

Optimization of the Role of Indigenous Agencies in Realizing Pekanbaru as a Child-Friendly City

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Abstract—Speaking about the existence of Riau Malay custom refers to the identity of the Malays themselves, namely: Islamic religion, Malay customs, Malay language will include strengths, weaknesses, opportunities / opportunities and challenges / threats as a process of cultural transformation that is taking place today, and of course it is necessary to take into account the possibilities that will occur in the future. Through these calculations, the existence of customs and culture of Malay Riau will be able to estimate its shape, role, function, variations, and so on. The power of customs and Riau Malay Culture (BMR) can be referred to the existence of community efforts to continue to study and present it both locally, regionally, nationally and internationally. One element of Malay culture, Riau Malay, is always used as a reference to standardize the National Languages in Indonesia, Malaysia, Brunei. Likewise, studies on customs, arts, and Malay literature continue to be carried out, although in frequency, the intensity still needs to be improved but the results can benefit the existence of Riau Malay Culture. The Adat Institution as an association of traditional Malay leaders and leaders has been established since June 6, 1970 and still runs the program. As for the problem formulation in this research is How is the Optimization of the Role of Riau Malay Customary Institutions to realize Pekanbaru City as a child-friendly city, What are the inhibiting factors for optimizing the role of the Riau Malay Customary Institution to realize Pekanbaru City as a child-friendly city, What is the ideal shape for the future optimization of the Malay Customary Institution's role Riau realizes Pekanbaru City as a child-friendly city, with a type of sociological juridical research with an emphasis on field research. The sociological juridical approach is carried out because the problem under study revolves around how the application of law in society. The purpose of this study, to determine to find out the optimization of the role of the Riau Malay Customary Institution to realize Pekanbaru City as a child-friendly city. To find out the inhibiting factors for the optimization of the role of the Riau Malay Customary Institution to realize the City of Pekanbaru as a child-friendly city. Realizing the city of Pekanbaru as a city worthy of children. by conducting interviews with related parties, namely the Pekanbaru City LAMR, the Government, the Pekanbaru City DPRD, the City Planning and Development Agency, P2TP2A, companies, women's organizations, and the people of Pekanbaru City. The results of this study are in the form of optimizing the role of the Riau Malay Customary Institution to realize Pekanbaru City as a child-friendly city through strengthening the functions and tasks of the Pekanbaru

City LAMR. Human, budget factors, community habitual factors, and ideal shape in the future. Optimizing the role of the Riau Malay Customary Institution in realizing Pekanbaru as a child-friendly city is by involving Pekanbaru City LAMR in providing cultural education to children through local regulations.

Keywords: *optimization, role, LAMR Pekanbaru, child-friendly city*

I. INTRODUCTION

The long journey of the struggle of humanity that is given the conviction of the importance (urgency) and the need for human rights to be respected, respected, protected and upheld by nations in all corners of the world is evidenced by the birth of several charter, conventions and declarations of the United Nations which began after World War II was over and continued until entering the XXI century [1].

The UN Agenda on Human Rights has produced several important charter, including the Universal Declaration of Human Rights in 1948 (Declaration of Human Rights). International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights in 1966. International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights in 1966. Vienna Declaration of 1993 which resulted in the achievement of a consensus between Western countries and non-Western countries about Universalism of Human Rights (universal nature of human rights), although there may be differences in implementation in accordance with the circumstances and peculiarities for each UN member state. In 1993 was born Vienna Declaration and Program of Action in Vienna. In 2002 the International Criminal Court (ICC) was established with the authority to adjudicate cases of gross human rights violations such as crimes against humanity, genocide and war crimes [1].

Indonesia is one of the countries that upholds human rights. Various policies and legal instruments are made by the government to protect the human rights of Indonesian citizens. From the basic constitution namely the 1945 Constitution to the lowest legal provisions containing human rights values. In terms of state institutions too, the Indonesian government has established many State institutions aimed at protecting human rights.

One of the legal instruments governing human rights is Law Number 39 of 1999 concerning Human Rights [2]. This law contains all the provisions in various international instruments on human rights, such as the UDHR, ICCPR, CRC and others. Human rights in the law are still general in nature such as the regulation of the right to life, women's rights, children's rights and others.

The regulation of children's rights is more specifically regulated in Law Number 35 of 2014 concerning Amendments to Law Number 23 of 2002 concerning Child Protection [3]. This law more comprehensively protects children's rights and becomes a reference to see indicators of fulfilling children's rights. Child protection is actually no limit, because children are the mandate of the creator to his parents. Children in their position are needed by those who are married, so whatever the conditions, circumstances, and situations of these children, parents and families are obliged to guard them from anything that threatens and impedes their life processes. Children in their development process always need support, attention and affection of parents or family. Everyone must maintain and provide certainty for the protection of children. To more easily how to protect children, follow the notions of children are [4]:

- Law Number 35 Year 2014 Concerning Changes to Law Number 23 Year 2002 Concerning Child Protection, article 1 number 1 states that what is meant by a child is someone who is not yet 18 (eighteen) years old, including children who are still in the womb.
- Article 2 of the Civil Code states that a child in a woman's womb is considered to have been born, if the child's interests require it.
- Law Number 13 of 2003 concerning Manpower, article 1 number 20 children are every person under the age of 18 (eighteen) years.
- Law Number 21 of 2007 concerning Eradication of Trafficking in Persons, article 1 number 5, a child is someone who is not yet 18 (eighteen) years old, including children who are still in the womb.
- Law Number 44 of 2008 concerning Pornography. Article 1 number 4, a child is someone who is not yet 18 (eighteen) years old.
- Law Number 3 of 1997 concerning Juvenile Court. Article 1 number 1, a child is a person who has reached the age of 8 (eight) years but has not reached the age of 18 (eighteen) years and has never been married.
- Law Number 4 of 1979 concerning Child Welfare. Article 1 number 2, a child is someone who has not reached the age of 21 (twenty-one) years and has never married.
- Convention on the Rights of the Child of the United Nations. Children are every human being not yet 18 years old.
- Law Number 39 of 1999 concerning Human Rights. Article 1 number 5, children are every person under the age of 18 (eighteen) years and not married, including

children who are still in the womb if it is in their interests.

The regulation of children's rights also continues at the regional government level. One of them is the regional government of Riau Province. Riau Province is an area based on Malay culture. The people, especially in the city of Pekanbaru, are very people who uphold Malay cultural customs in their daily lives. Customary jointed syarak, syarak jointed book of Allah.

Speaking about the existence of Riau Malay custom, it refers to the identity of the Malays themselves, namely: Islamic religion, Malay customs, Malay language will include strengths, weaknesses, opportunities / opportunities and challenges / threats as a process of cultural transformation that is taking place today, and of course it is necessary to take into account the possibilities that will occur in the future. Through this calculation, the existence of customs and culture of Malay Riau will be able to estimate its shape, role, function, variations, etc. The description of development as stated above has given an indication that the Riau community is now a plural society that has always made Malay culture its true identity. Naturally, Riau Malay custom still exists in the community, although in various variations it still enriches and beautifies the Malay cultural treasures [5].

The power of customs and Riau Malay Culture (BMR) can be referred to the existence of community efforts to continue to study and present it both locally, regionally, nationally and internationally. One element of Malay culture, Riau Malay, is always used as a reference to standardize the National Languages in Indonesia, Malaysia, Brunei. Likewise, studies on customs, arts, and Malay literature continue to be carried out, although in frequency, the intensity still needs to be improved but the results can benefit the existence of Riau Malay Culture. The Adat Institution as an association of traditional Malay leaders and leaders has been established since June 6, 1970 and still runs the program.

The decision of the Riau Regional Traditional Council in 1986, tasked with its management to study the Riau Indigenous Peoples and has succeeded in publishing several traditional books, such as adat and marriage ceremonies in the wake of the Pelalawan kingdom (1991) by Tenas Effendi [6], Istiadat Malay Riau in the former Siak Sri Indrapura Kingdom (1991) by Wan Ghalib et al, the Riau Regional Customary Law Diversity translation of the manuscript Adatrech bundles in Dutch by Wan Ghalib [5].

The Malay proverb says, chicken luck on his feet is human luck on his child. This expression illustrates how important the position of children in human life. In the Malay tradition, what should be called the child of philosopher is a child who becomes a person, that is to become an outward and inner perfect human being. It is this child who is always expected and coveted by every Malay family, because it not only brings good luck to his parents and relatives but also to his nation and country. Thus the importance of the position of children in Malay culture which is almost the same in the state of life view because children are the nation's assets, it is fitting for various regulations to be formed to protect their rights.

In recent years we have heard and seen in various mass media so much violence that has occurred against children, such as sexual violence, economic violence, physical violence and so forth. The violence did not only occur in the capital but also in almost all regions in Indonesia, including Riau Province, especially Pekanbaru City.

Cases of violence against women and children are still high in Pekanbaru City. Data from P2TP2A Pekanbaru until November 2018, there were 105 cases of violence against women and children. Economic factors become a trigger for violence against children and women in Pekanbaru City. We realize that the people in this city are plural. They come from various regions in search of decent livelihoods here, some of them have economic difficulties, said the Mayor of Pekanbaru, Firdaus MT [7]. As reported previously, Riau Province is ranked second in Indonesia in cases of violence against children and women in 2017 [8].

The foregoing is certainly not in line with the character of the Malay Culture that lives in the city of Pekanbaru. Pekanbaru City also has a Malay Customary Institution which is expected to realize the cultural values of Malay about children in the city government regulation. Moreover, the city of Pekanbaru has received an award as a City Level Eligible Child in 2018 from the Ministry of Women's Empowerment and Child Protection (PPPA) so that in the future legal instruments for protecting children's rights can be synchronized with Malay Culture.

A. Problem Formulation

As for the formulation of the problem in this study are:

- How is the optimization of the role of the Riau Malay Customary Institution in realizing Pekanbaru City as a Child-Friendly City?
- Are the inhibiting factors in optimizing the role of the Riau Malay Customary Institution in realizing Pekanbaru City as a Child-Friendly City?
- How is the ideal form in the future to optimize the role of the Riau Malay Customary Institution in realizing Pekanbaru City as a Child-Friendly City?

B. Research Purpose and Objectives

Purpose and Research Objectives:

- To find out the optimization of the role of the Riau Malay Customary Institution to realize Pekanbaru City as a child-friendly city.
- To find out the inhibiting factors in optimizing the role of the Riau Malay Customary Institution to realize Pekanbaru City as a child-friendly city.
- To look for an ideal form in the future to optimize the role of the Riau Malay Customary Institution to realize Pekanbaru City as a child-friendly city.

C. Research Outcomes / Benefits

Through this research it is hoped that it can produce outputs in the form of articles / journals that will contribute to the preservation of Riau Malay culture and provide several benefits including:

- For law enforcers, it is expected to be an input for law enforcement that contains aspects of justice, legal certainty and expediency.
- For the government and the House of Representatives, this research is expected to contribute to the formulation of legislation in the future.

II. DISCUSSION

A. Optimizing the Role of Riau Malay Customary Institutions in Pekanbaru Realizing Pekanbaru City as a Child-Friendly City

The existence of Riau Malay Customary Institution in Pekanbaru City as mandated in its formation in Pekanbaru City Regulation No. 1 of 2016 Challenging Riau Malay Customary Institution in Pekanbaru City, is a separate responsibility for the institution to participate in providing protection for children, especially in Pekanbaru. The Customary Institution in its task of supporting the smooth implementation of governmental tasks, because customs are a socio-cultural value in the people of Pekanbaru, including in the task of creating its role to realize the City of Pekanbaru as a Child-Friendly City.

The importance of Malay customary institutions in the city of Pekanbaru in participating in realizing Pekanbaru as a Child-Friendly City is an absolute thing, because as a country that has a culture and upholds Malay culture, naturally the Pekanbaru City Government involves traditional institutions to participate in regional development, including resource development humans, especially children. Because the advancement of an area is also supported by factors that are cultured and friendly society.

The government agenda is a goal for the development and prosperity of the community, and the community has a unity, similarity that is real life in everyday life, although not written but everything follows, that is culture. Building the community is impossible not to see and involve how the culture and customs of the community, because all such processes are very dynamic and multidimensional which certainly must have a careful planning. It will be difficult if a government that wants to advance its region without cooperating with the regional customary institutions.

The purpose of the establishment of the Riau Malay Customary Institution in Pekanbaru City is to explore, foster, preserve, maintain and develop social and cultural values so that it can strengthen and strengthen the identity of Malay people. In carrying out its institutions, LAMR Pekanbaru City has the functions and duties as determined in the provisions of the Pekanbaru City Regional Regulation, but in its implementation it has not portrayed the alignment to child protection, almost none of its functions and duties specifically address child protection.

The following are some of the things in the Pekanbaru City LAMR function that can be related or developed for child protection so as to create Pekanbaru City as a Child-Friendly City, are:

- Fostering children in developing the noble values of Malay tradition in order to enrich, preserve and develop it. The guidance given can be in the form of the presence of Pekanbaru City LAMR in every school, or providing children-only cubicles in the Pekanbaru City LAMR office;
- Monitor, accommodate, receive and find solutions in solving traditional problems, especially for children. There is a need for cooperation between local government agencies that are in charge of children, so that the implementation of a series of child development and protection can be balanced with the traditional settlement of Malay culture;
- Together with the Pekanbaru City Government in planning, directing, synergizing development programs, so that the realization of harmony, balance, justice and prosperity related to child protection, by incorporating Malay and religious values so as to achieve good and independent children's personalities;
- Government partners in empowering, preserving and developing customs that can support the development of human resources, especially for children who can still be influenced by their environment so that there is a need for knowledge about Malay customs and culture;
- Filtering the entry of outside cultural values that do not conflict with the values of customs and religion and can be accepted in the growth and development of children.

Then in carrying out its duties LAMR Pekanbaru City can carry out the following tasks:

- Carrying out efforts to find, collect and manage materials and data on Malay customs and culture that are in accordance with religion and positive law relating to the protection and education of children;
- Embed and expand Pekanbaru children's knowledge of customs, socio-cultural values, so as to make children as the next generation who have a Malay identity and are useful;
- Establishing and seeking cooperation with child care institutions and community groups relating to child protection;
- Become a forum for facilitators and mediators in resolving disputes relating to children's problems in the city of Pekanbaru, which is certainly with a child-friendly concept.

As the Head of the Pekanbaru City LAMR Role, of course it is not the same as the institution or government agency that takes care of children in Pekanbaru who carry out child protection duties based on existing regulations, while the LAMR is filled in by a Ninik Mamak, Smart Clever, Scholar, and Ulama, of course provides its own way for LAMR

Pekanbaru City to participate in making Pekanbaru a Child-Friendly City. Soerang ninik mamak's words will be more heard and respected by the people of Pekanbaru who are upholding Malay customs.

Educating children when small carves on stone, educating children as adults carve on water. Because this is the role of all parties is needed from the beginning in providing protection for children, do not wait for an adult or wait for bad behaviour and then given religious education, norms and traditional education. So with that it becomes important to give the maximum role to the Pekanbaru City LAMR including in preparing the next generation of Pekanbaru children in the future, because with the wide variety of human resources in it, child protection will be easier to detect so as to realize Pekanbaru a Child-Friendly City.

In realizing a child-friendly new week there are several indicators that are of concern and can optimize the functions and duties of all parties, including the role of the Riau Malay Customary Institution in Pekanbaru, including:

- The education sector where the conditions of schools are child-friendly, in the case of new zoning placement for public schools make a big difference the role of teachers in schools not only teaching but also educating, then a child from the food sector in schools must have a balanced nutritional content so can affect the growth and development of children in school. Schools must be able to protect children from bullying discrimination from their fellow children. A teacher's approach to children must be in a good emotional and psychological way not to use psychological violence. From the health sector, children must get health services. In realizing child-friendly cities there are 5 (five) clusters of children's rights that must be fulfilled, namely: Civil and Freedom rights, family environment and alternative care, basic health and welfare, education, utilization of free time and cultural activities; and special protection;
- Inadequate juvenile justice in the city of Pekanbaru has made the lack of protection of children's rights, the city of Pekanbaru has not been worth mentioning as a city worthy of children such as Surabaya and solo that already have a high grade.
- Children's play facilities and green open space reading parks are able to increase children's creativity and innovation. Children are not only forced to go to school but children also have the right to be interested and grow and develop in a good environment.

The law has not been able to apply fairly to children's rights, which is an important point of all types of sectors is the role of parents. There are still many parents who have not been able to educate their children properly. Therefore, the initial education in the household or the provision of education in the household. We see that there are still many street children in the city of Pekanbaru this is a major problem that must be resolved by the stakeholders who will later be the solution to this problem.

The Child Protection Agency is socializing the anti-tobacco campaign movement to aim to create a non-smoking area for children. Child protection institutions have a settlement procedure that is by assessment and mediation if both procedures are not carried out then they will take legal action. According to the report the last 3 years reporting on high child protection has a positive impact because the community has begun to be smart. Disable children's rights have also not been fulfilled in Pekanbaru city. This is also an indicator of the city of Pekanbaru as a city worthy of children.

Pekanbaru is not yet worthy of being called a child-friendly city but heading for a child-friendly city. Child protection agencies coordinate and cooperate with all sectors of the sector to oversee and accompany each report. Therefore, the Riau Indonesian Child Protection Institute hopes that all sectors and indicators can have standards as a city worthy of children in Pekanbaru, including the participation of the Riau Malay Customary Institution in Pekanbaru.

B. Inhibiting Factors Optimizing the Role of Riau Malay Customary Institutions to Realize Pekanbaru City as a Child-Friendly City

The Government, through the State Ministry for Women's Empowerment and Child Protection, has established a number of child-friendly districts / cities, namely:

1) Institutional strengthening, in the form of:

- The existence of laws and regulations and the fulfilment of children's rights;
- Percentage of budget for fulfilling children's rights, including budget for institutional strengthening;
- Number of laws and regulations, policies, programs and activities that get input from the Children's Forum and other children's groups;
- Available human resources (HR) are trained and able to implement children's rights in policies, programs and activities;
- Data are available on disaggregated children according to gender, age and district;
- Involvement of community institutions in children's rights, and
- Involvement of the business community in upholding children's rights.

2) Clusters of child rights, in the form of:

- Children's civil rights and freedoms;
- Alternative family and care environment;
- Basic health and well-being;
- Education, leisure time utilization, and cultural activities;
- Special Protection.

Based on the above provisions, the Riau Malay Customary Institution has a very important role in the community,

protecting and protecting people who are only engaged in cultural settings. in cooperation and coordination, sometimes there are obstacles, especially in realizing the city of Pekanbaru as a city worthy of children.

With the Regional Regulation No. 1 of 2016 concerning the Riau Malay Customary Institution in Pekanbaru City, it is not automatically for the Pekanbaru City LAMR to get a strategic position in realizing regional development, there are still many weaknesses that require improvements in various sectors. The inhibiting factors for optimizing the role of the Riau Malay Customary Institution in realizing Pekanbaru City as a Child-Friendly City are:

3) Regulatory regulatory factors: Currently the existence of LAMR Pekanbaru City, although it has been legislated in the Regional Regulation, its existence still has some shortcomings, namely:

- The organizational structure of the Riau Malay Customary Institution in Pekanbaru City does not yet have a special section or field to facilitate issues related to children in Pekanbaru City;
- Riau Malay Customary Institution in Pekanbaru City has not been involved in government policies relating to the protection and development of children, so that disharmony between the LAM and the Pekanbaru City Government;
- The absence of provisions / obligations of regional agencies or institutions in Pekanbaru relating to child protection, children's education to coordinate with Pekanbaru City LAMR;
- The role of LAMR in Pekanbaru City is still as an institution which is only ceremonial, provides opinions and suggestions only in development and governance which is sometimes only needed in political opportunities and is not involved in decision making / policy;
- The absence of a clear Malay cultural education concept, so that the Malay education model is more equated with the ordinary education model, whereas the practice of Malay education is more practiced outside of formal education.

4) Facilities and infrastructure factors: As a Malay traditional institution, supporting facilities and facilities are also an obstacle, because the composition of LAMR Pekanbaru City currently still focuses on ceremonial institutions, so that the magnificent buildings that are owned are not in line with the authority obtained especially in the matter of child protection in Pekanbaru City. The Pekanbaru City LAMR office can become a playground for children, a child-friendly place in the culture-friendly category by providing special rooms to grow and develop children, so that children are already familiar with what the Riau Malay Customary Institution in Pekanbaru City is, and what their duties and its function.

5) *Human resource factors:* Riau Malay Customary Institution of Pekanbaru City, we all know that almost all of its personnel are filled by those who are elderly or those who are aged, such conditions will certainly get some obstacles in the future, if LAMR Pekanbaru City wants to create a child-friendly LAMR, so people who are competent in providing comfort and friendliness to children are needed.

6) *Budget factor:* Operational Funding of the Riau Malay Customary Institution in Pekanbaru City is now very minimal, the habit of the Pekanbaru City Government is providing funds limited to the cost of the building and not the operational implementation of its functions and tasks, moreover it is not budgeted for the protection and guidance of children, so that the implementation of its tasks and functions is only limited to suggestions and opinions, not policies.

7) *Community habit factors:* In the Malay tradition, problem solving is by consensus, so that if a child makes a mistake then the one who is called and resolves by calling the father or uncle of the child. So the one who advises the child is his father or uncle and is not necessary by the Customary Institution, the existence of the Pekanbaru City LAMR has never issued a decision relating to a child or a child-friendly city and has never handled a child's problem.

C. Ideal Forms in the Future Optimizing the Role of Riau Malay Customary Institutions to Realize Pekanbaru City as Child-Friendly City

As a traditional institution in Pekanbaru, the Riau Malay Customary Institute Pekanbaru City as a *ninik mamak* has a very strategic and good function and task for the progress of the City of Pekanbaru, so that the existence of the Pekanbaru City LAMR must be given functions and tasks that should lead to the protection of children and children's education.

As for the ideal forms in order to optimize the role of Pekanbaru City LAMR as a child-friendly city, the things that must be carried out by the Riau Malay Customary Institution in the future are:

- The Riau Malay Customary Institution must have a special field related to child protection;
- The allocation of funds to the Riau Malay Customary Institution must be realized, so that the optimization of the Riau Malay Customary Institution in Pekanbaru City can participate in realizing Pekanbaru Feasible Children in the concept of Malay culture;
- Strengthening Riau Malay Customary Institutions related to involvement in the formation of regulations in Pekanbaru City, and not only as a ceremonial institution;
- Prioritizing consensus in every decision or policy in creating a city worthy of children;
- There is an obligation of the Pekanbaru City Government in facilitating the implementation of strengthening the Riau Malay Customary Institution in Pekanbaru City through the Pekanbaru city regional regulation;

- Carry out preservation of the values of Riau Malay Culture since the self which started from the children as the successor to the development of the city of Pekanbaru;

Implement the strengthening of Riau Malay Customary Institution in Pekanbaru City, both in terms of:

- Strengthening LAMR Human Resources in Pekanbaru City;
- Strengthening Facilities and Infrastructure;
- Strengthening the Role and Function of LAMR Pekanbaru.

City Realizing Pekanbaru as a Child-Friendly City is impossible to achieve by the city government alone, it requires a broadest partnership of course involving all parties in the city of Pekanbaru, such as the Riau Malay Customary Institution of Pekanbaru City as an *adan figure*, Private Sector, Community Leaders, organizations non-governmental and even civil society, and of course this whole requires a development policy and financing policy.

The institutions involved must naturally be in accordance with the competencies of their respective institutions and resources, so that the partners in the form are truly on target, so that the achievement of child-friendly city indicators is easier and more targeted to achieve. For the legislature to play a role in policy; the executive has a role in planning, budgeting, implementing, monitoring, evaluating and reviewing policies; the private sector provides concessions and social responsibility funds; NGOs play a role in policy and budget advocacy; and civil society plays a role in implementation.

III. CONCLUSIONS

Optimizing the Role of the Riau Malay Customary Institution in Pekanbaru Realizing Pekanbaru City as a Child-Friendly City, not having clear and undirected spaces, this is because the LAMR Pekanbaru City is not involved as a concrete partner to jointly achieve a child-friendly city, while education culture is included in the child-friendly city cluster aspect.

The Inhibiting Factors of Optimizing the Role of Riau Malay Customary Institutions Realizing Pekanbaru City as a Child-Friendly City is a factor in the laws / regional regulations, facilities and infrastructure factors, human resource factors, budget factors, and community habits.

Ideal Form in the Future Optimizing the Role of Riau Malay Customary Institutions to Realize Pekanbaru City as a Child-Friendly City is the establishment of a Child-Friendly City regulation by clearly involving the Pekanbaru City LAMR, or Regional Regulation that expands and clarifies the Function and Work of the Pekanbaru City LAMR in realizing a decent city child.

IV. SUGGESTIONS

The regional regulations of Pekanbaru City should provide a broad space in the pattern of partnering in realizing

Pekanbaru City Worthy of Children, so that Pekanbaru children are not only scientifically intelligent but also behave in a traditional Malay manner.

Pekanbaru City Government together with Pekanbaru Malay Customary Institutions and their working partners, all parties must have the same active role in implementing child-friendly cities in accordance with their respective interests, so that each individual and institution involved has a sense of responsibility, making it easier for the Pekanbaru City government.

The ideal form in increasing the participation of all parties in realizing Pekanbaru as a Child-Friendly City should be more sustainable and focused, so that the realization of Pekanbaru City as a peaceful area for children and comfortable for the future.

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