

Corporate Social Responsibility in Preventing Child Marriage In Indonesia: Systematic Literature Review 2016 - 2021

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Abstract. This article aims to find out how companies' roles in Indonesia are to preventing child marriage. One focus of social responsibility toward society by the company is for children. Even though some companies in Indonesia have provided the CSR program with a focus on children and the existence of APSAI as a company feasibility measurement institution for children, there are many children issues aren't resolved yet. One of them is related to the number of child age marriages is classified as far from the target reduction until 8.74% in 2024 (PPPA Ministry, 2021). This writing method is using a systematic literature review method from the year 2016 until 2021. The criterion of the company used in this research is the company in Indonesia with a focus on preventing child age marriage. The result showed that company in Indonesia mostly has adjusted the CSR, but its relation to preventing the child age marriage was still low. Based on the explanation above, it can be concluded that the target reduction of child age marriage wouldn't be conducted maximally without the role of Indonesian company CSR at its focus on children and stakeholder's role in it.

Keywords: Corporate Social Responsibility, The Marriage Preventing, and Child Age

1 Introduction

Corporate Social Responsibility can be interpreted as an action by a corporation or large company in providing its responsibilities in the form of material such as money, equipment, or other gifts to communities, organizations, or individuals in the area where the company operates [1]. The form of CSR that is often applied by companies is one based on the form of Carroll's Pyramid of CSR which divides social responsibility into four forms, namely economic, legal, ethical, and philanthropic responsibilities [2]. One of the focuses of social responsibility to the community by the company is to the younger generation of children. Since a child is born, the growth and development of the child will always be provided with facilities that will support their life. This can then become the company's target in fulfilling corporate social responsibility, especially for children.

In Indonesia, the Association of Indonesian Child Friendly Companies (APSAI) has even been formed to determine the eligibility criteria for companies related to the fulfilment of children's rights and measure the feasibility of companies for children [3]. However, this is not enough to overcome the problem of children in Indonesia, one of which is related to the child marriage rate which is still far from the target of decreasing to 8.74% in 2024 [4]. Many studies related to corporate social responsibility have been done before. The form of corporate ethical responsibility, Andes, Nuzula, and Worokinasih, prioritizes company values so that they can

continue to compete [5], a form of responsibility to the wider community Astiti and Astiri [6] state that CSR needs to be developed based on community support, environment, and product.

However, although most companies in Indonesia have implemented CSR programs, not many companies have implemented CSR with a focus on children, especially the prevention of child marriage. Thus, this is still a challenge for companies to realize CSR with a focus on children. Therefore, this study aims to find out more details related to corporate social responsibility or CSR in preventing child marriage in Indonesia. The data used in this research are articles published in the google scholar and Garba Reference Digital (Garuda) publication which discusses the prevention of child marriage through CSR programs from 2016 to 2021. The data is then analysed using a systematic literature review (SLR). The SLR method is a literature review method that identifies, assesses, and interprets findings on a research topic to answer pre-defined research questions [7].

2 Theoretical Framework

2.1 Systematic Literature Review (SLR)

Systematic Literature Review is a method for identifying, evaluating and interpreting all available research that is relevant to a particular research question, or topic area, or exciting phenomenon. It can be used to summarize interesting research, find new gaps in specific research topics, and position new research [8].

2.2. Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR)

Corporate Social Responsibility is an allocation of corporate resources to improve social welfare that serves as a means to improve relationships with key stakeholders [9]. The main purpose of the CSR program is to increase the value of the company by taking into account the social, economic, and environmental dimensions [10].

2.3. Child Marriage

Child Marriage is a marriage that happened before the child is 18 years old and does not yet have physical, physiological, and psychological maturity to responsible for marriage and children the marriage, as well as legal according to religion and country [11].

3 Methodology

3.1. Object of research

The object of research is a form of CSR carried out by the company in its focus to prevent child marriage. CSR in its focus on children was chosen as an object for the following reasons:

- a. CSR focused on children can be an effort to realize the needs of children's rights
- b. CSR focused on children can be a solution to reduce child marriage rates

3.2 Research Methods:

Review Method.

The SLR method is a literature review method that identifies, assesses, and interprets findings on a research topic to answer predetermined research questions. The first step is identifying the need for a systematic literature review. In this step, authors develop a review protocol that will be used and evaluate it. After that is formulate the review question that determined with the review focused. Next is conducting a systematic literature search with search strategy and screening appropriate research articles based on inclusion and exclusion

criteria. The next step is carried out the quality assessment and collecting data. And the last step is presenting findings in detail and presented in tables and graphs.

Research Question.

Research questions are determined to keep the review focused. The RQ was designed with the help of Population, Intervention, Comparison, Outcomes, and Context criteria (PICOC) [14]. Table 1 shows the PICOC structure of the research question

Table 1. Summary of PICOC

Structure	Description
Population	Corporate Social Responsibility
Intervention	Preventing child marriage
Comparison	n/a
Outcomes	Understanding what companies that implement of CSR in preventing child marriage in Indonesia Understanding the forms of CSR that carried out by companies in preventing child marriage in Indonesia Understanding the Stakeholders involved by the company in conducting CSR related to the prevention of child marriage in Indonesia
Context	The companies used in this study is companies that implement CSR focusing on children

The research questions and motivations addressed by this literature review are shown in Table 2.

Table 2. Research Question (RQ)

ID	Question	Motivation
RQ1	What companies that implement of CSR in preventing child marriage in Indonesia?	Identify the companies that implement of CSR in preventing child marriage in Indonesia
RQ2	What are the forms of CSR that carried out by companies in preventing child marriage in Indonesia?	Identify the forms of CSR that carried out by companies in preventing child marriage in Indonesia
RQ3	Who are the parties involved by the company in conducting CSR related to the prevention of child marriage in Indonesia?	Identify the parties involved by the company in conducting CSR related to the prevention of child marriage in Indonesia

Search Strategy

Search strategy is used to obtain the data needed in the research to answer research question. The search process is done by using google chrome with the site addresses <https://scholar.google.co.id/> and <https://garuda.ristekbrin.go.id/>. The keywords used in this study “Corporate Social Responsibility”, “The Marriage Preventing”, and “Child Age”. These keywords obtained 236 articles.

Inclusion and Exclusion Criteria.

This stage is carried out to decide whether the data (journal articles) found are suitable for use in SLR research or not. Eligible journal articles are included in the Inclusion Criteria, and unsuitable ones are selected in the Exclusion Criteria. These criteria can be seen in Table 3.

Quality Assessment

In SLR research, the data found is evaluated based on the following quality assessment criteria questions:

- QA1. Are the journal articles Sinta-accredited (S1-S6)?
- QA2. Are Journal articles published in 2016 – 2021?
- QA3. Do the journal articles mention the companies that implement CSR focusing on children?
- QA4. Do the journal articles mention the forms of CSR that carried out by companies in preventing child marriage?
- QA5. Do the journal articles mention the parties involved by the company in conducting CSR related to the prevention of child marriage?

Table 3. Inclusion and Exclusion Criteria

Criteria	Description
Inclusion	Research articles published in 2016 – 2021 Data are taken from the SINTA accredited journal (S1-S6) The article contains locations in Indonesia Articles have keywords related to “Corporate Social Responsibility”, “The Marriage Preventing”, and “Child Age”
Exclusion	Research article with incomplete text Research articles in Thesis/Thesis/Dissertation

Data Collection

Data collection is the stage in which data for research is collected. Data collection in this study is through several stages, such as:

- a. Searching for journal article on <https://scholar.google.co.id/> and <https://garuda.ristekbrin.go.id/> (Garba Rujukan Digital/Garuda)
- b. Enter the keywords used to search for journals that match the research object, namely this research refers to the keywords “Corporate Social Responsibility”, “The Marriage Preventing”, and “Child Age”.
- c. In Filter by Year select Range, choose the year 2016 - 2021 to determine the source of the year in finding CSR issues in efforts to prevent child marriage. After clicking Filter, it will display the title, year of publication, and the author's name.
- d. Storing journal articles that have been collected

Data Analysis

At this stage, the journal articles that have been collected will be analyzed to get answers from the Research Question (RQ). The journal articles to be analyzed are:

- a. Companies that implement of CSR in preventing child marriage in Indonesia (RQ1)
- b. The forms of CSR that carried out by companies in preventing child marriage in Indonesia (RQ2)
- c. The parties involved by the company in conducting CSR related to the prevention of child marriage in Indonesia (RQ3)

4 Result and Discussion

4.1 Result of Search Process

In the result of the search process, the data are grouped by year of publication to see research trends related to the Corporate Social Responsibility in Preventing Child Marriage in Indonesia. The graphs of research trends can be seen in Figure 1.

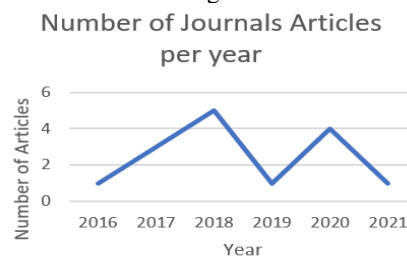


Fig 1. Number of Journal Articles per Year

Mostly journal articles of Corporate Social Responsibility in Preventing Child Marriage in Indonesia were published in 2021 with one article only, and also the minimum of journal article was in 2016 with one article. Journal articles selected based on the Quality Assessment Process. The journal used in this study were all sinta accredited which can be seen in Table 4.

Table 4. Selected Journals

No	Journal	Sinta Category
1.	Jurnal Penelitian dan Kebudayaan Islam	S5
2.	Jurnal Komunikasi	S4
3.	Jurnal Penelitian Kesejahteraan Sosial	S3
4.	Jurnal Studi Gender dan Anak	S2
5.	Jurnal Pemberdayaan Masyarakat: Media Pemikiran dan Dakwah Pembangunan	S2
6.	Share: Social Work Journal	S3
7.	Jurnal Ilmiah Pekerjaan Sosial	S4
8.	Jurnal Ilmu Pengetahuan Sosial	S5
9.	Jurnal Masyarakat Mandiri	S3
10.	Jurnal Bisnis dan Kewirausahaan	S3
11.	Jurnal Ilmu Administrasi dan Organisasi	S2
12.	Jurnal Ilmu Kesejahteraan Sosial	S4

4.2 Result of the Inclusion and Exclusion Criteria

After the search process, data is selected based on inclusion and exclusion criteria. In this process, 238 journal articles were successfully selected into 15 articles. These results can be seen in Table 5.

4.3 Result of Quality Assessment

Inclusion and exclusion criteria as well as quality assessment resulted in 15 articles. The results of the article must meet the five quality assessment requirements from QA1 to QA5. And if the article does not meet any of the requirements, the journal article is not used. The results of the journal articles that pass the Quality assessment selection can be seen in Table 5.

Table 5. Result of Quality Assessment

No	Year	Author	Title	Journal	Sinta	QA1-QA5	Result
1.	2016	Astiti, N. P. Y., & Saitri, P. W. [12]	Pengaruh corporate social responsibility terhadap kesejahteraan masyarakat dan citra perusahaan.	Jurnal Bisnis Dan Kewirausahaan	S3	Yes	V
2.	2017	Muhammad, F. [13]	Pesona Kearifan Lokal Sebagai Wahana Peningkatan Produktifitas Ekonomi Masyarakat.	Jurnal Pemberdayaan Masyarakat: Media Pemikiran dan Dakwah Pembangunan	S2	Yes	V
3.	2017	Qona'ah, S. [14]	Implementasi Program Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) PT Sari Husada Melalui Pemberdayaan Perempuan "Warung Anak Sehat" Di SDN Gondolayu Yogyakarta.	Jurnal Komunikasi	S4	Yes	V
4.	2017	Ni'mah, M. [15]	Implementasi Kebijakan Kabupaten Layak Anak di Kabupaten Probolinggo.	Realita: Jurnal Penelitian dan Kebudayaan Islam	S5	Yes	V
5.	2018	Aqiela, L., Raharjo, S. T., & Resnawaty, R. [16]	Implementasi Program Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) El-	Corps. Share: Social Work Journal	S3	Yes	V
6.	2018	Marwah, N. [17]	Pemberdayaan Masyarakat Melalui Program Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) Mandiri Bersama Bank Mandiri di Mrican Umbulharjo.	Jurnal Pemberdayaan Masyarakat: Media Pemikiran dan Dakwah Pembangunan	S2	Yes	V
7.	2018	Afifah, W. Mandiri), [18]	Kampanye Pencegahan Perkawinan Dini Menggunakan Publik Space di Taman Bungkul Kota Surabaya.	JMM (Jurnal Masyarakat Mandiri)	S3	Yes	V
8.	2018	Rusmiyati, C., & Hikmawati, E [19]	Program Kampung Ramah Anak: dari Kampung Hitam Menuju Layak Anak.	Jurnal Penelitian Kesejahteraan Sosial	S3	Yes	V

9.	2018	Astiti, S. P. [20]	Young Mother Psichopreneur School: Pendampingan Psikis Dan Kewirausahaan Ibu Muda Korban Pernikahan Dini Berbasis Komunitas Terintegrasi.	Jurnal Studi Gender dan Anak	S2	Yes	V
10	2019	Perdana, F. R. [21]	Pemberdayaan Berbasis Partisipasi Masyarakat Melalui Program Kampung Ramah Anak di Badran Kota Yogyakarta.	Jurnal Pemberdayaan Masyarakat: Media Pemikiran dan Dakwah Pembangunan	S2	Yes	V
11.	2020	Indriyani, I. L., Gokhan, G., Aditya, R., Perdana, G. P., & Isnaeni, A. P. [22]	SEKOLAH DREAMABLE: Sebuah Upaya Meningkatkan Kemandirian Anak Berkebutuhan Khusus (Studi Implementasi Program CSR PT Pertamina (Persero) Fuel Terminal Bandung Group).	WELFARE: Jurnal Ilmu Kesejahteraan Sosial	S4	Yes	V
12.	2020	Andes, S. L., Nuzula, N. F., & Worokinasih, S. [23]	Competitive Advantage as Mediating Factor for Creating Firm Value: A Literature Review.	BISNIS & BIROKRASI: Jurnal Ilmu Administrasi dan Organisasi	S2	Yes	V
13.	2020	Febiyan, D. A., Rusmana, A., & Muryanto, Y. [24]	Efektivitas Program Corporate Social Responsibility Pt Timah Dalam Meningkatkan Kualitas Pendidikan Anak Keluarga Miskin Di Asrama Kelas Beasiswa Bangka Belitung.	Peksos: Jurnal Ilmiah Pekerjaan Sosial	S4	Yes	V
14.	2020	Humaedi, S., Wibowo, B., & Raharjo, S. T. [25]	Kelompok Rentan Dan Kebutuhannya (Sebuah Kajian Hasil Pemetaan Sosial Csr Pt Indonesia Power Upjp Kamojang).	Share: Social Work Journal	S3	Yes	V
15.	2021	Ririh, K. R., Wicaksono, A., Berliandaldo, M., & Ajie, F. T [26]	Kajian Efektivitas Program Corporate Social Responsibility (Csr): Studi Kasus Perusahaan Pembangkit Energi "Y"	J@ti Undip: Jurnal Teknik Industri	S3	Yes	V

4.4 Result of Data Analysis

This stage will answer the questions from the Research Question (RQ) and discuss the results in detail.

The companies that implement of CSR in preventing child marriage in Indonesia

Based on 15 journal articles obtained in the last six years from 2016 to 2021, companies in Indonesia that provide corporate social responsibility to children as an effort to prevent early marriage are dominated by companies that also collaborate with the government. The table of company that implements CSR in preventing child marriage can be seen in Table 6.

Table 6. Company that implements CSR

Article Code	Company
1.	Hardys Group Denpasar
2.	Non-Governmental Organizations with the Regional Government of West Pengandaran
3.	Sari Husada Ltd.
4.	IPMOMI Paiton Ltd. with Probolinggo Regency Government
5.	El. Corps company
6.	Mandiri Bank
7.	Partners of the East Java National Indonesian Women's Coalition
8.	Sari Husada Ltd. with KPPA
9.	Indonesian Young Entrepreneurs Association (IYEA) with entrepreneurs
10.	Non-Governmental Organization with Badran Government, Yogyakarta
11.	Pertamina Ltd. Fuel Terminal Bandung Group
12.	Companies in Developing Countries
13.	Timah TBK Ltd.
14.	Indonesia Power Ltd. IPJP Kamojang
15.	Energy generation company

The forms of CSR that carried out by companies in preventing child marriage in Indonesia

Based on 15 journal articles obtained in the last six years starting from 2016 to 2021, the form of corporate social responsibility in the effort to prevent child marriage dominates the responsibility in the education sector as many as 11 articles, then followed by the form of social responsibility in the economic sector as many as five articles, then in the philanthropic sector as many as two articles, and in the social sector one article. The diagram of the number of journal articles in each sector can be seen in Figure 2.

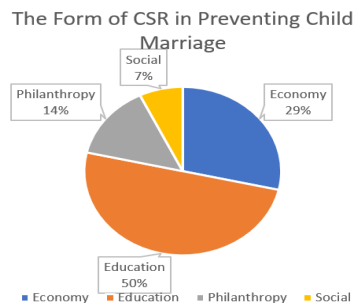


Fig 2. The Form of CSR in Preventing Child Marriage

The parties involved by the company in conducting CSR related to the prevention of child marriage in Indonesia

Based on 15 journal articles obtained in the last six years, The parties involved by the company in conducting CSR related to the prevention of child marriage in Indonesia are described in Table 7.

Table 7. The parties involved by the company in conducting CSR

Article Code	The parties involved by the company in conducting CSR	The Role
1.	Hardys Group Denpasar, Local Community, Community	Improve Health, Education, and the economy
2.	Non-Governmental Organizations with the Regional Government of West Pengandaran, public organizations	Managing tourist areas which can improve the family economy, including the lives of children
3.	Sari Husada Ltd., Faculty of Human Ecology IPB, and CARE International Indonesia	Empowering women and children by providing education
4.	IPMOMI Paiton Ltd. with Probolinggo Regency Government, Village Government, Private Sector, and Community	Providing educational facilities in the form of a mobile library, student shuttle buses, and educational seminar workshops
5.	El. Corps company, and local community	Providing education programs for underprivileged families, family seminars, and community involvement in community relations programs
6.	Mandiri Bank, Giwangan village, community	Empowerment through “Mandiri bersama Mandiri”, independent education of young entrepreneurs, and development of public facilities
7.	Partners of the National Indonesian Women's Coalition, Surabaya City Children's Forum, Family Welfare Empowerment, Surabaya City Government, Community	Conducting a public campaign to prevent child marriage and a talk show with the theme “Stop Child Marriage”
8.	Sari Husada Ltd. with KPPA, task force, and the local community	Providing economic empowerment and education through the Community Learning Activity Centre
9.	Indonesian Young Entrepreneurs Association (IYEA) with entrepreneurs	Through the Young Mother Psychopreneur School program through sharing, business, marketing, and regeneration activities to improve the family's economy
10.	Non-Governmental Organization with Badran Government, Yogyakarta, Department of Community Empowerment, Women, and Child Protection, and Society	Empowerment through the “Child Friendly Village” program in Badran Village
11.	Pertamina Ltd. Fuel Terminal Bandung Group, Center for Teaching and Learning Activities, community	Doing charity by giving books, school supplies and philanthropy by building educational

		facilities for children and increasing the capacity of teachers
12.	Companies in Developing Countries, Public organizations, Local communities Masyarakat	Increase company value by optimizing human resources so as to produce a superior and competitive company
13.	Timah TBK Ltd., local government, and community	Improving the quality of education for children from poor families by providing scholarships
14.	Indonesia Power Ltd. IPJP Kamojang, and Garut Regency Government	Provide social security. Health and charity
15.	Energy generation company	Providing economic empowerment, infrastructure development, charity, and education funds

5 Conclusion

Based on the results of the SLR in this study, companies in Indonesia that carry out corporate social responsibility focusing on the needs of children, especially to prevent child marriage, are dominated by local companies in collaboration with local governments. Not many big companies do it independently.

- a. The form of corporate social responsibility carried out by Indonesian companies is dominated by the education sector, mainly in the provision of scholarships. This is because education plays a major role in educating a child to become educated and can prevent children from getting married at an early age. In addition, education was chosen as a form of responsibility because in Indonesia itself there are many cases of children dropping out of school due to family economic factors which then cause children to fall into child marriage.
- b. Stakeholders or participation in corporate social responsibility activities, which are dominated by the private sector and in collaboration with the government. In addition, the community also plays an important role so that CSR activities can run on a target

6 Suggestion

Based on the result of research having been conducted, the authors provide the following suggestions:

- a. The results of the assessment with the accreditation of sinta resulted in many journal articles that were not assessed. This causes the journals used to be relatively few compared to the articles found previously. So, the suggestions for further research can eliminate or add journal accreditation criteria in order to get more articles.
- b. This study only uses journal articles, so data from other publications cannot be used. So, suggestions for further research can add to the criteria for publication of articles such as theses, theses, or dissertations
- c. Because the emphasis is on the form of CSR to prevent child age in Indonesia, the reference must come from Indonesia. For further research, international journals can be used.

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