

# **Commitment and Policy of the Government of North Kalimantan Province in Building Gender Equality and the Elimination of Violence Against Women**

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**ABSTRACT:** *This study aims to determine the influence of the commitment and policy of the North Kalimantan Provincial Government on gender equality and the elimination of violence against women, as well as the influence of gender equality on the elimination of violence against women. Using a quantitative approach. The unit of analysis is 22 regional organizations (organisasi perangkat daerah/OPD). Each OPD was represented by two people at the leadership level so that the total number was 44 respondents. The questionnaire was distributed using a Likert scale with path analysis tools. The study produced several findings such as the following. The commitment and policy of the North Kalimantan Provincial Government has no significant effect on the elimination of violence against women. However, the government's perception states that government commitments and policies are going good. The elimination of violence against women has gone very good. The commitment and policy of the North Kalimantan Provincial Government has no significant effect on gender equality. However, the government's perception states that, gender equality has gone very good. Commitment variables and government policies affect the variation of data on gender equality variables by only 1%. The remaining 99% is influenced by other variables outside of this study. Gender equality has a significant effect on the elimination of violence against women. Commitment variables and government policies with gender equality variables affect the variation of data in the variable elimination of violence against women by 39%. The remaining 61% is influenced by other factors outside of this study.*

**KEYWORDS:** *Government Commitments, Government Policies, Gender Equality, and Elimination of Violence Against Women*

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## **I. INTRODUCTION**

Gender equality and violence against women are still a prominent issue in Indonesia. Based on the prevalence of violence figures the results of the national women's life experience survey (*survei pengalaman hidup perempuan nasional/SPHPN*) in 2016 show that, as many as 33.4% or 1 in 3 women experience violence. Therefore, through the Ministry of Women's Empowerment and Child Protection of the Republic of Indonesia (*Kementerian Pemberdayaan Perempuan dan Perlindungan Anak Republik Indonesia/KPPPA-RI*) since 2016 the government has been intensively conducting three deletion movements. This movement includes; First, the elimination of violence against women and children. Second, the elimination of human trafficking. Third, eliminating the injustice of economic access for women. From the concept of elimination of three, it can be seen that in fact the main portion is to protect women from being the object of violence and trafficking in persons, and to empower them economically so that they can live on equal terms with men in fulfilling their daily needs. Thus women can live more peacefully and prosperously.

In a number of references it is stated that, one of the root problems of violence against women, trafficking in persons (women) and injustice to economic access for women is still the practice of gender inequality and injustice. Between women and men is still often limited by norms in society that treat discriminatively. What is usually done by men cannot be done by women. And vice versa, what men usually do is not done by men. One form of discrimination often occurs where women are required to complete tasks in the household, while men must complete tasks (work) outside the home. If there is a woman working, there is often a double burden. Must carry out work outside the home while also completing work in the house. In this position women become heavier than men.

The practices of patriarchal culture, where men are positioned higher than women, often make women number two. That is, men are more important. Women must be submissive and obedient to men. This makes women often in a weak position. Men often behave as they wish. While women must follow the wishes of men. This description of gender injustice is thought to be the root cause of violence against women.

Tontowi's research, et al. (2017) shows that the public perception of gender equality in the province of North Kalimantan is still unbalanced. Research conducted over five months from July to November 2016 in five districts and cities in North Kalimantan, illustrates that there are still many people who disagree to view that men and women are equal. The answer data from the statement in the questionnaire, "the wider community considers that men and women are in an equal position", the results show; 63% said they agreed and the remaining 47% said they did not agree.

The results of this study certainly should not be underestimated. In the context of development with gender mainstreaming, this fact will be a major challenge. It would be hard for the implementation of programs based on gender equality to succeed if people's perceptions were still lame. Intensive efforts are still needed to build common perceptions in society, what exactly is meant by gender equality and what benefits can be obtained if gender practices are equal.

Inequality in the perception of gender equality can be at the root of the problem of various forms of domestic violence. Violence can occur starting from the most invisible, for example, curbing so that women cannot do anything and other psychological violence, so that the most obvious ones are violence such as physical, sexual and neglect. Therefore, it is very important to provide a correct understanding of gender equality that is fair to the wider community, so that their lives are more peaceful without violence. In this case government commitment and policy is a strategic effort. Without government intervention it is difficult to expect a change in perception in the community.

The government has full responsibility to carry out educational efforts to provide an understanding of the meaning of gender equality and justice. Refer to Law no. 23 of 2004 concerning Elimination of Domestic Violence (*Undang-Undang No. 23 Tahun 2004 tentang Penghapusan Kekerasan Dalam Rumah Tangga/PKDRT*) in Article 3 Letter b explained; what is meant by gender equality is a situation in which women and men enjoy equal status and have the same conditions to realize fully human rights and their potential for the integrity and continuity of proportional households. The task of the government is further explained in article 11; The government is responsible for efforts to prevent domestic violence (domestic violence). Then it was reaffirmed in article 12 letter d, providing gender sensitive education and training and domestic violence issues and setting gender-sensitive service standards and accreditation.

Based on the arguments as explained above, this research is very important. Therefore, in the research, the title, Commitment and Policy of the Government of North Kalimantan Province in Building Gender Equality and the Elimination of Violence Against Women.

## **II. OBJECTIVES**

1. To find out the influence of the commitment and policy of the North Kalimantan Provincial Government on the Development of Gender Equality.
2. To find out the influence of the commitment and policy of the North Kalimantan Provincial Government on the elimination of violence against women.
3. To find out the effect of the development of gender equality on the elimination of violence against women in North Kalimantan Province.

## **III. LITERATURE REVIEW**

### **3.1. Gender Equality and Violence Against Women**

Gender equality is one of the sustainable development goals (SDGs) established by the union of nations. This is motivated by very basic reasons. Gender equality is not only a fundamental human right, but a necessary foundation for a peaceful, prosperous and sustainable world. Unfortunately, at the current time, 1 in 5 women and girls between the ages of 15-49 have reported experiencing physical or sexual violence by an intimate partner within a 12-month period and 49 countries currently have no laws protecting women from domestic violence. Progress is occurring regarding harmful practices such as child marriage and FGM (Female Genital Mutilation), which has declined by 30% in the past decade, but there is still much work to be done to complete eliminate such practices. ([www.un.org](http://www.un.org)).

From this global phenomenon, the issue of violence against women is also still felt nationally, such as in Indonesia. This is indicated by the existence of data on the prevalence of violence against women in 2016 nationally, the figure reaching 33.45% of women experiencing various forms of violence. This issue besides being related to the existence of gender inequality is also related to the existence of gender injustice that originates from the existence of patriarchal culture.

Harjanti et al. (2016) explained that understanding of the gender roles of men and women in patriarchal culture resulted in a situation of gender inequality in society which had an impact on the emergence of labeling, subordination, economic marginalization, double burden, and violence against women. This gender concept began to be constructed on someone since the womb by his parents. When the child develops into adulthood, this construction is also carried out by other family members, the environment, close friends and even the world of

education. Various tools are used which as construction media, ranging from toys, textbooks, to parenting parents towards their children. As traditional gender norms are taught through a pattern of parenting, it is also a necessity to review the pattern of parenting carried out by parents so that parenting is done to instill the concept of gender equality for men and women.

Harjanti, et al. (2016) further explained, who are the victims of gender based violence? Gender-based violence can affect anyone, both men and women. However, women and girls are more victims, because gender differences cause more injustice for women.

Based on various references, gender can be defined as the division of roles, positions, and tasks between men and women determined by the community (the results of social construction) based on the characteristics of women and men who are considered appropriate according to norms, customs, beliefs, or community habits. Naturally, men and women have many differences, both physically and psychologically. But it is not fair if from the differences there are also distinguished perceptions of value and respect for what men and women do.

In the context of social construction, many things in society are deemed inappropriate for men but appropriate for women. And there are many things that deserve to be done by women but are not appropriate for men. However, this is appropriate and inappropriate / inappropriate is relative and depends on the views of the norms that apply in the community. Every society has different norms and that is what is called a richness of values and cultural diversity in society. What is important is how to respect the diversity and diversity as something that has equal value even though it plays a variety of different roles, tasks and functions.

The reality is that both men and women are in need. Men are impossible to live without women and women and it is also impossible to live without men. This shows that the position between the two is equally important and absolutely there must be men where there are women, and there must be women where there are men. If these two types of humans do not live together, then the dynasty of human life will end up destroyed on this earth. This is the true meaning of equality.

In the case of the distribution of daily tasks, both for business at home and outside the home between men should make a collective agreement. The principle is, equal and fair according to the norms that are believed together. There should not be a dual role that burdens or spoils one party. Both have equal opportunities to grow and develop to actualize their own potential in various fields of life. Both parties must be able to accept sincerely and sincerely so that no one feels to be more important and less important. Or more dominant and not dominant. From here there will be a sense of mutual respect and respect according to their nature. If between men and women are equal like this, then the lives of men and women will be able to be harmoniously coupled, work together and play an optimal role in developing their lives.

### **3.2. Government Commitments and Policies in Gender Based Development**

The role of the government to promote the realization of gender equality and the elimination of violence against women is very strategic. That is, it determines whether gender equality and justice in the community will succeed or not. As a regulator, the government can play its role through commitment and development of gender-based development policies.

The government's commitment means that there is political commitment and leadership of the institution, for example the commitment contained in the strategic plan. Meanwhile, what is meant by government policy is the existence of a policy framework as a manifestation of the government's commitment aimed at the realization of gender equality in various fields of development. Policies, strategies, programs, guides, implementation guidelines, technical instructions, and others. (Road Map for gender-based development Implementation of the Ministry of Maritime Affairs and Fisheries/Road Map Pelaksanaan Pengarusutamaan Gender (PUG) Kementerian Kelautan dan Perikanan (2016)

Gender-based development is one of the government policies that aims to narrow down and even eliminate gender disparities. The implementation is based on the mandate of the law, presidential instructions, presidential regulations, and government regulations in each ministry and institution. Therefore, each local government has an obligation to implement gender-based development.

As a province that has only entered its sixth year since its inception in 2013, the Provincial Government of North Kalimantan also has an obligation to implement gender-based development in all lines of government. To implement the policy, several prerequisites are needed so that it can be implemented properly. There are 7(seven) prerequisites that are the parameters of implementation, namely commitment, policy, institution, resources (human resource and funds), disaggregated data, analytical tools, and community participation (Tontowi, 2017).

The seven prerequisites are interconnected and cannot stand alone. Commitment to implementing gender-based development is an initial prerequisite. The commitment must then be stated in policies so that it is easy to implement. To implement policies, institutions are needed that will mobilize and coordinate the parts within the organization. In the implementation of gender-based development requires quality human resources, both in terms of understanding the concept of gender, skills in conducting analysis, and gender sensitivity. In its

implementation, it must also be supported by adequate funding sources, both for institutions and to respond to gender disparities. To be able to respond to gender gaps, gender analysis needs to be carried out supported by disaggregated data and adequate gender-specific data. The implementation also needs to be monitored and evaluated so the results can always be improved. The process is carried out by involving the community as beneficiaries of government policies, so that the results are more targeted.

The North Kalimantan Provincial Government's commitment to implementing gender-based development is implicitly contained in the North Kalimantan Provincial Medium-Term Development Plan (*rencana pembangunan jangka menengah daerah/RPJMD*) for the period 2016-2021. This is reflected in the determination of targets for development success indicators that are designed to reflect development targets to progressively increase success over five years as a reflection of the implementation of gender-based development, especially seen in several fields such as education, health, social, women's empowerment and participation in various field of development, and so on.

All local government apparatus organizations have stated their commitment in implementing gender-based development. Clearly explicit commitments can be found at the Women's Empowerment Agency, Child Protection, Population and Family Planning Control (*Dinas Pemberdayaan Perempuan, Perlindungan Anak, Pengendalian Penduduk dan Keluarga Berencana/ DP3AP2KB*), Village Community Empowerment Service (*Dinas Pemberdayaan Masyarakat Desa/DPMD*), Social Service, and Human Resource Development Agency. In other institutions, commitments have not been explicitly stated so that they are organizationally binding to be implemented.

Through the leading sector for the implementation of gender-based development, namely the *DP3AP2KB* of North Kalimantan Province, various policies related to the implementation of gender-based development have been carried out, such as;

1. Facilitating the preparation of work plans for gender responsive regional organizations.
2. Carry out training, outreach, and education to officials and staff in the regional organizational environment.
3. Coordinating gender responsive budget planning (*perencanaan penganggaran responsif gender/PPRG*) planning on several priority activities in regional apparatus organizations sourced from the regional income and expenditure budget (*anggaran pendapatan dan belanja daerah/APBD*).

At the operational level of policy, the implementation of development-based has become a work program of the Government. This is also contained in the *RPJMD* of the Government of North Kalimantan Province 2016-2021. Some examples of government work programs that reflect the implementation of gender-based development are:

1. Developing women's business management.
2. Creating the economic empowerment of the poor.
3. Creating small and medium industries based on local resources.
4. Improve quality and equalize the number of social facilities.
5. Improve the quality of services and rehabilitation of persons with social welfare problems.
6. Improve the quality of handling and fostering former persons with social diseases.
7. And others.

To accelerate the implementation of gender-based development, the government has issued a Joint Circular (*surat edaran bersama/SEB*) regarding the National Strategy and its implementation instructions signed by the Minister of National Development Planning Agency (*Badan Perencana Pembangunan Nasional / Bappenas*); The Minister of Finance, Minister of Home Affairs, and Minister of Women's Empowerment and Child Protection as the National *PPRG* Driving Team (National Strategy for Accelerating Gender Mainstreaming through Gender Responsive Planning and Budgeting / National Strategy for *PPRG*, 2013). The National Strategy requires all ministries / institutions and local governments to integrate gender perspectives in planning and budgeting. This integration is carried out by gender analysis and put it into Gender Budget Statement (GBS). The implementation of gender-based development will produce more effective public policies to realize more equitable and equitable development for all Indonesians, both men and women.

#### **IV. METHODOLOGY**

The approach used in this study is a quantitative approach. There are two statistical methods commonly used in studies with quantitative approaches, namely descriptive statistics and inferential statistics: Descriptive statistics are descriptions of field data by presenting primary data into tabulations. The aim is to obtain an overview of the variables studied and also to identify the characteristics of each variable in the form of frequency and percentage, and to obtain a general description of the characteristics of the respondents in the object of study (Tontowi, 2016).

Inferential statistical analysis focuses on the field of study of data analysis and interpretation to draw conclusions. This analysis is used to analyze correlations between variables that have been determined using sample data obtained. Data obtained from respondents who were used as sample studies through distributed questionnaires will be analyzed using Path Analysis with the SPSS-AMOS 20 program.

This study is a census research because the entire population is a research sample (saturated sample). The population in this study were all Regional Organizations (Organisasi Perangkat Daerah/OPD) in the Regional Government of North Kalimantan Province totaling 22 OPD. Because the unit of analysis in this study is an organization, to ensure the objectivity of the respondent's answer, each organization (OPD) is represented by two people at the leadership level who are respondents so that the total is 44 respondents.

Questionnaires are spread using a Likert scale. Has a range of answer choice scores between 1 and 5. Answers with a score of 1 means strongly disagree (SD). Answers with a score of 2 means disagree (D). Answers with a score of 3 means neutral (N). Answers with a score of 4 means agree (A). And the answer with a score of 5 means strongly agree (SA).

Next to give a predicate from the results of the descriptive analysis researchers used guidelines with range values as follows. Between 0.1 and 1.0 predicate is very bad. Between 1.1 and 2.0 predicate is bad. Between 2.1 and 3.0 means neutral. Between 3.1 and 4.0 means good. Between 4.1 and 5.0 means very good.

## V. FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

### 5.1. Instrument Test Results

The results of the instrument test can be presented as in Table 1 below:

**Table 1. Test of Validity and Reliability of Instruments**

Indicators	Correlation	Indicators	Correlation	Indicators	Correlation	
Commitment	0.927	Jobs & promotions	0.730	Psychic	0.934	
Policy	0.927	Compensation	0.703	Physical	0.853	
<i>Cronbach's Alpha</i> = 0.960		Obligations	0.775	Sexual	0.887	
			<i>Cronbach's Alpha</i> = 0.849		Neglect	0.842
<i>Cronbach's Alpha</i> = 0.909						

Source: Primary Data Processed (2018)

All instruments have a correlation value above 0.3 and the Cronbach's Alpha value is more than 0,6 which indicates that all instruments are declared valid and reliable.

### 5.2. Descriptive Analysis Results

The results of the descriptive analysis can be presented as in table 2 below:

**Table 2. Results of Descriptive Analysis**

Variables / Indicators	Respondent's Answer Score										Average
	1 (SD)		2 (D)		3 (N)		4 (A)		5 (SA)		
	f	%	F	%	f	%	F	%	f	%	
<b>Average Commitment and Policy Score</b>											<b>3.67</b>
Commitment	3	6.8	1	2.3	13	29.5	17	38.6	10	22.7	3.68
Policy	1	2.3	3	6.8	16	36.4	14	31.8	10	22.7	3.67
<b>Average Gender EqualityScore</b>											<b>4.61</b>
Jobs & promotion	0	0.0	1	2.3	1	2.3	14	31.8	28	63.6	4.57
Compensation	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	2.3	17	38.6	26	59.1	4.57
Obligation	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	13	29.5	31	70.5	4.70
<b>Average Elimination of Violant Againts Women Score</b>											<b>4.72</b>
Psychic	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	2.3	10	22.7	33	75.0	4.73
Physical	0	0.0	1	2.3	0	0.0	9	20.5	34	77.3	4.73
Sexual	0	0.0	2	4.5	0	0.0	8	18.2	34	77.3	4.68
Neglect	0	0.0	1	2.3	0	0.0	8	18.2	35	79.5	4.75

Source: Primary Data Processed (2018)

### 5.3. Path Analysis Test Results

#### 5.3.1. Assumptions Test

Before path analysis, the assumptions of normality, outliers, linearity, and model fit have been tested. The results show that the model built in this study has met the required assumption test.

#### 5.3.2. Hypothesis Testing Results

The results of the hypothesis test are presented in the following Table 3 and Table 4 below:



**Table 3. Structural Models of Path Analysis Results: Direct Effects**

Relationship Between Variables	Coefficient	P-value	Description
Commitment and Policy(X)→Gender Equality(Y1)	0.10	0.467	Non Significant
Commitment and Policy (X) →Elimination of Violant Againts Women (Y2)	0.09	0.492	Non Significant
Gender Equality (Y1) →Elimination of Violant Againts Women (Y2)	0.61	***	Significant

Source: Primary Data Processed (2018)

Note: \*\*\* <0.001 (significant if P <0.05)

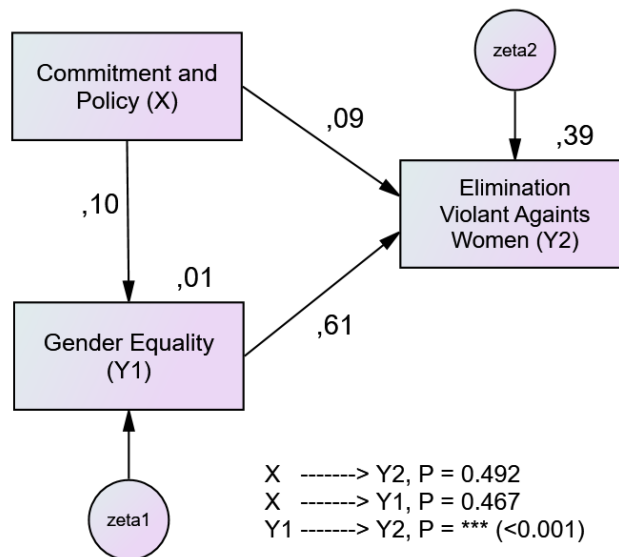
**Table 4. Structural Models of Path Analysis Results: Indirect Effects**

Indirect Effects	Direct Effects	Direct Effects	Indirect Effects Coefficient	Description
X →Y1 → Y2	X →Y1 = 0.10	Y1 → Y2 = 0.61	<b>0.061</b>	Non Significant

Sumber: Data Primer Diolah, 2018

The results of Path Analysis can be presented as in Figure 1 below:

**Figure 1. Path Analysis Test Results**



Source: Primary Data Processed (2018)

**5.4. Discussion**

**5.4.1. Relationship between commitment and government policy (X) with violence against women (Y2)**

Based on the path analysis results show that the commitment variable and government policy (X) affect the variable elimination of violence against women (Y2) with an effect coefficient of 0.09 with a probability value (P) of 0.492. Because the P value is greater than required, which is 0.05, this relationship is stated to be positively insignificant. Because it is positive, both of them have a direct relationship. That is, if the value of commitment and government policy increases, the value of eliminating violence against women will also increase (less violence). But this influence relationship is not significant or relatively small.

Based on the results of descriptive analysis shows that the average value of commitment and government policy variables is 3.67 which means good. If seen from the results of the analysis based on the indicators, it shows that the government's commitment has an average value of 3.68 which means good. Likewise, government policy has an average value of 3.67 which also means good. Furthermore, the results of the descriptive analysis of the average value of the elimination variable of violence against women amounted to 4.72 which means very good. Likewise if viewed from the overall results of the descriptive analysis of the indicators it has an average value; removal of psychological violence by 4.73, physical at 4.73, sexual at 4.68 and neglect of 4.75. All indicators of eliminating violence against women mean that they are very good.

The results of this analysis show that even though the North Kalimantan Provincial Government's commitments and policies have been good and the fact that the elimination of violence against women has been very good, the significant condition of the elimination of violence against women is not the result of government commitment and policy. It is estimated that there are significant independent businesses in the community in efforts to eliminate violence against women.

#### **5.4.2. Relationship between commitment variables and government policy (X) on gender equality (Y1)**

Based on the path analysis results show that the commitment variable and government policy (X) affect the gender equality variable (Y1) with an influence coefficient of 0.10 with a probability value (P) of 0.467. Because the P value is greater than required, which is 0.05, this relationship is stated to be positively insignificant. Because it is positive, both of them have a direct relationship. That is, if the value of commitment and government policy increases, the value of gender equality will also increase. But this influence relationship is not significant or relatively small.

Based on the results of descriptive analysis shows that the average value of commitment and government policy variables is 3.67 which means good. If seen from the results of the analysis based on the indicators, it shows that the government's commitment has an average value of 3.68 which means good. Likewise, government policy has an average value of 3.67 which also means good. Furthermore, the results of the descriptive analysis show that the average value of the gender equality variable is 4.61 which means very good. Likewise if viewed from the overall results of the descriptive analysis of the indicators it has an average value; equality in employment and promotion is 4.57, equality in compensation is 4.57, and equality in responsibility is 4.70. All indicators of gender equality means very good.

The results of this analysis show that even though the North Kalimantan Provincial Government's commitments and policies have been good and the reality of gender equality has been very good, the significant condition of equality that is already very good is not the result of government commitment and policy. It is estimated that because in the community, significant independent businesses have been built in an effort to build gender equality.

#### **5.4.3. Relationship between gender equality variables (Y1) with the elimination of violence against women (Y2)**

Based on the results of path analysis, the gender equality variable (Y1) affects the variable elimination of violence against women (Y2) with an effect coefficient of 0.61 with a probability (P) value of \*\*\* (<0.001). Because the P value is smaller than required, which is 0.05, this relationship is declared to have a significant positive effect. Because it is positive, both of them have a direct relationship. That is, if the value of gender equality increases, the value of eliminating violence from women significantly will also increase (less violence). Based on the results of descriptive analysis shows that the average value of the gender equality variable is 4.61 which means very good. Likewise if viewed from the overall results of the descriptive analysis of the indicators it has an average value; equality in employment and promotion is 4.57, equality in compensation is 4.57, and equality in responsibility is 4.70. All indicators of gender equality mean very well. Furthermore, the results of the descriptive analysis of the average value of the elimination variable of violence against women amounted to 4.72 which means very good. Likewise if viewed from the overall results of the descriptive analysis of the indicators it has an average value; removal of psychological violence by 4.73, physical at 4.73, sexual at 4.68 and neglect of 4.75. All indicators of eliminating violence against women mean that they are very good.

The results of this analysis indicate that the variable gender equality in North Kalimantan Province is very good and the elimination of violence against women has also been very good. This very good condition of gender equality has significantly affected the conditions for eliminating violence against women

#### **5.4.4. Coefficient of Termination**

Based on the show of the results of the analysis, the commitment and policy of the North Kalimantan Provincial Government towards data variations on gender equality variables is only 1%. The remaining 99% is influenced by other variables outside of this study. The commitment variable and government policy with gender equality variables affect the variation of data in the variable of elimination of violence against women by 39%. The remaining 61% is influenced by other variables outside of this study.

## **VI. CONCLUSION**

Based on the previous discussion, the results of this study can be summarized as follows:

1. The commitment and policy of the North Kalimantan Provincial Government has no significant effect on the elimination of violence against women. However, the government's perception states that government commitments and policies are going well. The elimination of violence against women has gone very well.
2. The commitment and policies of the North Kalimantan Provincial Government have no significant effect on gender equality. However, the government's perception states that, gender equality has gone very well. Commitment variables and government policies affect the variation of data on gender equality variables by only 1%. The rest is influenced by other variables outside of this study.

3. Gender equality has a significant effect on the elimination of violence against women. Commitment variables and government policies with gender equality variables affect the variation of data in the variable elimination of violence against women by 39%. The remaining 61% is influenced by other factors outside of this study.

#### **IV. SUGGESTION**

In order for government commitment and policy to have a significant effect on eliminating violence against women, the Provincial Government of North Kalimantan needs to carry out activities to build gender equality intensively.

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