

**PERANAN DINAS KEBERSIHAN DAN PERTAMANAN
DALAM PENGELOLAAN RUANG TERBUKA HIJAU
DI KOTA MEDAN**

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ABSTRACT

THE ROLE OF THE CLEANING AND GARDENING DEPARTMENT IN THE MANAGEMENT OF GREEN OPEN SPACE IN MEDAN CITY

Medan City is one of the most densely populated cities in Indonesia. The population that is increasing and densely causes a shortage of land. To meet the land needs, many land uses have been converted. One of the impacts of land use conversion is that there is no environmental balance between development and providing green open space. This study aims to determine the roles and obstacles of the Department of Hygiene and Gardening in managing green open spaces in Medan City. This study used a qualitative approach with descriptive methods describing information about the data obtained from the field in the form of written or oral data from the parties studied. Data were collected based on interviews and documentation. The results of this study can be reviewed based on Hardjanto's theory, there are four points, namely: Equality, Consensus Orientation, Participation, and Responsiveness. Based on the research that has been carried out, it is concluded that the role of the Sanitation and Gardening Service in managing green open space in Medan City has three roles. First, the preparation of materials for the implementation of the assessment of park development, reforestation and nurseries. Second, the preparation of materials for the preparation of procedures, standards and criteria for the use and management of fields, green open spaces, recreational parks, sports fields, reforestation, urban forests and nurseries. Third, the preparation of materials for coordinating the needs of park, greening and nursery facilities and infrastructure. Meanwhile, the obstacles experienced consist of two obstacles. First, internal obstacles, namely the lack of land to build new public green open spaces, lack of supervision of the construction of private green open spaces, and the lack of socialization on the importance of planting trees. The second is the external obstacle, namely the lack of community participation in building a park or planting trees around the residence.

Keywords: *Role, Department of Hygiene and Gardening, Green Open Space*

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of Study

City is the center of various kinds of socio-economic activities such as government, trade, transportation and education. The concentration of all activities in urban areas results in the increasing rate of population, especially to the people who believe that city has more secured education and employment opportunities. This situation is in line with the increasing development in urban areas. The development of urban areas has an impact on changes in the ecological and aesthetic conditions of the urban environment resulting in a decrease of the quality and the beauty of the urban environment.

According to Eni (2015 : 319):

“The big issues of the cities in the world nowadays are the shortage of clean water, air pollution, flood, heavy traffic, and traffic jams. For this reason, the solution to solve this problem is the availability of Urban Green space so the people who live in big cities are healthier, happier, and more enjoying the city. This is in accordance with the Regulation No. 26 2007 concerning Spatial Planning where the Regional Government must provide space, especially the Urban Green Space as much as 30% of the total city area.”

Big cities in Indonesia, including Medan, always face problems that require special attention such as flood. To overcome this, it can be realized through the use of space as a solution. Medan with its traffic jams and bad traffic, along with so many street vendors on the side of the road makes the city an uncomfortable place to live. In addition to the high pollution, it is necessary to immediately create Urban Green space in the form of beautiful gardens with lots of flowers and green shady trees where families can relax so it can bring

relaxation to the population which has an impact on improved health. (Eni, 2015 : 320).

Medan is the capital city of North Sumatra Province which is the third largest city in Indonesia. Medan has an area of 265.10 km² (Central Statistics Agency, 2015) and a population of 2.26 million (Central Statistics Agency, 2019) resulted in a rapid urban development. The increasing population in Medan has resulted in the shortage of land for various urban community purposes such as housing, offices, shopping centers and others which makes a lot of land has been functionally converted.

One of the impacts of the land conversion is there will be no environmental balance between development and green area provision. According to Regulation No. 26 2007 concerning Spatial Planning, Urban Green Space is an elongated area or pathway and/or grouping, whose use is more open, where the plants grow naturally or intentionally. Based on Regulation No. 26 2007, each city is obliged to allocate at least 30% of its space or area, of which 20% is for public urban green space and 10% is for private urban green space on land owned by the private sector and the community.

However, the problem in Medan is the public urban green space is still 6% (Department of Sanitation and Landscaping of Medan, 2019) of the total minimum of 20% public urban green space. This was exacerbated by the number of real estate buildings that do not provide 10% of private urban green space of the minimum area development. Various impacts arising due to the shortage of urban green space are the absence of air pollution filters, rainwater absorbers, urban community recreation areas to relieve stress from daily routines, as well as

UNIVERSITAS MEDAN AREA bad impacts.

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The Landscaping Department, which is currently joining the Sanitation Department, is the implementing element of Medan Government in urban landscaping and beauty. The Department of Sanitation and Landscaping is one of the agencies that has an important role in the availability of urban green space in Medan.

In accordance of the background described, the writer believed it was necessary to conduct a research with a title: **“THE ROLE OF SANITATION AND LANDSCAPING DEPARTMENT IN THE URBAN GREEN SPACE MANAGEMENT IN MEDAN”**.

1.2 Formulation of Study

Problems were formulated to ease a research. In order for this research to have a clear direction, the problems must first be formulated. The problems posed in this study were:

1. What are the roles of the Department of Sanitation and Landscaping in managing urban green spaces in Medan?
2. What are the obstacles of the Department of Sanitation and Landscaping in managing urban green spaces in Medan?

1.3 Objectives of Study

The objectives of this study were the formulation of statements that could indicate the results obtained when the research has been completed. The objectives of this study were:

1. This study aimed to determine the role of the Department of Sanitation and Landscaping in the management of urban green spaces in Medan.

2. To find out the obstacles of the Department of Sanitation and Landscaping in managing urban green spaces in Medan.

1.4 Significances of Study

The significances of this study were as follows:

1.4.1 Theorically

This research was expected to enrich the repertoire of educational literature and can be used as a reference for other parties who continue researches related to urban green space in Medan.

1.4.2 Practically

1. For the writer, it was to improve the writer's field experience by directly conducting the research and to be able to see the problems that actually occur, especially related to the roles of the Department of Sanitation and Landscaping in managing urban green spaces in Medan.
2. For the Faculty of Social and Political Sciences, the findings of this research can be used as a reference material for further researches.
3. For the related agencies, this research can be used as an input for all State Civil Apparatuses of Medan Sanitation and Landscaping Department.

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

2.1 Definition of Role

Role is basically related to a person's activities in a certain position. The term of role is a form of activity or behavior carried out by someone in a government organization or agency based on their positions.

According to Anwar (2003: 320), "Role is something that is a part in the occurrence of something or an event".

Poerwadarminta (1995: 751) stated:

"Roles can be interpreted as actions carried out by an individual or group under certain conditions or events, where the actions are expected to be done in certain positions in the social order."

Therefore, if an action is expected, an individual who has the obligation must carry it out with full responsibility in that certain situation.

Soekanto (2010 : 212-213) believed:

Role is a dynamic aspect of a position (status). If an individual carries out his rights and obligations according to their positions, they are carrying a role. Roles may include three things:

- a. Role includes norms related to a person's position or place in society.
- b. Role is a concept of what individuals in society as an organization can do.
- c. Role can also be defined as an individual's behavior that is important for the social structure in society.

The concept of role according to Komaruddin (1994: 768) in a book "Encyclopedia of Management" reveals as follows:

- a. Parts of the main tasks carried out by a management;
- b. Behavior patterns that are expected along with a status;
- c. Parts of an individual's functions in a group or institution;
- d. The function that is expected of an individual or their characteristics; and
- e. Functions of each variable in a cause-and-effect relationship.

According to Hardjanto (2002: 24), the dimensions attached to the role can be described as follows:

- a. *Equality*, the dimension of government officials providing equal opportunities for the community to be involved in the policy-making process, in this case the policy-makers.
- b. *Consensus Orientation*, mutual agreement is important for government apparatus by prioritizing policies based on priority needs.
- c. *Participation*, to increase the community empowerment in regional development, both physical and non-physical (character) development.
- d. *Responsiveness*, all forms of policies that have been agreed upon are responded well by both the government and the community through Sub-District Community Empowerment Institution.

Based on this, it can be interpreted that if the Sanitation and Landscaping Department has carried out its rights and obligations by referring to the duties and functions of each department, it has fulfilled the roles.

2.2 Urban Green Space

2.2.1 Definition of Urban Green Space

According to Regulation No. 26 2007 concerning Spatial Planning, Urban Green Space is an elongated area or pathway and/or grouping, whose use is more open, where the plants grow naturally or intentionally. Based on Regulation No. 26 2007, each city is obliged to allocate at least 30% of its space or area, of which 20% is for public urban green space and 10% is for private urban green space on land owned by the private sector and the community.

2.2.2 Functions of Urban Green Space

Based on the Regulation of the Minister of Public Works No. 5 2008, Urban Green Space has the following functions:

1. Main functions (intrinsic) are the ecological functions:
 - a) City Air Circulation System;
 - b) As the micro-climate regulator for air and water circulation;

- c) As the city shades area;
 - d) As an oxygen provider;
 - e) Rainwater absorber;
 - f) Animal habitat;
 - g) A medium to absorb air, water, and land pollution; as well as
 - h) Windbreak.
2. Additional functions (extrinsic):
- a) Socio-cultural functions:
 - 1) The picture of local culture;
 - 2) People communication medium;
 - 3) Recreation spot; and
 - 4) A medium for research, education, and training related to nature.
 - b) Economic functions:
 - 1) As produce sources (flowers, fruit, and leaves), as well as
 - 2) Supporting agricultural, plantation, forestry, and other sectors.
 - c) Aesthetic functions:
 - 1) Improving comfort, adorning the city environment from the micro scales (home yards, residential environments) and macro scale (urban landscape);
 - 2) Stimulating people's creativity and productivity;
 - 3) Architectural beauty; and
 - 4) Creating a harmonious and balanced atmosphere of the developed and undeveloped areas.

2.2.3 Urban Green Space Benefits

Based on the Minister of Public Works Regulation No. 5 2008, the
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benefits of urban green space based on its functions are divided into:

- a. Direct (quick) benefits, improving beauty and comfort (lush and fresh atmosphere) and providing produce (wood, leaves, flowers, and fruit);
- b. Indirect (long-term) benefits, it can act as a highly effective air purifier, maintain the continuity of ground water supply, preserve the environmental functions along with the flora and fauna in it (biological conservation or biodiversity).

In addition, urban green space also improves the health of the community. Syahadat *et al* (2017: 180) stated that health problems occurred in urban environments are generally due to population density. The uncontrolled population density causes high levels of traffic which resulted in air pollution and caused various diseases such as stress, respiratory disorders, irritation, and even cancer.

Based on the benefits mentioned, it can be seen that urban green space is very important as it can improve the health quality of an urban community.

2.2.4 Urban Green Space Typology

Based on the Minister of Public Works Regulation No. 5 2008, the distribution of green open space is in accordance with its typology shown in figure 2.1.

Figure 2.1 Urban Green Space Typology

Urban Green Space	Physique	Functions	Structure	Ownership
	Natural UGS	Ecological	Ecological Pattern	Public UGS
		Socio-cultural		
	Artificial UGS	Aesthetic	Planological Patter	Private UGS
Economic				

Physically, urban green space is divided into two, natural urban green space and the artificial one. Natural urban green space consists of natural wild habitats, protected areas, and national parks. While the artificial one consists of parks, sports fields, cemeteries or green paths. In terms of functions, urban green space has four functions, ecological, socio-cultural, aesthetic, and economic.

In structure, urban green space can be in ecological patterns (clustered, elongated, scattered), as well as in planological patterns that align the hierarchy and the structure of urban spaces.

Based on ownership, urban green space can be divided into public and private. The distributions of the types of public and private urban green space is shown in table 2.1.

Table 2.1 Urban Green Space Ownership

No.	Type	Public UGS	Private UGS
1.	Yards		
	a. House yards		V
	b. Office and shop yards		V
	c. Rooftop gardens		V
2.	Urban parks and Forests		
	a. Neighborhood parks	V	V
	b. Community parks	V	V
	c. Sub-district parks	V	V
	d. District parks	V	V
	e. Urban parks	V	
	f. Urban forests	V	
	g. Green belt areas	V	
3.	Pedestrian Path		
	a. Traffic islands and roads	V	V
	b. Pedestrian paths	V	V
	c. Space under fly-overs	V	
4.	UGS for Specific Purposes		
	a. Railway green areas	V	
	b. Extra high voltage green areas	V	
	c. Riverbank green areas	V	
	d. Coastal green areas	V	
	e. Water sources protections	V	
	f. Cemeteries	V	

Information: V is public/private

Both public and private urban green spaces must have several main functions: the ecological functions as well as additional functions such as socio-cultural, economic, aesthetic/architectural functions. Specifically for urban green spaces that have social functions such as resting areas, sports facilities and/or play areas, the spaces must possess good accessibility for everyone, including for people with disabilities.

The characteristics of urban green space are adjusted to the typology of the area. The following is a table of the characteristics:

Table 2.2 Functions and Implementations of UGS in Several Urban Typologies

Urban Typologies	Characteristics	
	Main Functions	Implementations of the Needs
Coast	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Coastal area protection ▪ Socio-culture ▪ Disaster mitigation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Based on area ▪ Based on specific functions
Mountain	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Soil conservation ▪ Water conservation ▪ Bio-diversity 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Based on area ▪ Based on specific functions
Disaster-prone	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Mitigation/Disaster evacuation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Based on specific functions
Medium population	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Basic area planning ▪ Social 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Based on specific functions ▪ Based on number of population
Dense Population	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Ecological ▪ Social ▪ Hydrological 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Based on specific functions ▪ Based on number of population

2.2.5 Urban Green Space Provision in Urban Areas

Based on the Minister of Public Works Regulation No. 5 2008, the determination of urban green space based on the number of the population is done by multiplying the number of people served using the standard area of urban green space per capita in accordance with the regulations. The number of the population also determines the type of the space as shown in the following table.

Table 2.3 UGS Provision Based on Population

No.	Environmental Unit	Type of UGS	Minimum Area / unit (m ²)	Minimum Area / Capita (m ²)	Location
1	250 individuals	Neighborhood Parks	250	1.0	At the center of neighborhood
2	2,500 individuals	Community-Parks	1,250	0.5	At the center of community activities
3	30,000 individuals	Sub-district Parks	9,000	0.3	Grouped with school / sub-district center

4	120,000 individuals	District-Parks	24,000	0.2	Grouped with school / district center
		Cemeteries	Adjusted	1.2	Scattered
5	480,000 individuals	City-Parks	144,000	0.3	Central area/city
		Urban forests	Adjusted	4.0	In or at the outskirts of the area
		For Specific Functions	Adjusted	12.5	Adjusted with the needs

2.2.6 Urban Green Space Structures and Criteria

Urban Green Space has two structures. The first is a line or elongated shape and the second is an island or clustered. The line structure generally follows a pattern of adjoining spaces, for example a green path located on the side of a road, green path at riverbank, railway green area, green area under an Extra High Voltage Air Line, and the city's green belt area. Meanwhile, urban green space in cluster structures are urban forest, parks, public cemeteries, airport protection, and botanical gardens. More details are in table 2.4.

Table 2.4 Structures and Criteria of UGS

No.	Criteria	Urban forest	River and Coastal Green Areas	Hills/Mountains	Urban parks	City Green Paths	Yards
1	Targets	Conservation Area	Conservation area and hardwood agriculture	Industrial area and activities center	Paths and conservation area	Paths and conservation area	Urban area
2	Significances	Hydrology and Climate Amelioration	Local protection and hydrology	Hydrology, climate amelioration and commercial	Aesthetics and oxygen production	Climate Amelioration	Oxygen Production and commercial
3	Vegetations	Trees with intensive crowns and roots	Trees with intensive crowns and roots	Trees with intensive crowns and roots	Decorative Plants	All Plants	Fruit, decorative plants, etc
4	Management Intensity	Low	Medium	Low	High	Medium	High
5	Ownership Status	Public	Public and Private	Public and Private	Public and Private	Public	Private
6	Managers	Forestry Service or private	Public Works and Landscaping Departments	Landscaping Department or Private	Landscaping Department or Private	Landscaping Department	Public

Urban green spaces full of trees are the lungs of a city that produce oxygen and cannot be replaced. The main role of trees that cannot be replaced is providing oxygen for human needs. The oxygen keeps depleting in urban environments due to the lack of trees that are not in balance with the growth of the population. This is exacerbated by air pollution mixed with vehicle exhaust which is getting denser each day (Zulkifli, 2015: 95).

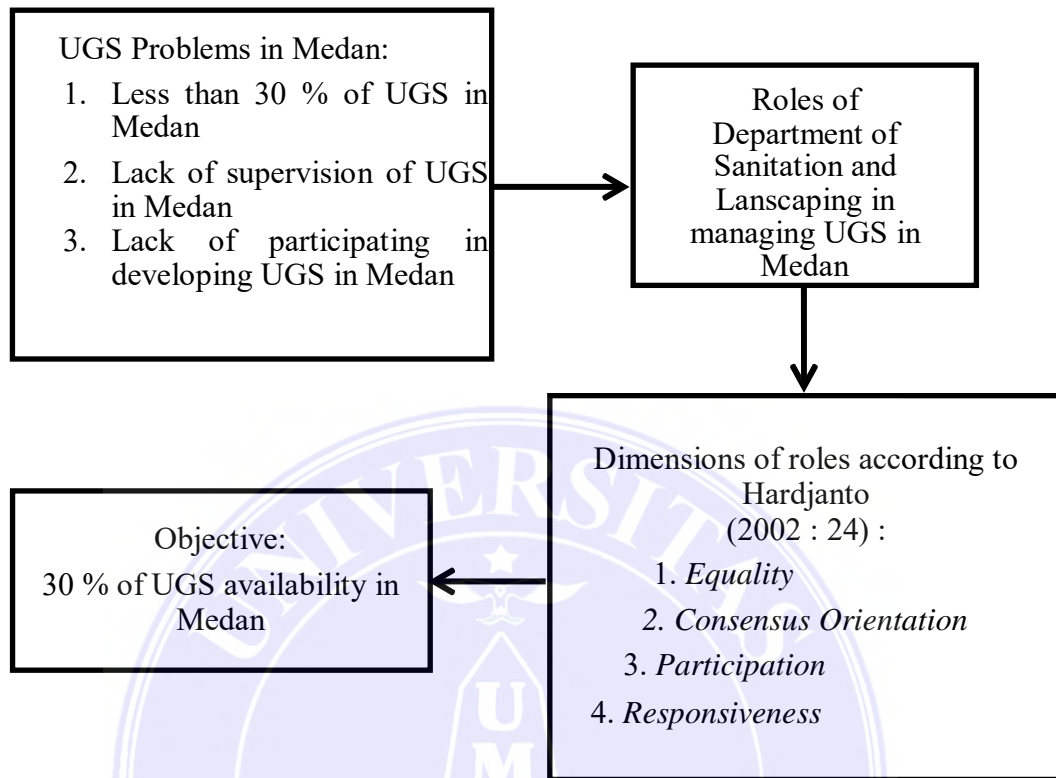
2.3 Theoretical Framework

According to Uma Sakaran in Sugiyono (2018: 60), it is suggested that theoretical framework is a conceptual model of how a theory relates to various factors that have been defined as important problems.

According to Regulation No. 26 2007 concerning Spatial Planning, each city is obliged to allocate at least 30% of its space or area, of which 20% is for public urban green space and 10% is for private urban green space on land owned by the private sector and the community.

Based on the mentioned regulation, the problems discussed in this study were the lack of urban green space in Medan which has not reached 30%, the lack of supervision of urban green spaces, and the lack of public participation in the development of urban green spaces in their living environments. In order for this research to be directed, the writer used the Role Theory proposed by Hardjanto (2002: 24) to speculate the role of the Department of Sanitation and Landscaping in creating a minimum of 30% of Urban Green Spaces in Medan.

Figure 2.2 Theoretical Framework



2.4 Relevant Researches

Relevant researches are indicators for the writer in conducting this research. Here are some of the relevant studies:

1. One of relevant researches chosen was quoted from Sri Pare Eni's research taken from the Architectural Journal of SCALE, a teaching staff at Indonesian Christian University entitled "The Need for Urban Green Spaces in Jakarta" in 2015. This study used a qualitative research method with a descriptive approach. This study examined the problems that occurred in big cities, such as the shortage of clean water, air pollution, flooding, heavy traffic, and traffic jams. These problems can be overcome by fulfilling the need for urban green spaces and solve the problems so the people in big cities

can live healthier, happier, and more enjoying the city. The findings in this

study stated that the obstacles the local governments faced in creating new urban green spaces were the limited land, available funds, and high land prices that made the government reluctant to include the 30% of urban green spaces in the city spatial plan.

2. Another relevant research chosen was quoted from the thesis of Rida Maryeti, a student at University of North Sumatra, entitled "Implementation of Urban Green Space Provision Policy Based on Medan Regulation Number 13 2011 concerning Medan City Spatial Planning in 2011-2031. This study used a qualitative research method with a descriptive approach. The findings were the implementation of Urban Green Space Provision Policy Based on Regional Regulation No. 13 2011 concerning the Medan City Regional Spatial Plan for 2011-2031 has been going well. However, there were still shortcomings and obstacles in its implementation due to several factors such as the lack of funds and limitations of the land. As for the socialization to the community, it has been done quite well with a website for Medan Landscaping Department to make it easier for the public to be aware of urban green space.

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHOD

3.1 Type of Research

The method used in this study was qualitative method which is a research method that requires an in-depth understanding and focus on the roles of the Department of Sanitation and Landscaping in creating urban green space in Medan.

According to Sugiyono (2014 : 1):

“Qualitative research method is used to examine the condition of natural objects, (as opposed to experiments) where the researcher is the key instrument, triangulation (combined) data collections, inductive data analysis, and emphasized findings rather than generalizations.”

3.2 Research Location

This research was conducted at the Department of Sanitation and Landscaping in Medan located at Jalan Pinang Baris No.114, Lalang, Medan Sunggal District, Medan City, North Sumatra.

3.3 Research Time

This research was conducted in October 2019 until September 2020 (research schedule is shown as follows).

Table 3.1 Research Schedule

No.	Agenda	Oct - Nov 19				Dec 19 - Jan 20				Feb - Mar 20				Apr - May 20				Jun - Jul 20				Agu - Sep 20			
		2	4	6	8	2	4	6	8	2	4	6	8	2	4	6	8	2	4	6	8	2	4	6	8
1	Proposal Writing	■	■	■	■	■	■	■																	
2	Proposal Seminar							■																	
3	Proposal Revision							■	■																
4	Data Collection / Research									■	■	■													
5	Thesis Writing												■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■					
6	Research Findings Seminar																				■				
7	Thesis Revision																				■	■	■		
8	Thesis Defense																							■	

3.1. Research Informants

The informants in this research were as follows:

- a. Key informants are people who possess comprehensive information related to the problems needed in the research. The key informant in this research was the Head of Landscaping and Lighting Department.
- b. Main informants are people who know in detail and technically are directly involved in the social interactions studied. The main informants in this study were the Head of Parks, Decorations and Cemeteries division and the Head of Greening division.

- c. Additional informants are people who can provide additional information as a complement to the research studied. Additional informants in this study were Greening Foreman, Lapangan Merdeka Foreman, Lapangan Merdeka Workers, and the Community. The community the writer chose in this study were people who were in Merdeka Square and resided in Medan.

3.4 Data Collection Techniques

According to Sugiyono (2014: 62), "Data collection techniques are the most strategic steps in a research since the main purpose of a research is to obtain data. Without knowing the data collection techniques, the researcher will not be able to obtain data in align with data standards set."

In this study, to obtain data, the writer used several data collection techniques in align with the type of the research. Here are the data collection techniques used:

- a. Library Research, which is collecting data from books, scientific papers and opinions of experts relevant to the problem studied.
- b. Interviews, which were carried out using direct and in-depth questions and answers to obtain complete and in-depth data to related parties.

- c. Observation, which is a data collection technique by observing directly the object of the research and recording problems found in the field to complete the data as a reference for those related to research problems.
- d. Documentation, which is a data collection technique using notes or documents at the research location or other sources relevant to the object of the research.
- e. Data triangulation, when a researcher collects data using triangulation, they collect data and test the credibility of the data. The researchers check the credibility of the data with various data collection techniques and sources.

3.5 Data Analysis Technique

The data analysis technique used in this research was qualitative data analysis. According to Sugiyono (2018: 243), in qualitative research, data were obtained from various sources and collected using various data collection techniques (triangulation) and carried out continuously to saturation. By continuous observations, the variation in the data is very high. The data obtained in general were qualitative data (although quantitative data were not rejected), so the analysis technique faced difficulties.

As stated by Miles and Huberman in Sugiyono (2018 : 243), *“The most serious and central difficulty in the use of qualitative data is that methods of analysis are not well formulate”*.

Activities in data analysis are data reduction, data display, and drawing conclusions/verification).

- a. *Data Reduction*, which means summarizing. It is filtering the main points, focusing on the important points and looking for patterns. Thus the data reduced will provide a clearer picture and easier for the researchers to collect further data and finding them when needed.
- b. *Data Display*, in this study, the data display can be conducted in the forms of brief descriptions, charts, link between categories and so on. The most often used data display to present data in this study was narrative text. By presenting the data, it will be easier to understand what happened and plan further steps based on what has been comprehended.
- c. *Conclusion drawing/verification*, the initial conclusions put forward are temporary and will change when no strong evidence is found to support the next stage of data collection. However, if the conclusions have an early stage, supported by valid and consistent evidence during the time the researcher returns to collect the data, thus the conclusions can be quite credible.

CHAPTER V

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

5.1 Conclusion

From the finding of the research, it is concluded that:

1. The roles of Sanitation and Landscaping Department in the management of urban green spaces in Medan based on four indicators were not running optimally. Firstly, based on *equality*, the roles of Sanitation and Landscaping Department were not running optimally due to the lack of land to build new urban green spaces and no reports had been received concerning the development of private urban green spaces by the private sectors. Secondly, based on *consensus orientation*, building new urban green spaces was not possible due to no land had been acquired. Currently, the department only monitors the available green spaces. Thirdly, based on *participation*, community participation in making gardens or planting trees around their houses was still minimum due to the narrow space of the yard around the houses. As for participation in maintaining urban green spaces, the public already possess awareness by not damaging plants and maintaining cleanliness. Fourthly, based on *responsiveness*, the efforts of Sanitation and Landscaping Department in improving public awareness of the importance of planting trees by conducting socializations were still lacking since there was no definite frequency target for the socializations carried out in a year and in which locations they should be held.

2. There are two obstacles for Sanitation and Landscaping Department in the availability of urban green spaces in Medan. Firstly, internal obstacles, which are the lack of land to build new public urban green spaces, the lack of supervision on the development of private urban green spaces by the private sectors, and the lack of socializations on the importance of planting trees. Secondly, external obstacles, which are community participation in making gardens or planting trees around their houses were still minimum due to the narrow yards around the houses.

5.2 Suggestion

1. Medan Sanitation and Landscaping Department further improves the socializations to community concerning the benefits of planting trees on the environment. This can be done by planning the number of socialization events in a year in several places, such as universities, and making banners on the road.
2. The government also needs to increase supervisions on the three interrelated departments in creating urban green spaces in Medan which are Sanitation and Landscaping Department, Spatial Planning Department, and Environmental Department.

