semua unsur kelengkapan yang sesuai dengan standar publikasi di jurnal internasional.

**2. Ruang lingkup dan kedalaman pembahasan :** Ruang lingkup penelitian sudah sesuai dengan bidang keilmuan penulis, yaitu akuntansi. Artikel tersebut menganalisis pengaruh aktivitas tanggung sosial terhadap return on equity pada perusahaan kereta api di Indonesia. Fenomena dan celah riset sudah dijelaskan dengan baik dan didukung hasil riset sebelumnya yang relevan. Hasil penelitian dan pembahasan sudah dijelaskan dengan runtut dan sistematis. Pembahasan dalam artikel juga tidak hanya sebatas hasil analisis statistik saja, tetapi juga menjelaskan implikasi hasil penelitian secara teoritik dan praktik.

**3. Kecukupan dan kemutakhiran data/informasi dan metodologi :** Data yang digunakan sudah up to date dan representatif. Metode analisis data yang digunakan sudah tepat dan sesuai dengan tujuan penelitian.

**4. Kelengkapan unsur dan kualitas terbitan :** Hasil penelusuran di website jurnal menunjukkan bahwa jurnal tersebut layak dikategorikan jurnal internasional. Hal ini terbukti dari editor dan reviewer yang berasal dari berbagai negara. Para penulis artikel di jurnal tersebut juga berasal dari berbagai negara.

Surakarta, 5 Januari 2022.

Reviewer



**Prof. Drs. Djoko Suhardjanto, M.Com.(Hons)., Ph.D., Ak**  
NIP. 196302031989031006

Unit Kerja : Fakultas Ekonomi dan Bisnis

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

Judul Jurnal Ilmiah (Artikel) : The Effect of the Implementation of Corporate Social Responsibility on Return on Equity of State Owned Railway Company in Indonesia  
 Penulis Jurnal Ilmiah : Muh. Fathur Roji, Ari Kuncara Widagdo, Wahyu Widarjo  
 Identitas Jurnal Ilmiah : a. Nama Jurnal : International Journal of Economics, Business and Management Research  
 b. Nomor ISSN : 2456-7760  
 c. Volume, Nomor, Edisi : 5, 2, Februari 2021  
 d. Penerbit : Alicon Publications  
 e. DOI artikel (jika ada) :-

Kategori Publikasi Jurnal Ilmiah (beri  $\checkmark$  pada kategori yang tepat) :

Jurnal Ilmiah Internasional  
 Jurnal Ilmiah Nasional Terakreditasi  
 Jurnal Ilmiah Nasional Tidak Terakreditasi

Hasil Penilaian Validasi :

No	Aspek	Uraian/Komentar Penilaian
1	Indikasi Plagiasi	Hasil cek turnitin 22%. Tidak ada indikasi plagiasi.
2	Linearitas	Topik karya ilmiah sesuai dengan bidang ilmu akuntansi.

Hasil Penilaian Peer Review :

Komponen yang Dinilai	Nilai Maksimal Jurnal Ilmiah			Nilai Akhir yang Diperoleh
	Internasional <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Nasional Terakreditasi <input type="checkbox"/>	Nasional Tidak Terakreditasi <input type="checkbox"/>	
a. Kelengkapan unsur isi Jurnal (10%)	2			2
b. Ruang lingkup dan kedalaman pembahasan (30%)	6			5
c. Kecukupan dan kemutakhiran data / informasi dan metodologi (30%)	6			6
d. Kelengkapan unsur dan kualitas penerbit (30%)	6			5
<b>Total = (100%)</b>	<b>20</b>			<b>18</b>
e. Kontribusi Pengusul Sebagai : Anggota Penulis Koresponden/Co-author : Co-Author Urutan Author : 2 Jumlah Anggota : 2 Prosentase : (20%) (20% * 20)	4			
<b>TOTAL NILAI (0.2 * 18)</b>	<b>3.6</b>			

### Komentar/Ulasan Peer Review

Karya ilmiah sudah memenuhi kriteria sebagai publikasi pada jurnal internasional.

### Catatan Penilaian Artikel oleh Reviewer :

**1. Kesesuaian dan Kelengkapan unsur isi jurnal :** Karya ilmiah sudah memenuhi semua unsur kelengkapan yang sesuai dengan standar publikasi di jurnal internasional.

**2. Ruang lingkup dan kedalaman pembahasan :** Ruang lingkup penelitian sudah sesuai dengan ruang lingkup jurnal. Topik penelitian tentang CSR dan ROE sudah sesuai dengan bidang ilmu akuntansi. Pembahasan hasil penelitian sudah dijelaskan dengan runtut dan sistematis. Pembahasan hasil penelitian juga sudah didukung dengan literatur yang relevan dengan topik penelitian. Implikasi riset juga sudah dijelaskan dengan baik di artikel.

**3. Kecukupan dan kemutakhiran data/informasi dan metodologi :** Data penelitian sudah memenuhi unsur kecukupan dalam analisis data statistik. Selain itu data yang digunakan juga sudah mutakhir. Teknik sampling dan definisi operasional serta pengukuran variabel sudah dideskripsikan dengan baik. Metode dan teknik analisis data sudah tepat dan sesuai dengan tujuan penelitian.

**4. Kelengkapan unsur dan kualitas terbitan :** Publisher jurnal merupakan lembaga yang kredibel. editor dan reviewer yang berasal dari berbagai negara. Para penulis artikel di jurnal tersebut juga berasal dari berbagai negara. Artikel yang dipublikasi di jurnal tersebut belum memiliki DOI.

Surakarta, 6 Januari 2022.

Reviewer 2



**Dr. Eko Arief Sudarsono, M.Si., Ak**

NIP. 196112311988031006

Unit Kerja : Fakultas Ekonomi dan Bisnis