JASa (Jurnal Akuntansi, Audit dan Sistem Informasi Akuntansi)
Vol. 8 No. 2 / August 2024
ISSN 2550-0732 print / ISSN 2655-8319 online
DOI;10.36555/jasa.v8i2.2511

ANALYSIS THE INFLUENCE OF ENVIRONMENTAL, SOCIAL, AND GOVERNANCE (ESG) DISCLOSURE, EARNINGS MANAGEMENT AND CEO NARCISSM ON FIRM VALUE

Enny Prayogo[1*], Aurora Angela[2], Maria Natalia[3], Helen Meiliu[4]
Universitas Kristen Maranatha, Indonesia[*1234]
enny_pray@yahoo.com[*1], aurora.ang31@gmail.com[2],
maria.natalia@eco.maranatha.edu[3], helenmeiliuu@gmail.com[4]

Abstract: The primary goal in establishing a company is to achieve maximum profits, enchance shareholders' wealth, and increase the value of the company. Paying attention to environmental, social and governance (ESG) issues is a critical component of maximing business value. In addition, another factor that is considered capable of influencing company value and is closely related to corporate governance is profit management practices. In terms of company management, the existence of CEO is thought to have the potential to influence a firm's value in the eyes of investors. This study aims to examine the effects of environmental, social, and governance (ESG) disclosure, earnings management, and CEO narcissism on firm value. The research population consists of all public companies listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange from 2019 to 2022. The research sample includes 42 public companies selected using the purposive sampling method. The data analysis method used multiple regression and testing the T and F hypotheses. The findings indicate that partially, ESG disclosure and CEO narcissism do not have a significant influence on firm value, while earnings management has a positive influence on firm value. However, simultaneously, ESG disclosure, earnings management and CEO narcissism have a significant influence on firm value.
Keywords: Environmental, Social, Governance (ESG) disclosure, Earnings Management, CEO Narcissism, Firm Value

INTRODUCTION

The primary goal in establishing a company is to achieve maximum profits, increase the welfare of shareholders, and increase the firm value, which the share price of the corporation frequently reflects (Harjito & Martono, 2014). One of the important keys to optimizing firm value is to ensure company sustainability by upholding and implementing the principles of good corporate governance because companies that pay attention to ESG issues will be an attraction for investors. Investing (De Lucia et al., 2020). The sustainability of a company can be measured through the relationships it builds with the surrounding community so that the company begins to pay attention to social responsibility. Companies are required to no longer always pay attention only to company profits but must pay attention to the consequences of the business operations on the company's environment (Nugroho & Hersugondo, 2022).

Based on the findings of a survey that was done by Globescan and the Global Reporting Initiative (GRI) in 2020, Indonesia ranked highest out of 27 countries in terms

Submitted: March 22, 2024; Accepted: Juny 26, 2024;
Published: August 26, 2024; Website: http://journalfeb.unla.ac.id/index.php/jasa

JASa (Jurnal Akuntansi, Audit dan Sistem Informasi Akuntansi)
Vol. 8 No. 2 / August 2024
ISSN 2550-0732 print / ISSN 2655-8319 online
DOI;10.36555/jasa.v8i2.2511

of information disclosure in sustainable reports. The level of public trust in Indonesia reached 81%, an increase of 2% from 2016. From these findings, it can be concluded that the importance of disclosing information about sustainability is increasingly recognized, because investors consider environmental, social and governance (ESG) to be an indicator of corporate sustainability (Zahroh & Hersugondo, 2021). Disclosure of information about social responsibility carried out by companies is expected to gain support from investors for company activities, which in the end is expected to increase profitability and firm value (Putri, 2021). According to signaling theory, this assertion is consistent with disclosing ESG information can provide a convincing indication to investors that the company not only prioritizes shareholder profits, but also plays a role in improving the welfare of the community in the environment the company operates, so that in the end it will increase the firm's value in the eyes of investors (Putri, 2021).

Apart from ESG practices and disclosures that companies must pay attention to, there are other factors that are considered capable of influencing firm value and are closely related to corporate governance, namely earnings management practices. The practice of earnings management is considered an action that prioritizes the interests of company managers and ignores the interests of investors, thereby affecting investor confidence in the capital invested in the company. The difference in interests between company management and company owners (investors) is known as agency theory. One of the fraudulent acts that is often carried out by management is earnings management practices. Earnings management practices are considered to have the potential to raise a company’s perceived value among investors in the short term because through these practices management tries to present its financial reports as well as possible to increase investor confidence which will ultimately increase the firm value. Managers use earnings management practices as a strategy to provide positive signs to investors regarding the company's future performance prospects, which are assessed based on company revenues (Riswandi & Yuniarti, 2020).

Related to the condition of company management, the presence of a CEO (Chief Executive Officer) can also affect a company’s perceived value by investors. A narcissistic CEO will attempt to manage the resources that are available so that he can be more aggressive in achieving the desired goals. This is in accordance with the statement by Doho & Santoso (2020) in (Meiliya & Rahmawati, 2022) that a CEO who has high self-confidence will convince himself and those around him that they have the ability to manage the company effectively, as well as using strength and flexibility. in making major decisions. Thus, every decision taken is expected to increase the firm value even though there are risks involved.

Apart from the theories and phenomena above, there are several previous studies which are also inconsistent. A study carried out by Ningwati et al., (2022) concluded that ESG has a negative impact on firm value, while research by Chang & Lee, (2022) revealed that ESG has a positive impact on firm value. Findings from research by Darwis, (2012) show that earnings management practices do not affect firm value, while Riswandi & Yuniarti, (2020) found that earnings management has a positive impact on firm value. Research by Meiliya & Rahmawati, (2022) shows that CEO narcissism has no influence on firm value, while research by Razak & Badollahi, (2020) confirms that CEO narcissism has a negative impact on firm value. Given the differences in interpretation between theories, phenomena and previous research, researchers are interested in carrying out studies with the title: “Analysis the Influence of Environmental,

Submitted: March 22, 2024; Accepted: Juny 26, 2024;
Published: August 26, 2024; Website: http://journalfeb.unla.ac.id/index.php/jasa

JASa (Jurnal Akuntansi, Audit dan Sistem Informasi Akuntansi)
Vol. 8 No. 2 / August 2024
ISSN 2550-0732 print / ISSN 2655-8319 online
DOI;10.36555/jasa.v8i2.2511

Social and Governance (ESG) Disclosure, Earnings Management and CEO Narcissism on Firm Value".

METHODS

HYPOTHESIS DEVELOPMENT

Environmental, Social, and Governance (ESG) Disclosure on Firm Value

Before deciding to invest in a company, investors generally look for information about the company to help them make the right investment decision. Among the crucial facts for investors to know is whether the company practices environmental, social and governance (ESG) principles in its operational activities (Qodary & Tambun, 2021). ESG score reflects good corporate governance. Good governance can increase the firm value as reflected in increasing share prices, because investors assume that most of the company's profits will be returned in the form of dividends (Jensen & Meckling, 2019) in (Putri, 2021). Signalling theory suggests that this is consistent with ESG disclosure can provide a convincing indication to investors that the business is not only focused on maximizing shareholder wealth but also contributes to the welfare of the community in the environment where the company operates, in order for it to benefit the business. Ultimately, this will affect how much investors perceive the company to be worth (Putri, 2021).

H_{A1}: Environmental, Social and Governance (ESG) Disclosure has a Positive Influence on Firm Value

Earnings Management on Firm value

Increasing firm value can be done by implementing earnings management practices. By carrying out this practice, management will strive to present financial reports optimally to increase investor confidence, which will ultimately have a positive impact on firm value. Earnings management practices are a tool for managers to send positive signals to investors regarding the company's future performance prospects, which are often assessed by the profits generated by the company (Riswandi & Yuniarti, 2020).

H_{A2}: Earnings Management Has a Positive Influence on Firm Value

CEO Narcissism on Firm value

A person who has a high level of narcissism has the urge to have a positive impact on company performance. Company performance is the main indicator used to evaluate the success of the company. When the company's performance is good, CEOs are considered to have the ability to safeguard the interests of shareholders, so this will influence the perception of firm value for investors (Rani, 2021) in (Meiliya & Rahmawati, 2022).

H_{A3}: CEO Narcissism Has a Positive Influence on Firm Value

The variables based on the hypothesis that will be tested include:

Submitted: March 22, 2024; Accepted: Juny 26, 2024;
Published: August 26, 2024; Website: http://journalfeb.unla.ac.id/index.php/jasa

JASa (Jurnal Akuntansi, Audit dan Sistem Informasi Akuntansi)
Vol. 8 No. 2 / August 2024
ISSN 2550-0732 print / ISSN 2655-8319 online
DOI;10.36555/jasa.v8i2.2511

Table 1. Operational Definition of Variables

Variable	Variable Measurement	Measurement Scale	Reference
ESG **(X_1)**	ESG Score	Ratio	Qodary & Tambun, (2021)
Earnings Management (X_2)	$DA_{it} = TA_{it} / A_{it-1} – NDA_{it}$	Ratio	Riswandi & Yuniarti, (2020)
CEO Narcissism (X_3)	Picture of CEO Score in Annual Report	Ordinal	Meiliya & Rahmawati, (2022)
Firm Value (Y)	$Q = \frac{(MVE + Debt)}{Total\ asset}$	Ratio	Riswandi & Yuniarti, (2020)

Source*:* Meiliya & Rahmawati, (2022); Qodary & Tambun, (2021); Riswandi & Yuniarti, (2020)

The population of this study consists of all companies that are members of the Indonesia Stock Exchange (IDX) from 2019 to 2022. The sampling technique uses purposive sampling by setting sampling criteria. The sampling criteria are: (1) companies that systematically implement and disclose ESG for the 2019-2022 period and (2) companies that systematically publish annual reports for the 2019-2022 period. Through this method, 42 companies were sampled for this study.

Multiple Regression Analysis

To ascertain how the independent variable affects on the dependent variable, multiple linear regression techniques are used which are detailed through the following equation model:

$$\mathbf{Q = \alpha0 + \alpha1ESG + \alpha2ML + \alpha3NC + \varepsilon}$$

Keterangan:

Q	= Firm Value
α0	= constanta
α1ESG	= Environmental, Social and Governance (ESG)
α2ML	= Earnings Management
α3NC	= CEO Narcissism
ε	= Error term

Classic Assumption Test

Classic assumption test can be performed through tests: (a) Normality. Normality testing can be done through a non-parametic Kolmogorov-Smirnov (K-S) statistical test where the Asymp sig value > 0.05, thus, it may be said that the data are normally distributed; (b) Multicollinearity. To identify the presence of multicollinearity, consider the tolerance value > 0.10 and vice versa, the Variance Inflation Factor (VIF) value < 10 which indicates that there is no multicollinearity issue in the data; (c) Autocorrelation. The Durbin-Waston Test (DW Test) is used to detect autocorrelation issue in models; (d) Heteroskedasticity. Heteroscedasticity testing can be performed using the Glejser test. If the Asymp sig value > 0.05, then it can It was concluded that the data did not experience heteroscedasticity problems (Ghozali, 2006).

Submitted: March 22, 2024; Accepted: Juny 26, 2024;
Published: August 26, 2024; Website: http://journalfeb.unla.ac.id/index.php/jasa

JASa (Jurnal Akuntansi, Audit dan Sistem Informasi Akuntansi)
Vol. 8 No. 2 / August 2024
ISSN 2550-0732 print / ISSN 2655-8319 online
DOI;10.36555/jasa.v8i2.2511

Hypothesis Testing

H0 is rejected and HA is accepted when the significance value of the T test is less than 0.05, indicating that the independent variable significantly affects the dependent variable. On the other hand, test F rejects H0 and accepts HA if the significance value is less than 0.05 and shows that the independent variable concurrently has a significant impact on the dependent variable (Ghozali, 2006).

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Table 2. Normality Test Results

One-Sample Kolmogorov-Smirnov Test		
		Unstandardized Residual
N		124
Normal Parameters[a,b]	Mean	.0000000
	Std. Deviation	.60273432
Most Extreme Differences	Absolute	.051
	Positive	.051
	Negative	-.047
Test Statistic		.051
Asymp. Sig. (2-tailed)		.200[c,d]

a. Test distribution is Normal.
b. Calculated from data.
c. Lilliefors Significance Correction.
d. This is a lower bound of the true significance.

Source: data that has been processed by the author (2023)

Based on normality testing using the kolmogorov smirnov method, Asymp Sig (2-tailed) values are 0.200 > 0.05. Thus, based on the data in this study, a normal distribution may be drawn.

Table 3. Heterokedasticity Test Results

Coefficients[a]

Model		Unstandardized Coefficients B	Unstandardized Coefficients Std. Error	Standardized Coefficients Beta	T	Sig.
1	(Constant)	.176	.305		.578	.564
	lnx1	.055	.081	.064	.680	.498
	lnx2	.023	.035	.058	.637	.525
	lnx3	.112	.098	.107	1.144	.255

a. Dependent Variable: abs_res

Source: data that has been processed by the author (2023)

Submitted: March 22, 2024; Accepted: Juny 26, 2024;
Published: August 26, 2024; Website: http://journalfeb.unla.ac.id/index.php/jasa

JASa (Jurnal Akuntansi, Audit dan Sistem Informasi Akuntansi)
Vol. 8 No. 2 / August 2024
ISSN 2550-0732 print / ISSN 2655-8319 online
DOI;10.36555/jasa.v8i2.2511

Based on heteroskedasticity testing using the glejser method shows that the entire value of Sig. > 0.05. Therefore, it can be said that there were no heteroskedasticity issues with the data in this research.

Table 4. Multicollinearity Test Results

Coefficients[a]

Model		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.	Collinearity Statistics	
		B	Std. Error	Beta			Tolerance	VIF
1	(Constant)	1.234	.489		2.523	.013		
	lnx1	-.155	.130	-.107	-1.190	.236	.914	1.094
	lnx2	.190	.057	.290	3.351	.001	.979	1.022
	lnx3	-.165	.156	-.094	-1.053	.295	.931	1.074

a. Dependent Variable: lnY

Source*:* data that has been processed by the author (2023)

Multicollinearity testing indicates that all tolerance values > 0.1 and VIF values < 10 indicate that there are no multicollinearity issues with the study's data.

Table 5. Autocorrelation Test Results

Model Summary[b]

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate	Durbin-Watson
1	.343[a]	.118	.096	.61022	1.864

a. Predictors: (Constant), lnx3, lnx2, lnx1

b. Dependent Variable: lnY

Source*:* data that has been processed by the author (2023)

This study used three independent variables so that k = 3 with the number of observations n = 124 so that the upper limit (du) was 1.7567. The upper limit (du) numbers < durbin watson and durbin watson < from the values of 4-du to 1.7567 < 1.864 < 2.2433. Therefore, the data of this study does not have an autocorrelation problem.

Table 6. T Test Results

Coefficients[a]

Model		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.
		B	Std. Error	Beta		
1	(Constant)	1.234	.489		2.523	.013
	lnx1	-.155	.130	-.107	-1.190	.236
	lnx2	.190	.057	.290	3.351	.001
	lnx3	-.165	.156	-.094	-1.053	.295

a. Dependent Variable: lnY

Source*:* data that has been processed by the author (2023)

The regression equation is derived as follows from the multiple regression analysis

Submitted: March 22, 2024; Accepted: Juny 26, 2024;
Published: August 26, 2024; Website: http://journalfeb.unla.ac.id/index.php/jasa

JASa (Jurnal Akuntansi, Audit dan Sistem Informasi Akuntansi)
Vol. 8 No. 2 / August 2024
ISSN 2550-0732 print / ISSN 2655-8319 online
DOI;10.36555/jasa.v8i2.2511

results:

$$LnY = 1,234 - 0,155LnX1 + 0,190LnX2 – 0,165LnX3 + \varepsilon$$

The following are the outcomes of the T test-based hypothesis testing:

a. The significance number (Sig.) of the ESG variable of 0.236 is greater than 0.05, indicating that ESG has no significant effect on the value of the company, so hypothesis 1 is unacceptable.
b. The significance number (Sig.) of the earnings management variable 0.001 is less than 0.05, indicating that earnings management has a significant positive influence on the value of the company, so hypothesis 2 is acceptable.
c. The significance number (Sig.) of CEO narcissism of 0.295 is greater than 0.05, indicating that CEO narcissism does not have a significant influence on the value of the company, so hypothesis 3 is unacceptable.

Table 7. F Test Results

ANOVA[a]						
Model		Sum of Squares	Df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
1	Regression	5.958	3	1.986	5.333	.002[b]
	Residual	44.685	120	.372		
	Total	50.642	123			

a. Dependent Variable: lnY
b. Predictors: (Constant), lnx3, lnx2, lnx1

Source*:* data that has been processed by the author (2023)

The F test result shows a significance number (Sig.) of 0.002 which is smaller than 0.05. From this it can be concluded that simultaneously, ESG disclosure, earnings management and CEO narcissism have an influence on firm value.

DISCUSSION

Hypothesis 1: ESG Positively Affects on Firm value

Since the Sig. ESG variable's value is greater than 0.05, hypothesis 1 is rejected because it can be determined that ESG has no impact on the firm value.The results of the study is not in accordance with the research conducted by Chang & Lee, (2022) which stated that ESG has a positive effect on firm value and is not in accordance with the signalling theory which states that ESG disclosure is considered a positive signal for investors that the company has implemented good governance so that the company's value also increases. On the contrary, this finding is consistent with the theory put forward by Friedman (2007), in Safriani & Utomo (2020), namely the company's primary objective is to increase investor wealth so that non-financial goals will make the company less effective. Non-financial information such as ESG is considered to be able to meet the demands of stakeholders against the company so that it will cause conflicts between agents. Investors perceive ESG as an expensive activity and detrimental to their interests. Therefore, investors do not want to invest in companies that implement ESG which in turn the firm value decreases.

Submitted: March 22, 2024; Accepted: Juny 26, 2024;
Published: August 26, 2024; Website: http://journalfeb.unla.ac.id/index.php/jasa

JASa (Jurnal Akuntansi, Audit dan Sistem Informasi Akuntansi)
Vol. 8 No. 2 / August 2024
ISSN 2550-0732 print / ISSN 2655-8319 online
DOI;10.36555/jasa.v8i2.2511

Hypothesis 2: Earnings Management Positively Affects on Firm value

Hypothesis 2 is acceptable as the Earnings management variable's significance value (Sig.) is less than 0.05, suggesting that the earnings management positively affects the company value. The results of this study is not in line with the research conducted by Darwis, (2012) stating that earnings management does not affect the firm value, but this finding is consistent with studies carried out by Riswandi & Yuniarti (2020), which shows that earnings management practices contribute positively to increasing firm value. One of the strategies used to increase firm value is through the implementation of earnings management practices. By implementing this practice, management strives to display good financial statements to increase investor confidence, which will ultimately increase the firm value. Earnings management practices are also utilized by managers as a means to provide positive signals to investors regarding the company's future performance prospects, which are often assessed through the level of profit obtained by the company (Riswandi & Yuniarti, 2020).

Hypothesis 3: CEO narcissism Positively Affects on Firm Value

Since CEO narcissism has no effect on firm value, hypothesis 3 is rejected because of the value of the Sig. CEO Narcissism variable is greater than 0.05. The results of this study is not in line with the research conducted by Razak & Badollahi, (2020), stating that CEO narcissism has a negative effect on the company's value but is in line with the research conducted by Meiliya & Rahmawati (2022) which found that CEO narcissism has no influence on firm value. Razak & Badollahi (2020) also suggests that CEO narcissism is considered to have the potential to reduce firm value because CEOs with high narcissism tend to prefer riskier business activities such as mergers or acquisitions without paying attention to the company's main activities so that this has an impact on investor reactions that are declining so that in the end the firm's value decreases.

CONCLUSION

Considering the study's outcomes, it can be concluded that partially through the T test, ESG disclosure and CEO narcissism do not have a significant effect on firm value; While earnings management has a significant positive influence on firm value. However, simultaneously, based on the F test, ESG disclosure, earnings management and CEO narcissism simultaneously affect the firm value. The suggestion that can be given from this study is that future studies can extend the sampling period, so that it is expected that the results of the study will be more reliable.

REFERENCES

Chang, Y.-J., & Lee, B.-H. (2022). The impact of ESG activities on firm value: Multi-level analysis of industrial characteristics. *Sustainability*, *14*(21), 14444.

Darwis, H. (2012). Manajemen laba terhadap nilai perusahaan dengan corporate governance sebagai pemoderasi. *Jurnal Keuangan Dan Perbankan*, *16*(1).

De Lucia, C., Pazienza, P., & Bartlett, M. (2020). Does good ESG lead to better financial performances by firms? Machine learning and logistic regression models of public enterprises in Europe. *Sustainability*, *12*(13), 5317.

JASa (Jurnal Akuntansi, Audit dan Sistem Informasi Akuntansi)
Vol. 8 No. 2 / August 2024
ISSN 2550-0732 print / ISSN 2655-8319 online
DOI;10.36555/jasa.v8i2.2511

Doho, S. Z., & Santoso, E. B. (2020). Pengaruh karakteristik ceo, komisaris independen, dan kualitas audit terhadap penghindaran pajak. *Media Akuntansi Dan Perpajakan Indonesia*, *1*(2), 169–184.

Friedman, M. (2007). The social responsibility of business is to increase its profits. In *Corporate ethics and corporate governance* (pp. 173–178). Springer.

Ghozali, I. (2006). *Aplikasi analisis multivariate dengan program SPSS*. Badan Penerbit Universitas Diponegoro.

Harjito, A., & Martono, S. U. (2014). Manajemen keuangan. *Yogyakarta: Ekonosia Fakultas Ekonomu UI*.

Jensen, M. C., & Meckling, W. H. (2019). Theory of the firm: Managerial behavior, agency costs and ownership structure. In *Corporate governance* (pp. 77–132). Gower.

Meiliya, E., & Rahmawati, M. I. (2022). Pengaruh Narsisme CEO terhadap nilai perusahaan dengan manajemen laba sebagai variabel mediasi. *Jurnal Ilmu Dan Riset Akuntansi (JIRA)*, *11*(2).

Ningwati, G., Septiyanti, R., & Desriani, N. (2022). Pengaruh Environment, Social and Governance Disclosure terhadap Kinerja Perusahaan. *Goodwood Akuntansi Dan Auditing Reviu*, *1*(1), 67–78.

Nugroho, N. A., & Hersugondo, H. (2022). Analisis Pengaruh Environment, Social, Governance (ESG) Disclosure Terhadap Kinerja Keuangan Perusahaan. *E-Bisnis: Jurnal Ilmiah Ekonomi Dan Bisnis*, *15*(2), 233–243.

Putri, H. K. D. (2021). *Pengaruh Environmental, Social, Governance (Esg) Disclosure Terhadap Nilai Perusahaan (Studi Empiris Perusahaan Manufaktur yang Terdaftar di BEI)*. Universitas Muhammadiyah Malang.

Qodary, H. F., & Tambun, S. (2021). Pengaruh Environmental, Social, Governance (ESG) dan retention ratio terhadap return saham dengan nilai perusahaan sebagai variabel moderating. *Juremi: Jurnal Riset Ekonomi*, *1*(2), 159–172.

Rani, S. (2021). Pengaruh Narsisme Ceo Terhadap Kualitas Laba Dalam Laporan Keuangan Dengan Variabel Kontrol Size Dan Educ. *Balance: Jurnal Akuntansi Dan Bisnis*, *6*(2), 103–121.

Razak, L. A., & Badollahi, I. (2020). The Role of CEO Narcissism in Creating Firm Value. *International Journal of Innovative Science and Research Technology*, *5*(11), 221–225.

Riswandi, P., & Yuniarti, R. (2020). Pengaruh manajemen laba terhadap nilai perusahaan. *Jurnal Pamator: Jurnal Ilmiah Universitas Trunojoyo*, *13*(1), 134–138.

Safriani, M. N., & Utomo, D. C. (2020). Pengaruh Environmental, Social, Governance (ESG) Disclosure Terhadap Kinerja Perusahaan. *Diponegoro Journal of Accounting*, *9*(3).

Zahroh, B. M., & Hersugondo, H. (2021). Pengaruh Kinerja Environmental, Social, Dan Governance Terhadap Kinerja Keuangan Dengan Kekuatan CEO Sebagai Variabel Moderasi (Studi Pada Perusahaan Manufaktur yang Terdaftar di Bursa Efek Indonesia Periode 2015-2019). *Diponegoro Journal of Management*, *10*(4).

Submitted: March 22, 2024; Accepted: Juny 26, 2024;
Published: August 26, 2024; Website: http://journalfeb.unla.ac.id/index.php/jasa