

The Influence of Strategic Resources Based View and Corporate Social Responsibility on Economic Development Programs in Central Sulawesi Mediated by Community Development



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ABSTRACT: The purpose of this study was to examine the direct effect of strategic resource base view and corporate social responsibility on economic development programs and the direct influence of community development on economic development programs and the indirect effect of strategic resource base view and corporate social responsibility on economic development programs mediated by the community. development. The model used in this study is to test the hypothesis by using the method of the Structural Equation Model (SEM). The software used for structural analysis is LISREL 8.80. Data were collected from a sample of 110 respondents who were deemed sufficient to represent the population. In taking the sample used a survey technique that is the entire population is used as a research sample. The findings of this study are that there is a direct strategic resource base view and corporate social responsibility on economic development programs and a direct influence of community development on economic development programs as well as indirect effects of strategic resource base view and corporate social responsibility on economic development programs mediated by community development. The seven hypotheses proposed were all proven to be accepted. Community Development plays a very important role as a mediation in improving the Strategic Resource Base View and Corporate Social Responsibility for the Economic Development Program. The limitation in this study is to take the results of previous studies from references above 5 years and sourced from several researchers in Indonesia and quantitative research and the data collection process takes place in a short time with a limited number of respondents. The implications of the results of this study are that there is a positive influence of Strategic Resource Base View and Corporate Social Responsibility on Community Development and has implications for the Economic Development Program.

KEYWORDS: Strategic Resource Base View, Corporate Social Responsibility, Community Development, Economic Development Program

1. INTRODUCTION

In order to coordinate and ensure that Recovery and Development can run Better, Safer and sustainably, the Master Plan for Recovery and Rebuilding is prepared jointly by cross-Ministerial and Government Institutions, including the Ministry of National Development Planning/Bappenas, Ministry of Public Works and Public Housing (PUPR), Ministry of Agrarian and Spatial Planning/National Land Agency, National Disaster Management Agency (BNPB), Ministry of Energy and Mineral Resources (ESDM), Meteorology, Climatology and Geophysics Agency (BMKG), and Geospatial Information Agency (BIG). This master plan was prepared by the Recovery and Development Coordination and Assistance Team (KAPP) for the Post-Disaster Region of Central Sulawesi. This Master Plan contains policy directions and macro strategies which will then be developed into the Action Plan for the Rehabilitation and Reconstruction of the Post-Disaster Region of Central Sulawesi. The Action Plan is developed by the local government (district/city) accompanied by the Central Sulawesi Post-Disaster KAPP Team. It will accommodate more detailed directions on rehabilitation and reconstruction.

The Master Plan for the Recovery and Redevelopment of Post-Disaster Areas in Central Sulawesi Province is intended to ensure that Recovery and Development can run Better, Safer and Sustainable, within the Disaster Risk Reduction Framework, based on the strategies: 1) Internalization of Risk Reduction in the Development Framework sustainable development at the central and regional levels, 2) Reducing the level of vulnerability to disasters by improving the quality of life of people in post-disaster areas, through accelerating the completion of rehabilitation and reconstruction of post-natural disaster areas, and 3) Increasing the capacity of the government, local governments and communities in disaster management. The objectives of disaster management are 1. To plan the reconstruction of post-disaster affected areas based on disaster risk. 2. Prepare a recovery plan

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and development of regional infrastructure, economic and socio-cultural aspects of the community in the affected area. 3. Coordinate financing, cooperation and institutional plans to implement programs/activities.

The role of government in the economic development of a country is important in economic thinking. Through various policies related to the public sector, the government has an important role in encouraging economic growth. Economic growth, for example, is driven by government policies that seek to invest and attract investors, encourage technological development, or produce/educate the workforce needed by the labor market (Hamid 1999).

Initially, development economists only recognized the government's role as providing social overhead capital or infrastructure to facilitate economic development (Krueger 1990). However, subsequent developments gave birth to ideas that emphasized the need for the government to intervene more broadly in economic planning to solve certain problems, and not just provide economic infrastructure. So that what distinguishes the thinking of economists is the extent to which the government's role in influencing the economy.

The importance of the growth of the public sector to the development of a country is a topic of interest for researchers to find effective tools and methods in the management of public sector organizations. One of them is the issues of strategic management of public organizations and their solutions in increasing the efficiency of local government in a dynamic government environment. Strategic resource based view is one of the stages of the solution implemented. Strategic resource based view focuses on the organization's internal structure, resources, and good capabilities in facing a challenge (Mlicka 2014).

The government, in this case the local government, has an important role in the development of non-market community economic development interventions. The success of community economic development depends on the support received from the government so it is necessary to analyze the influence of government policies on community economic development. The government needs to continuously find ways to improve policies related to community economic development. Government budgets are often influenced by strict regulations, making it difficult for communities to make choices, and reducing the effectiveness of community economic development (Fernandez 2005).

The political climate also influences the government in making policies by involving the private sector more than public participation. Meanwhile, community economic development requires a balance between economic and social progress. When too much concentration on the economy, the goal of community economic development turns into business development, so that social improvement is not achieved. This results in not achieving job skills, creating job opportunities, developing sectoral relations and community independence, so that community economic development is not well targeted (Fernandez 2005).

Changes in the level of public awareness raise new awareness about the importance of implementing what we know as Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR). This understanding provides a guideline that the corporation is no longer an entity that only cares about itself so that it is alienated or alienated from the community environment where they work, but a business entity that is obliged to make cultural adaptations to its social environment.

Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) is the theoretical basis of the need for a company to build harmonious relationships with the local community. Theoretically, CSR can be defined as the moral responsibility of a company to its strategic stakeholders, especially the community or community around its work area and operations. CSR views the company as a moral agent. With or without the rule of law, a company must uphold morality. The parameter of a company's success from a CSR perspective is the promotion of moral and ethical principles, namely achieving the best results, without harming other community groups. One of the moral principles that is often used is the golden rule, which teaches that someone or a party should treat others the way they want to be treated. That way, companies that work by prioritizing moral and ethical principles will provide the greatest benefit to society (Daniri 2008).

Based on what is described above, the formulation of the problem in this research is as follows: Is there any influence of Strategic Resource Based View on the Economic Development Program? Is there any influence of Corporate Social Responsibility on the Economic Development Program? Is there any influence of Strategic Resource Based View on Community Development? Is there any influence of Corporate Social Responsibility on Community Development? Is there any influence of Community Development on the Economic Development Program? Is there any influence of Strategic Resource Based View on Economic Development Program mediated by Community Development? Is there any influence of Corporate Social Responsibility on the Economic Development Program mediated by Community Development. The research objectives include analyzing the influence of Strategic Resource Based View on the Economic Development Program, analyzing the influence of Corporate Social Responsibility on the Economic Development Program, analyzing the influence of Strategic Resource Based View on Community Development, analyzing the influence of Corporate Social Responsibility on Community Development, analyzing the influence of Community Development on the Economic Development Program, analyze the influence of the Strategic Resource Based View on

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the Economic Development Program mediated by Community Development and analyze the influence of Corporate Social Responsibility on the Economic Development Program mediated by the Community

2. LITERATURE REVIEW

a. Strategic Resource Based View

Resource based theory is a theory that explains the company's performance will be optimal if the company has a competitive advantage so that it can generate value for the company. Competitive advantage is something that is inherent in a company and is difficult for other companies to imitate. Competitive advantage is obtained by utilizing and managing its resources properly. In terms of the resources owned by the company, resource based theory believes that the company is a collection of capabilities in managing these resources (Penrose, 1959). Resources are all owned and controlled by the company, both assets, individual capabilities of employees, knowledge of technology, organizational processes, and useful information to implement company strategies so as to increase company efficiency and effectiveness.

The theory of resources-based view of the firm (hereinafter abbreviated as RBV theory) is a theory that emerged towards the 1990s in the field of strategic management. This RBV theory tries to explain why in the same industry there are companies that are successful while many are not. According to Barney (1991), the success or failure of a company will be largely determined by the strengths and weaknesses that exist within the company's internal, not its external environment, assuming heterogeneity of resources within the company; and some resources within the firm are difficult to copy or inelastic in supply (Ferreira et al., 2011).

The essence of RBV theory is competitive advantage, when a company has unique resources that are difficult to imitate by its competitors or according to Powers & Hahn (2004, p.44) are superior resources which are then processed through good company capabilities, the company will be able to achieve competitive advantage. advantage which will then lead to superior performance (Ferreira et al., 2011).

The definition of Firm Resource Resources is defined by Wernerfelt (1984) as those tangible and intangible assets tied semi-permanently to the firm (Lo, 2012). Understanding resources according to Wernerfelt (1984) above can be categorized into two things, namely the first is an asset, both tangible and intangible. This means that resources are the 'treasures' of the company, both tangible - such as factories, vehicles, machinery and intangible - such as the company's brand, company reputation, expertise possessed by employees, both of which are semi-permanently bound to the company. The meaning of being semi-permanently bound is that most of the resources in general can be transferred to other parties, especially resources that will be transformed into company products.

Another definition of resources which at first glance looks a bit different is put forward by Amit & Schoemaker (1993) who state resources as stocks of available factors that are owned or controlled by the firm (Carmeli & Tishler, 2004). Ownership and control of resources in the definition of Amit & Schoemaker, according to the author, does not mean that the company is able to own and fully control all of its resources, because certain resources cannot be fully owned and controlled by the company, skilled workforce.

In general, firm resources consist of two categories, namely tangible resources – which consist of tangible resources that are generally entered into the company's books, such as factories, land, vehicles, raw materials, and machinery - and intangible resources - which consist of resources that intangible and rather difficult to include in the company's books, such as employee skills, company culture, organizational structure, perceptions of all members of the organization and processes that occur within the organization (Jardon & Martos, 2012).

The combination of these two types of resources plays an important role for the survival and growth of the company, because without one of these resources, it is impossible for a company to emerge, because it is impossible for a product to be successfully produced and then marketed. But even so, in an effort to create a competitive advantage that will lead to high company performance, many experts argue that only intangible resources can make it happen, because only intangible resources are difficult to imitate or in other words intangible resources are strategic resources, especially in the current intellectual era (Durst, 2011).

This opinion is reinforced by Suraj & Bontis (2012) which states that these intangible assets are more capable of creating added value for companies that ensure the achievement of competitive advantage. This added value creation is made possible by several characteristics of intangible resources that are difficult for company competitors to imitate, such as their scarcity. Meanwhile, on the other hand, tangible resources usually fail to meet the necessary conditions to become a critical factor for the creation of a competitive advantage, namely: value, heterogeneity, scarcity, durability, imperfect mobility, cannot be replaced and difficult to imitate (Cater & Cater, 2009)

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b. Corporate Social Responsibility

The concept of Corporate Social Responsibility is actually not a foreign thing at this time and has become a certain commitment for every company to be responsible for the environment and the surrounding community. According to Suharto (2007: 16), Corporate Social Responsibility is a business operation that is committed not only to increasing company profits financially, but also to the socio-economic development of the region in a holistic, institutionalized and sustainable manner.

According to The World Business Council for Sustainable Development in (Rahman, 2009: 10) defines Corporate Social Responsibility as a business commitment to contribute to sustainable economic development, working with company employees, the employee's family, the local (local) community and society as a whole in order to improve the quality of life. In another sense, corporate social responsibility is the company's obligation to formulate policies, make decisions and carry out actions that provide benefits to the community.

A more comprehensive view of Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) is put forward by Carroll in the theory of the corporate social responsibility paradigm. According to him, corporate responsibility can be seen based on four levels (economic, legal, ethical and philanthropic) which are one unit. To fulfill economic responsibilities, a company must generate profit as the foundation to maintain its existence and develop. This economic responsibility is the desire and primitive of the company as a business organization to fulfill profit (profit).

According to Sen and Bhattacharya quoted by Muhajir, there are six main things that are included in Corporate Social Responsibility, namely: a. Community support, including support for education, health, arts and other programs; b. Diversity, is a company policy not to discriminate between consumers and prospective workers in terms of gender (gender), physical (disability) or into certain races; c. Employee support, in the form of protection for workers, incentives and awards as well as work safety guarantees; d. Environment, creating a healthy and safe environment, managing waste properly, creating environmentally friendly products and so on; e. Non-U.S operations, the company is responsible for providing equal rights for the world community to have the opportunity to work, among others, by opening factories abroad; f. Product, the company is obliged to make products that are safe for health, do not cheat, conduct research and product development in a sustainable manner and use packaging that can be recycled.

The implementation of Corporate Social Responsibility is regulated in Law Number 40 of 2007 Limited Liability Companies (UUPT) article 74 concerning the obligations of Corporate Social Responsibility for Limited Liability Companies (PT), namely: 1. social and environmental responsibility; 2. The social and environmental responsibility as referred to in paragraph (1) is the company's obligation which is budgeted and calculated as the company's expense, the implementation of which is carried out with due observance of compliance and fairness; 3. Companies that do not carry out the obligations as referred to in paragraph (1) are subject to sanctions in accordance with the provisions of laws and regulations; 4. Further provisions regarding social and environmental responsibilities are regulated by government regulations.

c. Economic Development Program

In general, community economic development is a collection of collective processes carried out to improve people's welfare (Loxley 1985). Community economic development is defined based on two perspectives. Fontan refers to a 'liberal development' approach as opposed to Swack and Manson's more 'progressive' approach. The previous definition referred to the combined efforts of business and government to stimulate and/or sustain business thereby creating jobs. Different definitions of the business approach and the approach that emphasizes community involvement often appear in the literature. The origin of this dichotomy is based on opposing views on the causes of poverty. One group believes that social conditions improve only after economic opportunities are offered while the other group believes there is no point in improving short-term job opportunities in communities of strong social order, and doubts that economic opportunities are offered equally across society.

Regardless of the definition, it is necessary to understand the importance of economic and social factors in community economic development. Community economic development does not only refer to economic indicators. In fact, the economy as the main stream of development refers to three main goals, namely: 1) increasing the distribution of basic commodities, including food, shelter, health, and shelter 2) improving living standards through increasing income, education, cultural values, and humanity 3) enhance individual social and economic opportunities, thereby releasing slavery and human misery (Todoro 2000).

Economic growth as a process of increasing output from time to time is an important indicator to measure the success of a country's development (Todaro, 2005). Therefore, the identification of various influencing factors including investment, labor, inflation, and government spending becomes interesting to study more deeply.

GRDP growth, as a measure of regional economic growth, cannot be separated from the role of government spending in the public service sector. According to Barro, the contribution of productive spending will have a positive effect on economic

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growth and vice versa for unproductive spending will have a negative effect on economic growth (in Purbadharmaja, 2006). Government spending in the explanation of the previous sentence that the government must really use the budget/funds to increase economic growth in each region. Regional government expenditures are measured from the total routine expenditures and development expenditures allocated in the regional budget. The greater the productive local government expenditure, the greater the level of the economy of a region (Wibisono, 2005).

Economic growth is defined as the development of activities in the economy which causes goods and services produced in society to increase and the prosperity of society to increase (Sukirno, 2000). So economic growth measures the achievement of the development of an economy. From one period to another the ability of a country to produce goods and services will increase.

d. Community Development

Community development is defined as an effort to help community groups have a voice and influence on issues that concern their lives so that their interests can be accommodated (Pitchford and Henderson, 2008). Batten (1974) argues that community development seeks two kinds of changes that can improve the condition of the community: 1) improving the environment by providing important services at the local, regional and national levels such as the construction of clinics that provide health services and schools that provide services. education, and 2) making changes in human beings so that their abilities develop to improve their own circumstances, for example by increasing the capacity to organize their communities in fighting for what is in their interests.

Community development or in Indonesian is known as community development. Community development has two syllables, namely development and community, both of which have independent definitions. To understand the concept of community development, the most important first step can be started by understanding the concept of community itself.

Christensen and Robinson (1989) cited by Robinson and Green (2011) view community development as a group of people working together in a societal setting on a common decision to initiate a process of change in their economic, social, cultural and environmental conditions.

Community development is a planned evolution of all aspects of people's lives (economic, social, environmental and cultural). Community development is a process in which community members come together to take collective action and find solutions to common problems (Frank and Smith, 1999).

Referring to the definitions above, in general, community development focuses on processes to assist communities in solving their problems together. In the same context, community development is a collective action for a result (results) and outcomes (outcomes) empowerment of a community (community empowerment).

According to McEwen, community development studies were first introduced to Aboriginal communities in Manitoba in the late 1950s by Jean H. Lagasse. As director of Community Development Services, Jean H. Lagasse led a three-year study of the living conditions of the Manitoba Aboriginal people. Lagasse believes that community development in Manitoba should focus on two basic issues, namely the main emphasis of community development in Manitoba includes economic development and social organization. In addition, health, welfare, and education will not be achieved without improving economic and social conditions.

The progress of the central regions depends on pre-existing economic conditions. For example, community development is achieved when there are job opportunities thanks to the development of hydroelectric power, which is different from areas/regions that still depend on welfare payments (Fernandez 2005).

One form of corporate social responsibility that is often applied in Indonesia is community development. Companies that put forward this concept will place more emphasis on social development and community capacity building so that they will explore the potential of local communities which are the company's social capital to advance and develop. Besides being able to create socio-economic opportunities for the community, absorbing workers with the desired qualifications, this method can also build an image as a company that is friendly and cares about the environment. In addition, it will grow trust from the community. A sense of belonging slowly emerged from the community so that the community felt that the company's presence in their area would be useful and beneficial.

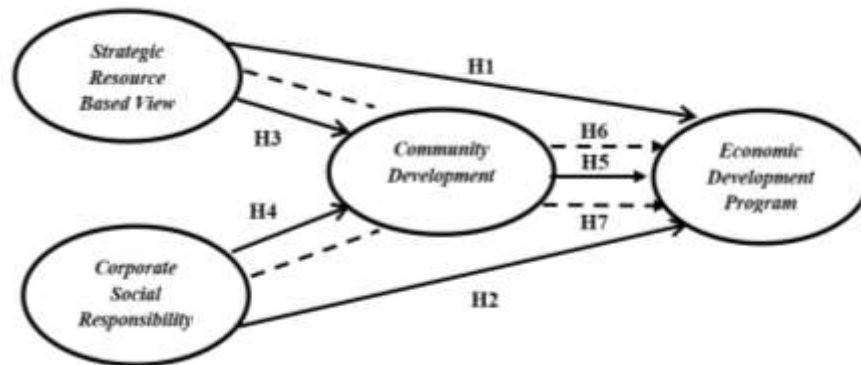
Concern for the community around the community can be interpreted very broadly, but in short it can be understood as increasing the participation and position of the organization in a community through various efforts for the common benefit of the organization and the community.

There are at least three important reasons why the business community must respond and develop social responsibility issues in line with their business operations. First, companies are part of society and therefore it is natural for the company to pay attention to the interests of the community. Second, business and society should have a symbiotic relationship of mutualism. Third, social responsibility activities are one way to reduce or even avoid social conflicts.

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3. CONCEPTUAL FRAMEWORK

The conceptual framework that provides an overview of the mindset in this study is as follows:



4. RESEARCH HYPOTHESIS DEVELOPMENT

The development of hypotheses in this study based on the formulation of the problem and conceptual framework are:

- H1: There is a positive and significant effect of Strategic Resource Based View on the Economic Development Program,
- H2: There is a positive and significant influence of Corporate Social Responsibility on the Economic Development Program,
- H3: There is a positive and significant influence on the Economic Development Program. Significant Strategic Resource Based View on Community Development,
- H4: There is a positive and significant influence of Corporate Social Responsibility on Community Development,
- H5: There is a positive and significant influence of Community Development on the Economic Development Program,
- H6: There is a positive and significant influence of Strategic Resource Based View on Economic Development Program mediated by Community Development,
- H7: There is a positive and significant influence of Corporate Social Responsibility on Economic Development Program mediated by Community Development

5. RESEARCH METHOD

a. Research design

According to Sekaran and Bougie (2013) defines that the research method is basically a scientific way to obtain data with certain goals and uses. This study uses a verification or causality type of research and based on a strategy in conducting research, this research uses a survey (survey research), and based on time, this research uses cross sectional studies. This study also uses explanatory research, which analyzes the concepts and problems studied to see causality, then explains the variables causing the problems studied.

b. Population and Sample

In determining the number of samples citing the opinion of Hair et al (2010), namely the number of samples is at least 5-10 times the number of indicators. Hair et al (2010) also suggested that the appropriate sample size ranged from 100-200 respondents. In this study, from 4 variables there were 22 indicators so that the number of samples taken was at least 5 times the number of indicators 22, so a sample of 110 respondents was obtained which was deemed sufficient to represent the population.

c. Variable Operation

A research variable is an attribute or nature of a person, object or activity that has a certain variation determined by the researcher to be studied and conclusions drawn. The dimensions and indicators of each variable in this study taken by previous research.

d. Analysis Models and Data Analysis Techniques

The steps taken in the data analysis process, firstly by tabulating the data. Questionnaires that have been returned by respondents are selected for completeness and only completed questionnaires will be used in the study. The data that has been selected is then coded according to the variables and variable classification, then tabulated using Excel software. Before the data from the questionnaire was used in the analysis for model development, the validity and reliability of the instrument was first tested. The constructs or variables used in the development of the model must be generated from valid and reliable instruments or measuring instruments.

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The measurement model was carried out to assess the validity and reliability of the model. It is said to be valid if the instrument, technique or process used to measure a concept actually measures the concept in question (Sekaran, 2003), while reliability or reliability shows the consistency and stability of the measurement instrument (Sekaran, 2003). The second step is the data analysis stage, using the method of the Structural Equation Model (SEM). The software used for structural analysis is LISREL 8.80

For testing the proposed hypothesis, the data obtained is then processed according to the needs of the analysis. The data is processed and presented based on the principles of descriptive statistics that will be used for discussion purposes. Meanwhile, for the purposes of analysis and hypothesis testing, an inferential statistical approach is used. SEM analysis using a statistical program that is LISREL 8.80.

The next analysis is to determine the suitability of the model by evaluating various goodness of fit criteria. According to Widarjono (2010), to evaluate the overall suitability of the model includes Chi-Square, Goodness-Of-Fit Index (GFI), Adjusted Goodness-Of-Fit Index (AGFI), and Root Mean Square Error (RMSR).

6. RESEARCH RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

a. Description of respondent's perception

Strategic Resource Base View

Based on the results of the data analysis of respondents' responses to the Strategic Resource Base View variable, through 8 statements, the results show that the average Strategic Resource Base View variable data has an average score of 4 which is in the good/agree category. This shows that in general respondents perceive the Strategic Resource Base View as a strategic resource that can be utilized to achieve a sustainable competitive advantage properly.

Corporate Social Responsibility

Based on the results of the analysis of the perception data of respondents' responses to the Corporate Social Responsibility variable, through 14 statements, the results show that the average Corporate Social Responsibility variable data has an average score of 4.05, which is in the very good/strongly agree category. This shows that in general, respondents perceive Corporate Social Responsibility which is a form of responsibility of an institution in post-disaster management very well.

Community Development

Based on the results of the data analysis of respondents' responses to the Community Development variable, through 14 statements, the results show that the average Community Development variable data has an average score of 4.02 which is in the very good category / agree agree. This shows that in general, respondents perceive Community Development which is community development through an active and sustainable community strengthening process based on the principles of social justice, equal participation and equal work with others.

Economic Development Program

Based on the results of the data analysis of respondents' responses to the Economic Development Program variable, through 12 statements, the results show that the average Economic Development Program variable data has an average score of 4.24, which is in the very good/strongly agree category. This shows that in general, respondents perceive the Economic Development Program, which is a post-earthquake community economic development program, very well.

b. Instrument Validity and Reliability Test Results

The results of testing the validity of the question items on the questionnaire for each variable with the Corrected Item Total Correlation value or r value > 0.3 (Sugiyono, 2006) or $r > 0.2$ (Nisfiannoor, 2013). If the value of $r > 0.3$, this means that the item/indicator of the statement is valid. The results of the validity testing for each research variable instrument for the four variables the results are all above 0.3.

Then for the reliability test with Cronbach's alpha, each (latent) variable gets a Cronbach's alpha value > 0.6 , meaning that the instrument can be said to be reliable. The results of the reliability test for each variable in this study were all variables above 0.6 so that the instrument was said to be reliable.

c. Structural Equation Models and Hypotheses

Full SEM model testing parameter (loading factor/indicator coefficient) measurement on exogenous and endogenous models. This test is intended to determine whether or not the indicators of each latent variable (construct) are strong.

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This analysis measures the t-value and coefficient of structural equations. By testing the t-value is greater than 1.96. The t-value of the coefficients/parameters and the coefficients/parameters (estimations) can be seen. In the results of data analysis using the Structural Equation Model (SEM) method and using the LISREL 8.80 application software processing tool.

d. Research Discussion

Below will be described a discussion of the results of hypothesis testing in more detail on each hypothesis proposed previously, as follows:

1) Positive and significant influence of Strategic Resource Base View on Economic Development Program.

Based on the results obtained, it is known that the Strategic Resource Base View has a direct effect on the Economic Development Program with a t-value of 2.34 (t-value > 1.96), which means that hypothesis 1 is accepted. The magnitude of the influence of the Strategic Resource Base View on the Economic Development Program is 0.25. The results of this study provide support and enrich the results of previous research from Theodori (2005) and Arsawan et al. (2016). The Strategic Resource Base View consists of dimensions: tangible assets and intangible assets. The Economic Development Program consists of the following dimensions: providing strategic investment, creating job opportunities, attracting private investment, financing construction and non-construction projects, technical assistance, and revolving loan funds. The influence of the Strategic Resource Base View on the Economic Development Program is positive and significant. This means that the higher/positive the Strategic Resource Base View, the higher/positive the Economic Development Program means, meaning that the more respondents feel that the program of activities must be carried out with a good level of coordination, is an activity to be proud of, and is incomparable to others, the more respondents feel that encouraging the creation of new strategic investments, construction of building facilities and infrastructure, funding to support construction projects, and increasing community economic activities.

With a resource-based view which is a managerial framework used to determine strategic resources that can be utilized by regions to achieve a sustainable competitive advantage in post-disaster areas, economic program development can be used so that disaster-affected communities can immediately get up to carry out economic activities as usual and even increase. by optimizing the use of existing resources. The economic development program is a way for the government and all stakeholders involved to revive the community's economy so that it can recover and prosper again through a good recovery.

2) The positive and significant influence of Corporate Social Responsibility on the Economic Development Program.

Based on the results obtained, it is known that Corporate Social Responsibility has a direct effect on the Economic Development Program with a t-value of 2.26 (t-value > 1.96), which means that hypothesis 4 is accepted. The magnitude of the influence of Corporate Social Responsibility on the Economic Development Program is 0.24. Corporate Social Responsibility consists of the following dimensions: economic performance, environmental performance, and social performance. The Economic Development Program consists of the following dimensions: providing strategic investment, creating job opportunities, attracting private investment, financing construction and non-construction projects, technical assistance, and revolving loan funds. The influence of Corporate Social Responsibility on the Economic Development Program is positive and significant. It means that the higher/positive Corporate Social Responsibility, the higher/positive Economic Development Program means that the more respondents feel that the management of water resources is widely felt, the availability of decent work is good, road/transportation facilities and infrastructure are good, and the opportunity to get a job is guaranteed, the more respondents feel that encouraging the creation of new strategic investments, construction of building facilities and infrastructure, funding to support construction projects, and increasing community economic activities.

Social responsibility or government social and environmental responsibility is a concept that the government has various forms of responsibility to all stakeholders, especially for communities after natural disasters and this can all be implemented or implemented in planning the economic development of disaster-affected communities, so that the recovery process material and non-material can immediately show a positive impact.

3) Positive and significant influence of Strategic Resource Base View on Community Development.

Based on the results obtained, it is known that the Strategic Resource Base View has a direct effect on Community Development with a t-value of 2.81 (t-value > 1.96), which means that hypothesis 1 is accepted. The partial effect of Strategic Resource Base View on Community Development is 0.37. This research aligns and complements previous research from Enyioko (2020) and Situpang (2013), as well as Fuchs, Mifflin, Miller and Whitney (2000). The Strategic Resource Base View consists of dimensions: tangible assets and intangible assets. Community Development consists of dimensions: community based, local resource, and sustainable. The influence of Strategic Resource Base View on Community Development is positive and significant. It means that the higher/positive Strategic Resource Base View, the higher/positive Community Development means that the more respondents

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feel that the program of activities must be carried out with a good level of coordination, is an activity to be proud of, and is incomparable to others, the more respondents feel that infrastructure is available. good roads, communication networks, and electricity, the government allocates capital evenly to the community, the availability of public transportation to various destinations, and is proud that the area has attractive natural potential. The resource-based view which is a managerial framework used to determine strategic resources that can be utilized by the government to achieve a sustainable competitive advantage in disaster-affected areas is a driving force for communities that encourage accelerated recovery of community activities so that people become aware that there are still there are resources that can be expected for the development of community life in the future.

4) Positive and significant influence of Corporate Social Responsibility on Community Development.

Based on the results obtained, it is known that Corporate Social Responsibility has a direct effect on Community Development with a t-value of 3.68 (t-value > 1.96), which means that hypothesis 2 is accepted. The partial effect of Corporate Social Responsibility on Community Development is 0.49. The results of this study strengthen the results of previous studies from Sembiring (2005) and Rustiarini (2010). Corporate Social Responsibility consists of the following dimensions: economic performance, environmental performance, and social performance. Community Development consists of dimensions: community based, local resource, and sustainable. The influence of Corporate Social Responsibility on Community Development is positive and significant. This means that the higher/positive Corporate Social Responsibility, the higher/positive Community Development means that the more respondents feel that water resource management is widely felt, the availability of decent work is good, road/transportation facilities and infrastructure are good, and the opportunity to get a job is guaranteed, the more respondents feel the availability of road infrastructure, communication networks, and good electricity, the government allocates capital evenly to the community, the availability of public transportation to various destinations, and is proud that the area has attractive natural potential. Social responsibility or social and environmental responsibility of stakeholders is a concept that all parties have various forms of responsibility for the entire recovery of community life after an earthquake or disaster. With the presence or emergence of a sense of responsibility from stakeholders towards disaster-affected communities, it will motivate communities to develop programs that are beneficial to many people.

5) The positive and significant influence of Community Development on the Economic Development Program.

Based on the results obtained, it is known that Community Development has a direct effect on the Economic Development Program with a t-value of 5.59 (t-value > 1.96), which means that hypothesis 5 is accepted. The partial influence of Community Development on the Economic Development Program is 0.48. The findings of this study strengthen the findings of previous studies from Rosiliana, et. al (2014), Bisman (2015), Kurnia (2013), Wahyuningsih (2012) and Dahlia and Siregar (2008). Community Development consists of dimensions: community based, local resource, and sustainable. The Economic Development Program consists of the following dimensions: providing strategic investment, creating job opportunities, attracting private investment, financing construction and non-construction projects, technical assistance, and revolving loan funds. The influence of Community Development on the Economic Development Program is positive and significant. Means that the higher/positive Community Development, the higher/positive the Economic Development Program means that the more respondents feel that the availability of road infrastructure, communication networks, and good electricity, the government allocates capital evenly to the community, the availability of public transportation to various destinations, and proud the area has attractive natural potential, the more respondents feel that it encourages the creation of new strategic investments, construction of building facilities and infrastructure, funding to support construction projects, and increasing community economic activities.

The community empowerment community has a very big role in the recovery of disaster-affected communities who have experienced a fall in their enthusiasm for life in supporting economic programs made by the government for their communities. Empowerment communities need to be invited to collaborate in community economic development through the development of economic programs.

6) Positive and significant influence of Strategic Resource Base View on Economic Development Program mediated by Community Development.

Based on the results obtained, it is known that the indirect influence of the Strategic Resource Base View on the Economic Development Program through Community Development is 0.17 and the t-value is 2.55 (t-value > 1.96), which means that hypothesis 6 is accepted. The effect of Community Development mediation between the Strategic Resource Base View and the Economic Development Program is positive and significant. This means that the higher/positive Community Development, the stronger the influence of the Strategic Resource Base View on the Economic Development Program, meaning that the more

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respondents feel that the activity program must be carried out with a good level of coordination, is an activity to be proud of, and is incomparable to others, then further strengthens the availability of good road infrastructure, communication networks, and electricity, the government allocates capital evenly to the community, the availability of public transportation to various destinations, and is proud that the area has attractive natural potential, thus ultimately encouraging the creation of new strategic investments, development building facilities and infrastructure, funding to support construction projects, and increasing community economic activities.

The influence of Community Development mediation carried out by the development driving community plays a very important role in the Strategic Resource Base View in improving the Economic Development Program which is carried out positively and significantly, thus that the higher/positive Community Development carried out by the development development community in the community, the stronger the influence. from the Strategic Resource Base View on the Economic Development Program.

7) Positive and significant influence of Corporate Social Responsibility on Economic Development Program mediated by Community Development.

Based on the results obtained, it is known that the indirect effect of Corporate Social Responsibility on the Economic Development Program through Community Development is 0.23 and the t-value is 3.15 (t-value > 1.96), which means that hypothesis 7 is accepted. The influence of Community Development mediation between Corporate Social Responsibility and Economic Development Program is positive and significant. This means that the higher/positive Community Development, the stronger the influence of Corporate Social Responsibility on the Economic Development Program, meaning that the more respondents feel that water resource management is widely felt, the availability of decent work is good, road/transportation facilities and infrastructure are good, and the opportunity to get a job is guaranteed. , the more availability of road infrastructure, communication networks, and good electricity, the government allocates capital evenly to the community, the availability of public transportation to various destinations, and is proud that the area has attractive natural potential, thus ultimately encouraging the creation of new strategic investments, development building facilities and infrastructure, funding to support construction projects, and increasing community economic activities.

Community Development carried out by the community driving development plays a very important role in increasing the role of Corporate Social Responsibility carried out by stakeholders in supporting a positive and significant Economic Development Program, which means that the higher/positive Community Development, the stronger the influence of Corporate Social Responsibility. Social Responsibility to the Economic Development Program.

7. CONCLUSION

The conclusions of this study in general are that there is a direct influence of Strategic Resource Base View and Corporate Social Responsibility on the Economic Development Program and there is an indirect effect of Strategic Resource Base View and Corporate Social Responsibility on the Economic Development Program mediated by Community Development and the seven hypotheses proposed are all proven received. Community Development plays a very important role as a mediation in improving the Strategic Resource Base View and Corporate Social Responsibility for the Economic Development Program.

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