
PERSONAL RESPONSIBILITY RELATIONSHIP TO ENVIRONMENTAL RESPONSIBILITY BEHAVIOR

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ABSTRACT

Relationship of Personal Responsibility to Environmentally Responsible Behavior at BAPPEDA Kebumen Regency This study aims to determine the relationship between the Personal Responsibility variable and the Environmental Responsibility Behavior variable at BAPPEDA Kebumen Regency. The selected sample is 52 people with the criteria of civil servants and non civil servants. This research uses survey methods. The results of this study conclude that 1) The results of the calculation of the normality of the estimated Y-X2 error obtained $L_0 = 0.043$, while $L_t = 0.074$. 2) Homogeneity test obtained $2_{count} < 2_{table}$ or $48,952 < 124$. 3) There is a positive relationship between Personal Responsibility and environmental responsibility behavior with the regression equation $= 37.52 + 0.74X_2$ with $R = 54\%$.

KEYWORDS

Personal Responsibility and Environmental responsibility behavior



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INTRODUCTION

BAPPEDA (Agency for Planning, Development, Regional Research and Development) District Kebumen have very important and strategic role in achievement destination development area for well-being community (WIJAYA, 2018) . Planning development national built by macro by government center for then Becomes base for government area in arrange planning with more scale _ specific (Kato et al., 2021) . Scope planning development national must notice creation integration, synchronization and synergy good between regions, between spaces, between times, between function government nor Among center and area .

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Prepared planning from level center until area have a number of levels in between plan development period long, plan development period medium, and plan development annually (Auliyani & Yafiz, 2022) because of that, for the sake of keeping compatibility and achievement even distribution development environment from level center until district, BAPPEDA (Regional Planning, Development, Research and Development Agency) District Kebumen To do composing Long Term Development Plan for jagka 20 years, Term Development Plan Intermediate for period 5 year time, and plan Work Local Government for period 1 year time, with permanent referring to the document planning government on it. Implementation Duties and functions of District BAPPEDA Kebumen summarized in three mutual roles related, i.e role as taker policies / decisions, as coordinator, and as administrator. Involvement holder interest (*stakeholder*) District BAPPEDA Kebumen is very much needed in whole mechanism planning and implementation development, especially about empowerment and management environment. Study this focused on field Planning, Research and Development, Field Governance and Human Development, and Fields Economy and Resources Power Alam (Yusrie, Aminah, Wasliman, & Sauri, 2021). BAPPEDA as support environment live in society in order to working optimally required employee who has appropriate competence needs position, integrity and professionalism as manager. Beside that the people who are around must understand the importance problem environment.

Correspondence which located in Regency Kebumen part north already set Becomes area Reserve Natural Geology through SK ESDM No.2817K/40/MEM/2006 will but in area this existence mining sand already more start and activity huge mining located in the Pesanggrahan area, Karangasambung. Mining sand on the Lukulo Sungai River based on the place mining shared Becomes two that is mining in rivers and mining land (plain) flood done with method conventional nor with method suction sand with use tool suction. The meandering Lukulo River (*meandering*) has potency negative and positive (Dhany, 2011). Potency negative that is with existence *meandering* that causes current river could scrape rock or soil along bend so that could cause erosion and movement land, while potency positive from the meandering of the Lukulo River that is accumulated ingredient excavation especially sand. Potency flood the indicates that use land part upstream from river the already problem, usage land part upstream that used to be is forest pine already many switch function Becomes land empty. Amount miner sand on the Lukulo. River in area Reserve Natural Geology Correspondence this worried could cause degradation increasingly environment fast. See condition, the management of BAPPEDA (Regional Development Planning, Research and Development Agency) in particular Field Planning, Research and Development, Field Governance and Human Development and Fields Economy and Resources Power Natural need create a real sustainable program To use maintain and repair area Genre river. Management and employee BAPPEDA as planner and executor in doing his job must optimally work in reach the goal that management and planning environment could walk by effective and efficient.

One necessary factors noticed is not quite enough responsibility of each developed employee for play a role active in take care and maintain surrounding area river Lukulo in the Reserve Area Natural Geology Correspondence. That thing

will could realized optimally if the employees have behavior not quite enough answer on environment.

Based on results research conducted by Ramlanto, Soewarto Hadhienata, Widodo Sunaryo (2017) in journal entitled influence *personal responsibility* to behavior not quite enough answer environment. Research results show that there is positive and significant relationship between personal responsibility by together with behavior not quite enough answer environment with coefficient correlation $r_{y.123} = 0.562$.

In study before, as stated above, although there is a number of equality in analyzed variables but basically there is difference in determination indicator from variable which is based on the foundation the theory used in research. Equations Among relevant research with research conducted by researchers is in Thing method the research used (method survey), variable research and methods data collection through questionnaire (Rukajat, 2018) . Whereas the differences, including location research, indicators research used, and methods data analysis.

RESEARCH METHOD

This study uses a survey method with a correlational approach (Kardiawan, & Kusuma, 2020) . This study was designed to obtain information about the relationship between different variables in a population (Sachrudin, Istiadi, & Suhardi, 2015) . According to Arikunto (2017:173) population is whole subject research. if researcher want to researching all existing elements in research area so the research is study population (Setyawan, 2017) . Object on population researched result analyzed, concluded and the conclusion apply for whole population. Population in study this is 52 civil servants and non-civil servants of BAPPEDA Regency.

According to Arikunto (2017:173) sample is part from amount and characteristics which owned by population. According to Arikunto (2017:173) says that if the subject not enough from 100, so whole population Becomes sample research. but if the subject more from 100 so could taken 10-15% or 15-25%. based on definition on could said results summation sample study this are 52 civil servants and non civil servants.

Required data are primary and secondary data, primary data is obtained through deployment questionnaire (statement) to respondents (who are representative), and through questionnaire the requested respondent answer what exist and be honest in accordance with the situation and condition of each respondent.

Secondary data acquisition conducted with study the data given Organization Among other in the form of mission, Vision organization, SOP, Individual Performance as well as observation direct and related interviews _ with personal/ *personal responsibility* as variable free and behavior not quite enough answer environment as variable bound.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Description of Research Result Data

Result data the research presented in section this obtained from results measurement about *personal relationship responsibility with* behavior not quite enough answer environment (Jamanti, 2014) . based on response from respondent to variable instrument items. Data collected from sample as much 52 employees of Bappeda Kebumen Regency (Widianingsih, 2016) .

1. Behavior not quite enough answer environment

Based on primary data, namely answer respondent about behavior not quite enough answer environment, obtained statistics single data descriptive behavior not quite enough answer environment as is in the table 9 following this

Table 1
Variable Data Description Behavior not quite enough answer environment (Y)

No.	Information	Score
1.	Total Score	52
2.	Lowest score	20
3.	Highest score	52
4.	Score Range	32
5.	Average	31.82
6.	Middle score (Median)	33.5
7.	Most frequent score appears (Mode)	46
8.	Deviation standard (Standard Deviation)	12.04
9.	Sample variant	52

From earning score respondent seen that average (31,82) more low from mode or score the most that appeared (46). Distribution variable data frequency behavior not quite enough answer BAPPEDA environment in the district kebumen (JASMANI, 2016) .

2. Personal responsibility

Based on personal responsibility variable data management (X) from sample as many as 52 respondents, obtained statistics Descriptive personal responsibility single data obtained the following data

Table 2
Variable Data Description personal responsibility (X)

No.	Information	Score
1.	Total Score	52
2.	Lowest score	15
3.	Highest score	50
4.	Range score	46
5.	Average	38
6.	Middle Value (Median)	32
7.	Most frequent value appears (Mode)	36, 43,49

8.	Deviation standard (Standard Deviation)	11, 956
9.	Sample variant	52 , 939

From earning score respondent seen that frequent score appear there are 3, namely 36, 43, and 49. Based on results calculation obtained amount class on personal responsibility variable (X_2) Distribution frequency personal responsibility variable (X_2) among BAPPEDA employees in the district kebumen

Test Requirements Analysis

Before correlation and regression tests were performed must fulfilled before the requirements with To do testing normality and homogeneity.

Normality Test Error Behavior not quite enough answer environment on Personal responsibility

Calculation result normality error estimated YX_2 obtained $L_o = 0.043$, while that is $L_t = 0.074$. Normal requirement is $L_o < L_t$ with thereby error raw the estimate of YX_2 comes from population that has normal distribution.

Homogeneity Test of Personal responsibility (X) Data Variants with Behavior not quite enough answer environment (Y)

Homogeneity test behavioral data variant not quite enough answer environment work BAPPEDA employees on personal responsibility are tested with Bartlett's test. Test variance regression Y over X_2 produce price χ^2_{count} by 48, 952 whereas χ^2_{tables} at level real alpha 0.05 obtained score of 124. It turns out $\chi^2_{count} < \chi^2_{tables}$ or $48, 952 < 124$. With thereby could concluded that variance of Y over X_2 homogeneous. With thereby behavioral data group not quite enough answer environment on personal responsibility comes from from homogeneous data population.

Test Hypothesis Statistics

Test hypothesis study this use formula regression and correlation (Yuliana, 2016) . Hypothesis first, second and third analyzed with formula regression and correlation simple. After that step next analyze correlation with use *Regression Multiple (Multiple Regression)* (Haryono & Wardoyo, 2012) . Details results testing every hypothesis is as following.

Connection between Personal responsibility (X) and Behavior not quite enough answer environment (Y)

Hypothesis second proposed is " There is" connection positive between personal responsibility and behavior not quite enough answer environment". In other words, more good personal responsibility applied in BAPPEDA Kebumen to a employee, more behavior is high not quite enough answer environment that , and vice versa the more not enough good personal responsibility applied at BABPEDA KEBUMEN to a employee, more low behavior not quite enough answer environment that.

Based on results analysis simple linear regression Among personal responsibility data pair (variable X_1) with behavior not quite enough answer environment (Y variable), is known that score coefficient regression b obtained is of 0.74 and the value of constant a is equal to 37, 52. With thereby equality regression Among personal responsibility variable with behavior not quite enough answer environment is $\hat{Y} = 37,52 + 0,74X_2$.

For knowing what is the equation model regression the could used for interesting conclusion or is equality regression that has been obtained significant or no, can is known with use analysis variance (F-test) as shown in the appendix 7.1. because of that equality regression $\hat{Y} = 37,52 + 0,74X_2$ could used for explain and take conclusion more carry on about connection between personal responsibility and behavior not quite enough answer environment.

For knowing is equality the regression obtained is linear or no could know with using linearity test regression with criteria evaluation $F_{count} < F_{table (0.01) (42 : 100)}$. Calculation result could see in the attachment 7.1. because of that equality regression the could expressed as linear. For more clear summary results analysis the variance in question could seen in the table 25.

Table 3
Table Analysis Variance (ANAVA) For Significance and Linearity Test
Regression $\hat{Y} = 37,52 + 0,74X_2$

Source variance	dk	JK	RJK	F _h	F _t		Conclusion
					0.05	0.01	
Total (T)	1 44	41441,876					
Regression (a)	1	20720 ,					Very
Regression (w/a)	1	938	11169 ,	166 ,	3.90	6.81	Significant
Remainder	14 2	11169 , 228	228 67 , 266	047 **			
		9551 , 710					
Tuna Match	42	2416 , 327	57 , 532	0 , 806	1,	1,	Linear
Error (G)	100	7135 , 383	71 , 354	ns	52	80	

- ** : very significant regression ($F_{count} > F_{table}$)
- ns : shape linear regression ($F_{count} < F_{table}$)
- dk : degree freedom
- JK : amount square
- RJK : average number square

Discussion of Research Results

Connection between personal responsibility and Behavior not quite enough answer environment BAPPEDA Kebumen Regency

Test hypothesis showing there is connection very significant positive between personal responsibility and behavior not quite enough answer environment, proven with equality regression = $37, 52 + 0, 7 4X_2$. Based on results calculation coefficient correlation between personal responsibility and behavior not quite enough answer environment, obtained value of $r_{y2} = 0, 734$, while significance test results coefficient correlation obtained score $t_{count} = 12.8 86$ more big than $t_{table} = 2, 61 97$ at level significance 0.0 1 . This result showing that personal responsibility variable has very significant correlation with behavior not quite enough answer environment. The size score correlation 0.734 showing that level very strong relationship between personal responsibility and behavior not quite enough answer environment. Contribution personal responsibility factor towards behavior not quite enough answer environment could seen from score coefficient determination $r^2_{y2} = 0.539$ which means that knowledge pollution environmentgive contribution as big

as 54 % against behavior not quite enough answer environment, while the rest as big as 46 % is determined by the variables another. This data showing that enough personal responsibility contribution big, through Intensive personal responsibility strengthening so could increase behavior not quite enough answer environment

Limitations of Research Results

Though execution and writing results study this has conducted by maximum, however thereby still there is limitations in study this including:

1. Study this still limited implemented in the environment BAPPEDA employees in the district kebumen so that withdrawal conclusion study limited applies to the population study this. required scope more research wide for results study this impact more area, for example expansion scope population or addition respondent from in another agency.
2. Study this only limiting the personal responsibility variable with behavior not quite enough answer environment so that withdrawal conclusion limited to relationship with second variable that, for more understanding comprehensive required study more carry on regarding with variables others, for example knowledge of environmental pollution and locus of control.
3. Study this involve sample study amount 52 respondent, if the number sample study upgraded so will increase accuracy results research.
4. Study this use theories behavior not quite enough answer environment, and popular personal responsibility moment this so that implication limited to the concepts used moment.

CONCLUSION

After To do Step study quantitative through the analysis process results data processing, calculation statistics, testing hypotheses and discussion results later research strengthened with Step study qualitative through the process of observation, interview depth and collection document, then study about personal responsibility relationship with behavior not quite enough answer environment in the district BAPPEDA kebumen produce detailed conclusion as following this

There is connection positive personal responsibility with behavior not quite enough answer environment through equality regression = $37.52 + 0.74X_2$. Coefficient correlation of $r_{y2} = 0.734$ and the coefficient determination $r_{y2}^2 = 0.539$. With thereby the more-good personal responsibility applied head of BAPPEDA to a employee, then the more tall level behavior not quite enough answer environment.

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