

PATBM Strategy for Reducing the Level of Violence Against Children (A Case Study in four Villages as Pilot Projects of PATBM in North Kalimantan, Indonesia)

Dr. Arif Jauhar Tontowi

Faculty of Economics, Kaltara University of Tanjung Selor, North Kalimantan, Indonesia

Abstract: *PATBM strategy is the child protection movement being tested by the Indonesian government during 2016 in 136 villages nationwide. This strategy is conducted by moving the volunteers to those villages as the facilitators who work by bringing the mission of changing people's behavior in reducing the level of violence against children. This study was aimed to determine the effectiveness of the PATBM strategy, especially in the 4 villages as the pilot project in the province of North Kalimantan. Primary data collected was subsequently processed by using analytical tools SEM (Structural Equation Modeling). This research has resulted that PATBM strategy turned out the significant effect on the facilitators' competence. Afterwards, it influences behavioral change as well as reduces the level of violence against children significantly. Indirectly, PATBM strategy variable through intervening variable, namely; facilitators' competence and behavioral change influences and significantly reduces the level of violence against children. The findings of this study can be used as the reference for the government in order to continue, replicate, and develop the program in other areas, so violence against children can be minimized Indonesia evenly.*

Keywords: *PATBM Strategy, facilitators' competence, behavioral change, violence against children.*

I. Introduction

In Indonesia, *PATBM* is well-known as “*Perlindungan Anak Terpadu Berbasis Masyarakat*” or community-based integrated children protection. It was developed by the Ministry of Women and Children's empowerment of Republic of Indonesia (*KPP-PA RI: Kementerian Pemberdayaan Perlindungan Anak Republik Indonesia*) and conducted by moving the facilitators to change community's behavior about reducing of the violence level against children. This strategy moves the *PATBM* facilitators to extend from the national, provinces, districts/cities, and until villages level. 2016 year was the first year trials the strategy in 34 provinces, 68 districts and 136 villages. In particular, this study was aimed to determine the effectiveness of the *PATBM* strategy in the four villages as the pilot project located in the Province of North Kalimantan.

Results of the research on the violence against children in four provinces, namely: West Java, Jambi, East Nusa Tenggara and Central Java conducted by the *KPP-PA RI* in 2016, it had become the starting point of the movement strategies *PATBM* why those models designed and tested were. In that study, it was found that the trend of violence against children is constantly increasing. Actually, people have a lot of practice in child protection but it is still sporadic and conditional. In order to be more optimal in result, it is required a protection movement that is simultaneous and integrated. Moreover, it is conducted nationally in all regions of Indonesia and integrated by involving all elements of society both vertically and horizontally. In collaboration with a team of national facilitators formed by the Center for Women Studies (*PSW: Pusat Studi Wanita*) at the universities in the four provinces, *KPP-PA RI* succeeded in designing a strategy model of the community-based integrated children protection (*PATBM*) which was expected if the implementation would be able to reduce the level of violence against children.

Gambit (2016) as a *PATBM* national facilitator, in his briefing session on monitoring and evaluation of the *PSW* 16 participants from all over Indonesia at the Horison Hotel Bekasi in 2016 emphasized that the success of the *PATBM* movement strategy will be measured from feasibility and acceptability. It means that feasibility is the real manifestation from the movement of *PATBM* mission in the society, while acceptability is how strong the level of public acceptance against the presence of *PATBM* in their environment. Thus, the feasibility and acceptability are divided into two indicators which to measure the success of the *PATBM* strategy movement. 2016 is the year of the beginning of the trial. Simultaneously, throughout Indonesia selected locations pilot project to determine the distribution of the location of the two villages in each district and two districts in each province, there are 136 villages were selected as the location of the pilot project implementation *PATBM* strategy movement. In North Kalimantan, it was determined Jelarai Selor Village and Gunung Sari Village located in Bulungan District and NunukanTengah Village and Tanjung Harapan Village located in Nunukan District as the pilot projects of *PATBM* location.

In those four villages as the pilot project, it had been appointed 10 facilitators for each village, so the total number of facilitator was 40 facilitators. Those facilitators had followed training of trainers (TOT). The training was trained by 2 facilitators from Bulungan District and 2 facilitators from Nunukan District. In addition, the training was also trained by 3 facilitators from North Kalimantan Province and 1 facilitator from the national level. This training was aimed to increase the facilitator's competences in order to be able to implement *PATBM* mission in society successfully.

Theoretically, Spencer and Spencer (1999) argues that an individual's competence (facilitator) includes five indicators, namely; skills, knowledge, self-concept, motives and traits. Being given the briefing material *PATBM* during the TOT, those five indicators of competence in each individual of the facilitators will be increased, so they are able to success in the mission *PATBM* movement village's respectively through actions, such as interventions. Therefore, the ability of the facilitator in carrying out his or her role in *PATBM* movement can be seen from those five indicators. Within the framework of *PATBM* (Pedoman *PATBM*, 2016), the intervention of the facilitators in *PATBM* movement is to create behavioral change in society and expected to have an impact on the level of violence in children. Behaviors that cause or trigger violence against children in the community are expected to change with the movement the *PATBM* strategy. The behavior changes include, namely; a change in norms, ability to avoid violent, and response to violence. If during this time are the norms, the ability to avoid violence and how to respond to violence improper/no good, expected after the intervention of the facilitator will be amended to be more appropriate or better. All three forms of this behavior change the indicators on behavior change interventions targeted results. Thus the three indicators is a measure of success in behavioral change variable.

With the onset of behavioral changes in these communities, it is expected that eventually *PATBM* movement strategies can effectively reduce the occurrence of child abuse. The intended forms of violence include physical, psychological, sexual, neglect and bullying. All four forms of violence have become dimensions at once indicator in measuring the end result of this *PATBM* movement strategy. If these forms of violence are perceived by the public decreased after intervention by the facilitators, then *PATBM* considered successful. If otherwise, it needs to be re-evaluated and repaired parts of the system *PATBM* movement strategies.

II. Objectives

1. To find out the impact of *PATBM* strategy on facilitators' competence.
2. To find out the impact of facilitators' competence on behavioral change.
3. To find out the impact of behavioral change on reduction of violence against children.
4. To find out the indirect impact of *PATBM* strategy through an intervening variable, namely: facilitators' competence and behavioral change in order to reduce violence against children.

III. Literature Review

3.1. PATBM (Perlindungan Anak Terpadu Berbasis Masyarakat /Community-Based Integrated Children Protection)

PATBM is a movement strategy from the network or group of people at the community level that works coordinately in order to achieve the purpose of children protection. *PATBM* is a community initiated by people in order to undertake the prevention efforts by building public awareness to change knowledge, attitudes, and behaviors that provide protection to children. The movement can be managed by using and developing the institutional structures function that already exists or if it is needed by establishing a new institutional structure (Pedoman *PATBM*, 2016).

The emergence of the *PATBM* movement strategies is motivated by several concerns, especially the fact that shows violences against children are likely to continue to rise uncontrollably. Indonesiana.tempo.co (2016) explains that in 2015, *KPPPA-RI* conducted a research in four provinces, namely: West Java, Central Java, East Nusa Tenggara, and Bengkulu. It was aimed to identify best-practice protocols practices undertaken child protection society, the obstacles encountered, and the potential for development. The results obtained from the information is the child protection community has done a lot, ranging from disseminating children's rights in the form of art, dialogue, media publishing information to accompany when a child victim. Although it has been a lot of activity, it demands a protection for children and prevention remains necessary.

3.2. Facilitators' Competence

Competence is the facilitator competencies possessed by the *PATBM* facilitators. Competence can be defined as a basic fundamental knowledge, ability, experience, and requirements that are necessary to carry out the work successfully (Mudjiman, 2007). While Mathis and Jackson (2001) define that competence are the basic characteristics that may be associated with an increased performance of individuals or teams, consisting of knowledge, skills and capacity. Characteristics of this competence are developed by Spencer and Spencer

(1993) into five types, namely: knowledge, skills, self concept, motive, and traits. The existence of the five characteristics found in the individual competence is so easily observed, and there are hidden within the personality. Competencies of knowledge and skills visible and easily recognizable on the surface as a characteristic of the individual. Competencies self concept, motive and traits are not directly visible and located at the central point of one's personality. The skills and knowledge more easily developed through training programs. While the self concept, motive and traits are relatively more difficult to develop and require time and special methods (Tontowi, 2016).

3.3. Behavioral Change

Behavior applying to the individual or organism does not happen automatically, but it is as a result of the stimulus received by the organism in question both the external and internal stimulus (Walgito, 2003). Based on this opinion, it can be concluded that the purpose of creating behavioral change in individuals or groups of people can be done through a specific process, for example by learning or training as a form of stimulus to get them to change behavior.

In the context of *PATBM* movement strategy, the ongoing process in the implementation of this movement is seen as a process of intervention or stimulus to community members so that they could make behavioral changes that result in a decrease of violence against children. Within the framework of *PATBM* (Pedoman *PATBM*, 2016), the implementation of this motion is expected to influence behavior change in the community that there are three changes its shape, namely; 1. Strengthening and change in norms, 2. Ability to avoid violence, and 3. Response to the violence.

3.4. Violence Against Children

The level of violence against children in Indonesia needs an attention from all sides seriously, because the numbers continue to rise with a relatively is large. The data from *KPAI* (*Komisi Perlindungan Anak Indonesia* or Indonesian child protection commission) in 2014 showed that cases of violence from 2011 to 2014 increased from 2,178 cases to 5,066 cases.

The forms of violence that occurs in children five kinds (Maharani, et al, 2016), namely; physical violence, sexual violence, psychological violence, neglect and bullying. Physical violence is violence easily known and seen directly on the victim's body. Based on the Domestic Violence Law number 23 year 2004, physical violence, among others beaten, kicked, slapped, bruised, tufted, pinched, pitted, dried in the sun, and so on. Sexual violence is any act of forcing sexual intercourse, by way of unnatural and / or disliked, forced relationships with other people for commercial purposes and / or a particular purpose. Psychological violence is an act that can result in fear, loss of confidence, loss of ability to act, a sense of helplessness, and / or serious psychic suffering for someone. Abandonment is the act of an adult or a parent or guardian (who is legally responsible for the welfare of the children during the care giving) that do not give or provide the basic needs of children, despite the fact that resources available to meet those needs. Bullying is the pressure and intimidation is continuously being done to hurt someone both physically and emotionally.

IV. Methodology

This study employed quantitative approach. The data of this study were collected from survey methods, namely: interview and questionnaire. The research instrument used was a set of questions (in questionnaire) and distributed to the respondents. Samples are 152 respondents in 4 villages *PATBM* pilot project location. The sampling technique used was quota-purposive-accidental sampling. Each village of the pilot project location obtained the same portion, namely 38 respondents, so the sample size is 152 respondents overall. Respondents were selected that is deemed to understand about the research variables and community members who have been following the activities undertaken by the villages *PATBM* facilitator. Questionnaires were administered to respondents these criteria to be fulfilled requirements specified number of samples. The kind of analysis employed in the study was the inferential statistical analysis. The analysis of data from the respondents used the Structural Equation Modelling (SEM) with the assist of AMOS 20 and SPSS 20 programs. Formulating the structural equation model in the study referred to the steps once developed by Hair (2006) which comprise: (1) Theoretical-based Model Development, (2) Path Diagram Development, (3) Evaluation on Goodness of Fit Criteria, (4) Assumption Assessment of the SEM, and (5) Structural Model Testing: Testing the Research Hypothesis.

V. Findings And Discussion

5.1. Research Instrument Testing

Table 1 shows the result of the research instrument testing (in terms of validity and reliability).

Table 1. Validity and Reliability Testing

PATBM Strategy(X)		Facilitators Competnce(Y1)		Behavioral Change (Y2)		Violence Against Children (Y3)	
Indicator	Correlation	Indicator	Correlation	Indicator	Correlation	Indicator	Correlation
Feasibility (X1)	0.523	Knowledge (Y1.1)	0.648	Change in Norm (Y2.1)	0.539	Physical violence (Y3.1)	0.830
Acceptability (X2)	0.523	Skill (Y1.2)	0.631	Ability to avoid violence(Y2.2)	0.740	Psychological violence (Y3.2)	0.797
-	-	Self Concept (Y1.3)	0.704	Response to the violence(Y2.3)	0.782	Sexual violence (Y3.3)	0.766
-	-	Motive (Y1.4)	0.550	-	-	Neglect (Y3.4)	0.753
-	-	Traits (Y1.5)	0.478	-	-	Bullying (Y3.5)	0.803
Alpha Cronbach = 0.688		Alpha Cronbach = 0.811		Alpha Cronbach = 0.824		Alpha Cronbach = 0.916	

Source: Data analysis, 2016

5.2 The SEM Analysis

5.2.1 Normality

The assumption of multivariate normality was tested by using AMOS 20 computer software. The result shows that the value of critical ratio was -0.943 with critical value $Z_{counted}$ for α 5% was 1.96. Since the CR absolute value of multivariate showed that $0.943 < 1.96$, the assumption of multivariate normality was satisfied.

5.2.2 Outlier

When the Md of the observation spot > 107.2579 , it was said as *outlier*. On the contrary, when the Md of the observation spot < 107.2579 , it cannot be said as outlier. The table of *Mahalanobis distance* shows that the farthes observation spot was the 53rd respondent with Md value = 27.410. If this was to be compared with the value of $\chi^2_{66} = 107.2579$, then the value of Md in the 53rd spot < 107.2579 , and, thus, all the observation spots were not outlier.

5.2.3 Linearity

Table 2. Result of Testing on Linearity Assumption

Relationship between Variables		Result	Signification
PATBM Strategy (X)	Facilitators Competnce (Y1)	Sig for all models < 0.05	Linier
Facilitators' Competence (Y1)	Behaviorial Change (Y2)	Sig for all models < 0.05	Linier
Behavioral Change (Y2)	Violence Against Children (Y3)	Sig for all models < 0.05	Linier

Source: Data analysis, 2016

5.3. Goodness of Fit Overall Model

Table 3. Result of Testing on Goodness of Fit Overall Model

Criteria	Cut-of Value	Result	Signification
Khi Quadratic	Small	77.779	Good
p-value	≥ 0.05	0.641	
CMIN/DF	≤ 2.00	0.937	Good
GFI	≥ 0.90	0.920	Good
AGFI	≥ 0.90	0.884	Poor
TLI	≥ 0.95	1.019	Good
CFI	≥ 0.95	1.000	Good
RMSEA	≤ 0.08	0.000	Good

Source: Data analysis, 2016

5.4. Measurement Model (CFA)

Table 4. Result of Testing on Measurement Model

PATBMStrategy Variable			
Indicator	Standardized	P-value	Meaning
X.1 = Feasibility	0.78	0.002	Significant
X.2 = Acceptability	0.67	0.000	Significant
Facilitators Competence Variable (Y1)			
Indicator	Standardized	P-value	Meaning
Y1.1 = Knowledge	0.79	0.001	Significant
Y1.2 = Skill	0.75	0.001	Significant
Y1.3 = Self Concept	0.86	0.000	Significant
Y1.4 = Motive	0.52	0.001	Significant
Y1.5 = Traits	0.44		
BehavioralChange Variable (Y2)			
Indicator	Standardized	P-value	Meaning
Y2.1 = Change in Norms	0.59	0.001	Significant

Y2.2 = Ability to avoid violence	0.87	0.001	Significant
Y2.3 = Response to the violence	0.91	0.001	Significant
Violence Against Children (Y3)			
Indicator	Standardized	P-value	Meaning
Y3.1 = Physical violence	0.87	0.000	Significant
Y3.2 = Psychological violence	0.85	0.001	Significant
Y3.3 = Sexual violence	0.80	0.001	Significant
Y3.4 = Neglect	0.79	0.001	Significant
Y3.5 = Bullying	0.85	0.001	Significant

Source: Primary data analysis, 2016

5.5. Result of Hypothesis Testing

Table 5 and 6 show the result of the hypothesis testing on the existence of direct and indirect impact of CSR strategy.

Table 5. SEM Result of Structural Model: Direct Impact

Relationship between Variables	Coeffisien	P-value	Meaning
PATBM Strategy (X) →Facilitators Competence(Y1)	1.05	***	Significant
Facilitators Competence(Y1)→Behavioral Change (Y2)	0.34	***	Significant
Behavioral Change (Y2) →Violence Against Children (Y3)	0.33	***	Significant

Source: Primary data analysis, 2016

Legend : Marker * states significancy with margin of error 5%

Table 6. SEM Result of Structural Model: Indirect Impact

Indirect Impact	Direct Impact Coefficient	Direct Impact Coefficient	Direct Impact Coefficient	Indirect Impact Coefficient	Meaning
X →Y1 → Y2→Y3	X →Y1 = 1.05	Y1 → Y2 = 0.34	Y2 → Y3 = 0.33	0.12	Significant

Source: Primary data analysis, 2016

Legend: Marker * states significancy with margin or error 5%

VI. Discussion

5.6.1. The Facilitators’ Competence Increases in Line with the Increase of PATBM Strategy

From the results of the analyses, the coefficient correlation of *PATBM* strategy and facilitators competency is 1.05 with p-value of *** (... <0.001). Since the p-value is < 0.05, it indicates that *PATBM* Strategy has a significant correlation with facilitators’ competency. In addition, the positive mark on the coefficient indicated a one-way direction. Thus, it means that the higher the value of *PATBM* strategy, the higher the fasilitator’ competence will be.

Based on the SEM analyses, *PATBM* strategy is measured through two indicators, namely; feasibility and acceptability, in which the first is the most crucial indicator in the measurement of *PATBM* strategy within the present study. In other words, the worth of *PATBM* strategy mostly lies in the feasibility aspect of *PATBM* programs.Facilitators’competency is measured through fiveindicators in SEM, namely; knowledge, skill, self concept, motive and traits, in which the third becomes the most crucial indicator in the measurement of facilitators’ competence. Thus, the worth of facilitators’competncemostly lies in the self conceptsaspect.The results of the analyses indicate that the better implementation of *PATBM* strategy has brought such a positive effect on facilitators’ competence. This means that improvement upon *PATBM* strategy can mainly be seen through improvement on its feasibility indicators, will create such higher facilitators competence, and can mainly be seen through the level of self concept.

5.6.2. The Behavioral Change Increases in Line with the Increase of Facilitators Competence

From the results of the analyses, the coefficient correlation of facilitators’competence andbehavioral change is 0.34 with p-value of *** (... < 0.001). Since the p-value is < 0.05, it indicates that facilitators’competence has a significant correlation with behavioral change. In addition, the positive mark on the coefficient indicated a one-way direction. Thus, it means that the higher the value of facilitators’ competence, the higher the behavioral change will be.Based on the SEM analyses, facilitators’ competence is measured through five indicators, namely; knowledge, skill, self concept, motive and traits, in which the third is the most crucial indicator in the measurement of facilitators’ competence within the present study. In other words, the worth of facilitators’ competence mostly lies in the self conceptsaspect.

Behavioral change is measured through three indicators in SEM, namely; Norms change, ability to avoid violence, and response to the violence, in which the third becomes the most crucial indicator in the measurement of behavioral change. Thus, the worth of behavioral change is defined mostly by masyarakat identification—meaning that the worth of behavioral change can be seen through public response to violence. The results of the analyses indicate that the better implementation of facilitators’ competence has brought such a

positive effect on behavioral change. This means that improvement upon facilitators' competence can mainly be seen on its self concept aspect, will create such higher behavioral change, and can mainly be seen through the level of public response to violence.

5.6.3. The Violence against Children Decreases in Line with the Increase of Behavioral Change

From the results of the analyses, the coefficient correlation of behavioral change and violence against children is 0.33 with p-value of *** (... < 0.001). Since the p-value is < 0.05, it indicates that behavioral change has a significant correlation with violence against children. In addition, the positive mark on the coefficient indicated a one-way direction. Thus, it means that the higher the value of behavioral change, the higher the decreases violence against children will be. Based on the SEM analyses, behavioral change is measured through three indicators in SEM, namely: norm change, ability to avoid violence, and response to the violence, in which the third becomes the most crucial indicator in the measurement of behavioral change. Thus, the worth of behavioral change is defined mostly by masyarakat identification—meaning that the worth of behavioral change can be seen through of public response to violence

The decline of violence against children is measured through five indicators in SEM, namely; physical violence, psychological violence, sexual violence, neglect and bullying — in which the five becomes the most important indicator in order to measure violence against children. This means that the value of violence against children should mostly be seen through kekerasan fisik aspect. The results of the analyses show that behavioral change and reduction of the violence against children are positively correlated; which means that the improvement over behavioral change can mainly be seen through response to the violence and also will improve decline of violence against children.

5.7. Research Implications

Based on the findings, the present study is expected to have some theoretical and practical implications, as follows:

1. Theoretically, the concepts and models developed in this study is a new finding because it does not exist before. *PATBM* strategy is a new strategy like a child protection system implemented in Indonesia effectively. It has a contribution to the scientific development related to the implementation of a strategy in the development of human resource competency (facilitator's competence) which aims to change people's behavior and reduce the level of violence against children in Indonesia.
2. In terms of practical results of this study, it has proven an effective model in protecting children from violence. Thus, this model has greatly helped the government and people, especially four villages as pilot project in the province of North Kalimantan in order to protect children from violence.

VII. Conclusion

The conclusions of the present study are as follows:

1. *PATBM* Strategy significant effect on the facilitators' competence.
2. Facilitators' competence significant effect on behavioral change.
3. Behavioral change significant effect on decreasing the level of violence against children.
4. Indirectly, *PATBM* strategy variable through two variables intervening facilitators' competence and behavioral change significant effect on decreasing the level of violence against children.
5. Indicators *PATBM* strategy implementation has the highest weighting is feasibility, which is how the public can see or watch *PATBM* activities take place. Indicators of facilitators' competence have the highest weighting is self-concept, namely: the ability of the facilitators in showing who they are and how to put themselves as well as how to carry out the duties, functions and role as a facilitator in the community. Indicators of behavioral change that has the highest weighting is the public response to violence against children, is to save the victims, accompany, report to the competent authority to deal with violence as well as indicators of decline in the level of violence against children that have the highest weighting is physical violence, the various forms of violence that lead to illness, injury or physical injury.

Suggestions

Based on the findings in this study, it is recommended that it should be developed on a massive scale *PATBM* strategy to several other areas as one of the effective instruments in order to reduce the level of violence against children.

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