The Effect of Fundamental Factors on Corporate Social Responsibility in Property and Real Estate Companies in ISSI 2016-2020

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Abstract: This study aims to analyze the fundamental factors of property and real estate companies in 2016-2020 in the Indonesian sharia stock index (ISSI), which consists of liquidity (CR), profitability (ROA), company size (CR), leverage (DER) influential or whether or not to corporate social responsibility (CSR). In this study, panel data analysis was used to find the best model, namely the Common Effect Model (CEM), Fixed Effect Model (FEM), Random Effect Model (REM) with purposive sampling method in order to obtain data in accordance with predetermined categories with data originating from 15 selected property and real estate companies that report corporate social responsibility and financial summary in the annual report and sustainability report that have been registered with ISSI in the 2016-2020 period. The results of this study simultaneously show that all independent variables, namely firm size (SIZE), profitability (ROA), liquidity (CR), leverage (DER) have a significant influence on CSR. Meanwhile, partially the firm size variable has a positive and significant effect on CSR and the leverage, profitability and liquidity variables do not have a positive and significant effect on CSR.

Keywords: *CSR, ROA, SIZE, DER, and CR.*

Introduction

With the development of development and technology in the current era of globalization, it will lead to a lot of very competitive business competition, thus encouraging companies to pursue as much profit as possible regardless of the surrounding environmental conditions. With the emergence of an imbalance between employees, the company and the environment can hinder the development of the company itself. So to maintain this, the company must have a sense of social responsibility to the environment. This is because the operational activities of the company, either indirectly or directly, will have an impact on current environmental conditions. Corporate social responsibility is an obligation that requires companies to not only be faced with an obligation that only relies on the value of the company (corporate value) which is practiced in its financial condition (financial). But basically corporate responsibility must also pay attention to the environment and social community. Companies that used to focus on making profit, now have to pay more attention to people's welfare and preserve nature (planet).

In Indonesia, the implementation of CSR for companies is no longer done voluntarily after the emergence and implementation of Law no. 40/2007 concerning Limited Liability Companies Article 74 (2007) requires companies in Indonesia to report their social responsibility.. And special again, in paragraph 1 of the Law, it is explained to companies whose operational activities are related to natural resources, it is mandatory to carry out social and environmental responsibility activities. But basically does not rule out the possibility for other companies whose operational activities do not have a relationship with natural resources to also conduct CSR. In general, all companies urgently need CSR as part of the company's activities because it affects the company's reputation. The main benefit for the

company is to be able to publicize to the general public that the company also cares and participates in aspects of environmental sustainability, the welfare of the company's employees and the community. Thus, the perceived impact of the company's operations will be beneficial both to the company's internals, but also to the company's externals.

Various impacts of corporate activities that damage nature make the world's population aware that the amount of natural resources owned is very limited so that countries in the world draft rules based on sustainable development by involving corporate activities must use efficient resources so that they can be sure that they are still available in the long term for future generations. In addition, the company's operational activities must also pay attention to social aspects if natural damage due to the company's production will get a negative impact that will trigger protests and community conflicts with the company (Santoso, 2016). To avoid social conflict, the application of Corporate Social Responsibility needs to be done and reported on the Annual Report or corporate website, especially on property and real estate companies whose businesses are directly related to nature, namely land and buildings and surrounding communities.

According Manurung (2008) and Hadi (2011) n general, prospective investors in assessing the company's performance to make decisions and as a consideration in investing can be seen from the company's financial statements on the company's website and the Indonesia stock exchange (IDX). But in the recent decade, CSR disclosures began to attract exclusive attention from various parties, especially investors. So that makes companies vying to report Corporate Social Responsibility because it can convince shareholders (investors) to invest in their companies. Corporate social responsibility is needed because it will support the company's operational activities based on the company's fundamental factors, including the size of the company, liquidity, leverage, and profitability to show the level of risk borne by investors who invest so as to ensure further related to the operational conditions of the company whether profitable or not..

The objects used in this study consist of property and real estate sector companies in Indonesia in 2016-2020. Property and real estate company is a company whose operational activities in the field of building, land or land and other facilities and infrastructure as a complement. In Indonesia, the field of property and real estate includes investments that promise the general public because with the increasing number of residents, the needs of land and shelter are increasing, especially if you look at land and house prices that tend to increase every year. Property and real estate companies are among the sectors that experienced tremendous growth after the monetary crisis by showing the impact on the country's economic growth at the end of this decade It is starting to be characterized by the emergence of hospitality, office and residential development and the increasing number of real estate in major cities (Prihantini, 2009)

Theoretical Foundation

Theory of Legitimacy

The legitimacy theory states that the company must be confident that the operational activities carried out must be in accordance with the limits and follow the norms that have been applied in the community where the company is located or operating. Basically, the legitimacy theory focuses on the company's relationship with society and is an important thing that will be used in social and environmental disclosure. Broadly speaking, it can be explained about the legitimacy of the company in the eyes of stakeholders have a factor in improving the image and reputation of the company (Hadi, 2011). So that with the disclosure of corporate social responsibility in the company's annual report, legitimacy not only has the goal to seek profit alone but in the long term will maintain the existence of the company.

Stakeholder Theory

Stakeholder theory can be interpreted that any individual or group can influence and influence the level of achievement of a company or organization that includes creditors, shareholders, related governments, distributors, foreign governments, local communities, suppliers, consumers, business partners, mass media and distributors. Stakeholder theory aims at designing various methods used to organize relationships in groups used with mature and strategic techniques. Sustainability of life in a company

depends on how much support is obtained from stakeholders so that it will affect the performance of the company.

Stakeholder theory can be used when the process of making a decision by applying directly to the Corporate social responsibility program so that it is useful to provide welfare to the community, consumers and employees and establish harmonious friendship between the company and the environment (Saleh, Mustaruddin, Zulkifli, & Muhamad, 2010). Companies must direct in identifying stakeholders who are considered quite influential and important in society. If you look at the correlation of corporate social responsibility disclosure has a very important value, because it will be used by stakeholders to conduct a thorough evaluation of the extent of the company's activities in performing in accordance with stakeholder direction, so it is necessary for corporate accountability for every corporate social responsibility activity that will be carried out.

Agency Theory

Agency theory is a theory that has a correlation between two parties, namely the agent as the party who manages the company's operations and the principal as a person who owns the company and both parties are bound by a mutually agreed contract. In the operational activities of the company the agent as a party who conducts management and decision-making activities while the principal or owner serves as the party that carries out the evaluation on the company information obtained.

Corporate Social Responsibility

Corporate social responsibility (CSR) is a process in the disclosure of information about the environmental and social influence of the operational activities of a company or entity to stakeholders and communities. CSR is carried out by the company as one of the company's commitments to contribute to improving the quality of life to be better to those who have relationships and interests in the company. CSR disclosures to companies are usually displayed through a report called Sustainability Reporting, which is a report on policies in various aspects such as economic, social, environmental, corporate operational activities and organizational performance based on the concept of sustainable development (Anggraini, 2006).

The implementation of *corporate social responsibility* in the company can be applied with a priority scale based on the level of availability of company resources. In general, there are no standards or practices that require how far companies go in implementing CSR, but there are several points that are a reference of CSR performance through *content analysis methods* by converting various company information that are qualitative into numbers or quantitative so that it can be used as data and then processed through statistical calculations and then obtained results in the form of total numbers that present the number of disclosures in a person. the report. One form of measurement of CSR performance through *the global reporting initative* (GRI) handle/guideline is a form of organization that provides a variety of frameworks of CSR reports that can be applied by all types of companies in various countries. Csr disclosure is measured using CSRDI *(Corporate social responsibility Disclosure Index)* based on gri G4 *(Global Reporting Initiatives)* indicator which contains disclosure items with 78 indicators including environmental, and economic.

Profitabilitas

Profitability is basically the level of ability of the company over a period of time, in the sustainability of the company it must be in a condition that has an advantage. The ratio of profitability is also used to find out how effective the management of the company by management (Syahyunan, 2015). Profitability is a factor for management to be flexible and free to report its forms of social accountability to investors. A high level of profitability ratio will force managers to report detailed information such as discretion and freedom of accountability for all social programs, the manager basically has to convince investors of the profitability of his company.

Leverage

Leverage is described as the relationship between capital and debt that a company has. This ratio provides an informational picture of how high the company will be financed with debt compared to the capital it has. Companies that have a high level of leverage (debt to equity ratio) describe the composition of the amount of debt that is higher than the amount of equity so that it will have an impact on the greater the burden of the company to the lender or creditor. While for companies with low levels of leverage, the assets are financed with their own capital rather than debt. Therefore, the level of corporate leverage shows how much financial risk the company (Sajekti & Priyadi, 2019).

Company Size

The size of the company indicates the level of total assets that a company already has. In general, the size of the company consists of three categories, namely large firm (large company), medium firm (medium company) and small firm (small company). To find out how big the size of the company can be known the amount of assets, total labor and sales level. If the size of the company is getting bigger, then the disclosure of information i.e. corporate social responsibility will be wider that will be published because the public and investors will certainly oversee related to every activity of the company.

Liquidity

Liquidity is the ability of a company to pay financial obligations when it is billed. A company can be called liquid if it has the ability to pay obligations in the short term and if the company is unable to pay its obligations it is also called liquidity. Companies that have a strong liquidity ratio level will expose social information in providing *good news* for parties such as investors and the public to improve the company's image (Aulia Arif & Wawo, 2016).

Previous Research

Research conducted by Sari, Suzan, & Budiono (2017) and Munsaidah, Rita, & Supriyanto (2016) showed that profitability has a significant and positive influence on disclosure from corporate social responsibility. The results of the study are inversely proportional to Subara & Saragih (2020) and Maulana & Yuyetta (2014) on profitability has no effect on CSR.

Research conducted by Indraswari & Atika (2015), Sari et al. (2017), Usada (2017) dan Munsaidah et al. (2016) also showed the results of the size of the company positively and significantly affect CSR. This research is inversely proportional to the research of Zulhaimi & Nuprianti (2019) and Rukmana, Hendri, & Rismansyah (2020) shows the size of the company has no significant effect on CSR.

The results of research by Purba & Yadnya (2015), Wahyuningsih & Mahdar (2018) leverage has a significant positive effect on the development of CSR. This is inversely proportional to research by Usada (2017) and Octarina, Majidah, & Muslih (2018) which states that leverage does not have a significant influence on CSR.

Research conducted by Rosyadi (2015) and Fauziah & Asyik (2019) shows that liquidity has a significant effect on CSR. This result contradicts indrasari research Indrasari (2016) and Rahayu (2016) which showed liquidity had no significant effect on CSR.

From the difference in research is very interesting to be studied more deeply related to fundamental factors that affect CSR.

Hypothesis Development

Effect of Profitability on CSR

Profitability is the profit obtained by the company based on the size of a company's performance. In the theory of legitimacy the level of high profitability indicates the development of the company towards a better direction that describes how well managed from the management of the company, so that if the higher a level of profitability owned, then it tends to be greater disclosure from CSR done. According Sari, Suzan, & Budiono (2017) in his research showed results that profitability has a significant and

positive influence on corporate social responsibility. In addition, the research Munsaidah, Rita, & Supriyanto (2016) also presented the same results as the study. From the results of the explanation so that the hypothesis to be proposed is:

H1: Corporate profitability has a positive and significant influence on Corporate Social Responsibility.

Effect of Leverage on CSR

Leverage is a ratio level that measures the amount of assets financed with debt. In stakeholder theory, the level of high leverage will open wider the company's information to stakeholders in order to provide confidence and eliminate doubts about the strength of the company, because companies with high debt ratio levels will more widely publish information in meeting the needs of their creditors. According to the results of Purba & Yadnya (2015), Wahyuningsih & Mahdar (2018) shows leverage has a positive and significant influence on CSR. From the results of the explanation, it can be concluded that the hypothesis is:

H2: Corporate leverage has a positive and significant influence on Corporate Social Responsibility.

Effect of Company Size on CSR

A company's size is a level of scale classified according to a measure of how small the company's level is in terms of total assets, capital and employees, which describes the company's condition. Companies that have a large size level will make investors interested in investing their capital so as to pay more attention to the company. This happens because a large company has the tendency to have good company operational conditions. The greater the size level of a company will also make the wider csr disclosures reported, because the public will certainly oversee the impact carried out by the company in its operational activities. The size of the company is generally related to the theory of the agency that shows the higher the level of the company, the level of cost from the agency that arises will be greater as well. In theory, companies that have a large size cannot be separated from outside pressure, so CSR will inevitably be widely disclosed. According to research conducted by Indraswari & Atika (2015), Sari et al. (2017), Usada (2017) and Munsaidah et al. (2016) shows the size of the company has a positive and significant influence on CSR. Based on this explanation, the proposed hypothesis is:

H3: The size of the Company has a positive and significant influence on Corporate Social Responsibility.

Effect of Liquidity on CSR

Liquidity ratio has the goal of estimating the level of financial ability of a company in fulfilling commitments from financial payments and liabilities in the short term. In the theory of legitimacy, a high liquidity ratio indicates the confidence of the company's strength is directly related to the high CSR level. This is because the strong financial ratio factor of the company will have a tendency to display more information than companies that have a weaker financial ratio condition. According to the results of rosyadi research Rosyadi (2015), Fauziah & Asyik (2019) liquidity has a positive and significant influence on CSR disclosure. From the results of the explanation, the hypotheses that can be concluded are:

H4: Liquidity has a positive and significant influence on Corporate Social Responsibility.

Based on background, previous research and hypotheses that have been proposed, the model of this study can be described in the figure below:
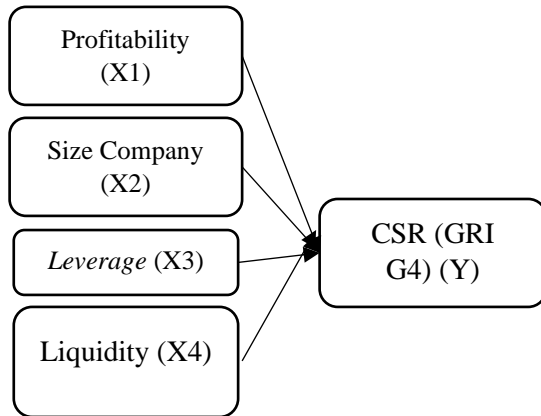
Figure 1. Research Framework

Research Methods

Population and Sample

In this study for the population used, namely using property and real estate companies that have been listed in the Indonesian Sharia Stock Index (ISSI) in the period 2016-2020. As for the sample used using the method of Non Probability Sampling: Purposive Sampling which has the purpose in obtaining a representative sample based on criteria that have been determined to fit the researcher's goals.

Method of Collecting Data

In this study, the data used by Yakni used secondary data. Meanwhile, the data collection method was obtained through the company's website and the official website of the Indonesia Stock Exchange (IDX). The data is data from 15 selected property and real estate companies from the population that reported corporate social responsibility and financial overview in annual report and sustanaibility report of Property and real estate companies registered with ISSI in the period 2016-2020.

Variable Operational Definition

Dependent Variable

The dependent variable used in this study is the disclosure of corporate social responsibility (CSR) which is measured using the Corporate Social Responsibility Index (CSRI) based on indicators from the Global Reporting Initiative (GRI) G4. CSRI measurement is carried out by comparing the total disclosures reported by the company with the total indicators in the GRI G4 calculation. The calculation is carried out using a scoring value, where out of every 78 CSR indicators on the research instrument, a score of 1 will be given if it is reported, and a value of 0 if it is not reported (Hanifa, Abi, Cahaya, & Fitra, 2016). The indicators will cover 13 aspects, energy, 7 aspects, community involvement, 29 aspects of occupational health and safety, 10 aspects, and 2 general areas. The CSRI calculation formula is as follows:

$$CSR\sum \frac{\sum xip}{np}$$

Keterangan:

CSRIp : CSR Index companies p.
$\sum xip$: The number of item scores, 1 = if item i is disclosed; 0 = if item i is not disclosed.
np : Number of disclosure items p, np = 78

Variabel Independen

The independen variables that are used consist of:

Profitability

The profitability of a company shows how much the company's level of business in obtaining profits over a period of time. In the study in calculating probability using the value of return on asset (ROA) which interprets how much net profit is obtained from the entire amount of wealth of the company. The ROA formula is:

$$ROA = \frac{Net\ Profit\ after\ Tax}{Total\ Assets} \times 100\%$$

Leverage

Leverage ratio is the ratio that is used to assess how far a company can use the funds it has borrowed. This ratio is used by calculating the amount of assets financed by the company's creditors. The formula used (Brigham & Houston, 2001):

$$Debt\ to\ Equity = \frac{Total\ Liability}{Total\ Capital}$$

Company Size

Company size is a measure of the size of a company by looking at various aspects. In this study, the size of the company is calculated by transforming the amount of the company's assets into the form of the natural logarithm. The number of assets converted in the logarithm aims to equalize the number with the value of other variables because the number of company assets is relatively high compared to other variables in this study. The company size ratio formula used is:

SIZE = logN (Total Company Assets)

Liquidity

The liquidity ratio has the aim of estimating a business from the company's finances in meeting the level of obligations in the short term and the form of commitments in financial payments. This variable is calculated by the Current Ratio which is formulated as follows:

$$CR = \frac{Current\ Asset}{Current\ Liabilities}$$

Analysis Technique

This study uses panel data analysis which is a composition between time series and cross section data. In analyzing panel data, the method of common effect, fixed effect, and random effect is used and the classical assumption test is used on the selected model. The analytical tool used is using the Eviews 9 application. In general, the equation model obtained is as follows:

CSR = = a + βROAit + βDERit + βUPit + βCRit + eit

Keterangan:
a   = Konstanta
β   = Koefisien regresi
ROAit = Return On Assets of company i in year t
DERit = Debt to Equity Ratio of company i in year t
UPit   = Company Size i in year t
CRit   = Curent Ratio company i in year t
eit   = Effect of other variables (epsilon) or (error term)

Research and Discussion Results

Panel Data Analysis

In the data analysis panel begins by testing the model specification using three types of approaches, namely Common Effect Model (CEM), Fixed Effect Model (FEM), Random Effect Model (REM). The following table test results the estimated model that has been done.

Table 1. Test Model Specifications

Variabel	CEM	FEM	REM
ROA (X1)	-0.088	-0.012	-0.188
SIZE (X2)	0.0145*	0.111***	0.054
DER (Ln X3)	0.039***	0.025*	0.027***
CR (X4)	0.007**	0.001	0.002**
C	0.129	-2.693	-0.993
N	75	75	75
R-Squared	0.333	0.900	0.336
Adjusted R-Squared	0.295	0.868	0.298

Description:*** $p < 0,01$; ** $p < 0,05$; * $p < 0,10$.
Source: processed using Eviews 9.

Common Effect Model (CEM)

The results of the estimated test model on the Common Effect Model (CEM) approach, namely by looking at the results of coefficients, constants, R-squared and adj-squared. In the CR coefficient with results below the significance value of 0.01 or smaller than 1 percent while in the DER coefficient with the results of a significance of 0.05 or smaller than 5% and the coefficient of size with a value below 0.10 or 10%. The R-squared level model is 0.333 or as much as 33%. While the adj-squared value is 0.295 or as much as 29%.

Fixed Effect Model (FEM)

The results of the model estimation test on the Fixed Effect Model (FEM), on the Size coefficient with the results below the significance value of 0.01 or smaller than 1 percent and the DER coefficient with the results below the significant value of 0.10 or 10%. The R-squared level of the FEM model is 0.900 or as much as 90%. While the adj-squared value is 0.868 or as much as 87%.

Random Effect Model (REM)

The results of the estimation test model on the Random Effect Model (REM), by looking at the results of coefficients, constants, R-squared and adj-squared. In the DER coefficient with the results of the value below the significance value of 0.01 or smaller than 1 percent and the CR coefficient with the results below the significant value of 0.05 or 5%. The R-squared level on the brakes is 0.336 or 34%. While the adj-squared value is 0.298 or 30%.

From the results of testing the estimated model that has been conducted, the chosen chosen variable to find out how much the influence of each independent variable on the disclosure of Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR).

The Best Model Selection Test

After conducting regression results in the next model, researchers will test the best model selection:

Chow Test

Table 2. Chow Test

Effects Test	Statistic	d.f	Prob.
Cross-section Chi-square	148.6598	14	0.0000

Source: Processed using Eviews 9.

The results of the Chow test in the table above show that the probability of cross section is 0.0000 or <0.05 so this result rejects H0 (receiving H1) which means the selected model is FEM (Fixed Effect Model).

Hausman Test

Table 3. Hausman Test

Test Summary	Chi-Sq. Statistic	Chi-Sq. d. f.	Prob.
Cross-section random	17.432	4	0.0025

Source: processed using Eviews 9.

From the results of the Hausman test that has been carried out can know the probability value obtained is 0.0025 smaller than the level of significance of 5% (0.0016 <0.05), so it can be concluded that the results obtained from this test are receiving H1 (refuse H0), so the selected model is FEM (Fixed Effect Model).

Table 4. Fixed Effect Model (FEM)

	C	ROA	SIZE	DER	CR
Koefisien	-2.69	-0.12	0.11	0.02	0.00
Prob	0.00	0.336	0.00	0.05	0.57
R-Squared		0.900			
Adj R-Squared		0.868			
Prob (F-statistic)		0.000			

Source: Processed using Eviews 9.

$$CSR_{it} = -2.963 - 0.012\ ROA_{it} + 0.111\ SIZE_{it} + 0.024\ DER_{it} - 0.001\ CRI_{it}$$

Description :

CSR = Corporate Social Responsibility
ROA = Return on Asset
SIZE = Company Size
DER = leverage
CR = Liquidiry
αo = Konstanta

Classic Assumption Test

Multikollinearitas Test

The multicollinearity test is done aimed at knowing whether a selected regression model there is a relationship between each independent variable. The results of the multicollinearity test are attached in the table below:

Table 5. Multikollinearitas Test

	ROA	SIZE	DER	CR
ROA	1.00	-0.00	-0.44	0.11
SIZE	-0.00	1.00	0.47	-0.16
DER	-0.44	0.47	1.00	-0.59
CR	0.11	-0.16	-0.59	1.00

Source: Processed using Eviews 9.

From the results of the multicollinearity test that has been carried out indicate that all variable coefficients are smaller than the correlation matrix of 0.8 so that all independent variables can not have multicollinearity problems.

Heteroscedasticity test

Heteroscedasticity tests are used to test the regression model whether the inequality between variants of the residual of one observation to other observations. In this heteroscedasticity test using the Glejser test method on. The following are the results of the heteroscedasticity test that has been done:

Tabel 5. Uji Heteroskedastisitas

Variabel	Prob.
ROA	0.5099
SIZE	0.4092
DER	0.6072
CR	0.9173

Source: Processed using Eviews 9.

From the results of the heteroscedasticity test that has been carried out, it can be known the probability value of each variable> 0.05 so that data can be concluded that the data is free from heteroscedasticity problems.

Hypothesis Testing

F Test

In the results of the selected model test, Fixed Effect Model (FEM), with the value of the probability of f (F-statistics) of 0.0000 smaller than alpha ($0.0000 < 0.05$). Then this result can be concluded that the independent variable variables of ROA, Size, DER, CR simultaneously affect the CSR variable.

Determination Coefficient

Based on the estimation results that have been done, it is known that the value of adjusted r-squared is 0.868. That is, the independent variable variable ROA, Size, DER, CR is able to explain the dependent variable, namely CSR by 87% and the remaining 13% is explained by other variables outside the model.

t Test

Effect of Profitability on CSR

Based on the test results made partially in the ROA variable, the probability value of 0.336 (meaning 0.336 is greater than the significance level of 0.05) with a regression coefficient of -0.12. These results indicate that H0 is accepted (rejecting H1) so it can be concluded that ROA does not affect CSR in property and real estate companies in ISSI in 2016-2020. So if there is an increase in profitability, it will not provide an increase in CSR.

Effect of Leverage on CSR

Based on the results tested by a portion of DER, the probability value of 0.056 (meaning 0.056 is smaller than the significance level of 0.05) with a regression coefficient of 0.024. These results indicate that H1 is accepted (rejecting H0) and some der has a significant influence on CSR in property and real estate companies in ISSI 2016-2020. So if there is an increase in 1% leverage, it will increase CSR.

Effect of Company Size on CSR

Based on the results of the test that has been partially carried out with the size variable, the value of the probability of 0,000 (meaning 0,000 is smaller than the significance level of 0.05) with a regression coefficient of 0.111. These results indicate that H0 is accepted (rejecting H1) and partially Size does not have a significant influence on CSR in property and real estate companies in ISSI 2016-2020. So that if there is an increase in the size of a company of 1%, it will give a 11% increase in CSR.

Effect of Liquidity on CSR

Based on the results tested partly on the cr variable, the probability value of 0.5760 (meaning 0.5760 is greater than the significance level of 0.05) with a regression coefficient of 0.00236. These results indicate that H0 is accepted (reject H1) so it can be concluded that liquidity does not affect CSR in property and real estate companies in ISSI in 2016-2020. So if there is an increase in liquidity, it will not provide an increase in CSR

Result

Based on the testing that has been carried out, the selected model results are using the Fixed Effect Model (FEM) approach, it can be concluded that the results of the analysis of variables that affect the CSR include:

1. Returns of assets (ROA) or profitability do not have a significant effect on corporate social responsibility (CSR). This is contrary to the proposed hypothesis so that companies that have a good level of profitability are not determined to apply corporate social responsibility (CSR) widely because the company is basically more concerned with profits. In addition, the company will lose competitive if it carries out corporate social responsibility (CSR) because it must provide additional costs to reveal this and the company also feels not mandatory to provide disclosure of corporate social responsibility (CSR) because there will be no effect on compensation and benefits they get. This was supported by previous studies by Subara & Saragih (2020), Maulana & Yuyetta (2014) which showed return on assets (ROA) did not have a significant positive effect on CSR.

2. Debt in equity (DER) or leverage has a positive and significant influence on corporate social responsibility (CSR). It supports the proposed hypothesis so that the large leverage level will make the CSR disclosure value increase. In his theory, a company that has a higher leverage ratio shows a high form of agency costs so that it can disclose further information. These results are in line with the research Purba & Yadnya (2015), Wahyuningsih & Mahdar (2018) which shows when leverage rises it will affect CSR.

3. The size or size of the company has a positive and significant influence on corporate social responsibility (CSR). This is in accordance with the proposed hypothesis so that companies that have great assets will be the center of attention for the community and the government because it considers CSR disclosure into something very compared to companies that have small assets. In addition, companies that have large assets have problems from larger agents so that they have more trends for share ownership. These results are supported by previous research by Maulana & Yuyetta (2014) serta Dewi & Sedana (2019)

4. The current ratio (CR) or liquidity property and real estate companies have no positive and significant influence on corporate social responsibility (CSR). This is not in accordance with the hypothesis mentioned so that the size of the level of liquidity has no effect on CSR. Basically the company that has low level liquidity will focus on paying its obligations or debt compared to doing CSR. Whereas for companies with high liquidity, the company has good financial performance so it

feels not to report CSR in annual reports because it does not affect investor confidence. This is supported by research Anindita & Indrasari (2016) and Rahayu (2016).

Conclusion

This study aims to determine the fundamental factors of property and real estate companies in the Indonesia Terms Stock Index (ISSI) in 2016-2020 which affect the disclosure of corporate social responsibility (CSR). Based on the results and discussions that have been obtained, it can be concluded that:

1) Based on the test results F with 0.000 <0.05 shows the independent variable, namely ROA, size, DER, CR simultaneously affects the dependent variable, namely CSR.
2) Based on the adjustable r-squared value of 0.8750. That is, the variable variables of the ROA independent variables, Size, DER, CR are able to explain the dependent variable, namely CSR by 88% and the remaining 12% is explained by other variables outside the model.
3) Return on Asset (ROA) or profitability Some do not have a significant effect on CSR
4) Debt to Equity (DER) or leverage Some have a positive and significant influence on CSR
5) SIZE or company size has a positive and significant influence on CSR
6) The current ratio (CR) or liquidity does not have a positive and significant effect on CSR

Limitations

This research has limitations or disadvantages so that it is a suggestion for future researchers to take topics that are in harmony with this research, the advice is:

1) There is no detailed information from corporate social responsibility (CSR) in the Company's annual report, making the emergence of subjectivity of researchers, so that for future advice is expected to use more than 1 researcher in measuring the CSR level
2) In further research is expected to be able to monitor the company's website so that it can obtain more information about CSR measurements.

Reference

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