

**Design Model Management of Limboto Lake Based On Good Society Governance  
(Gsg) Indonesia**

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**ABSTRACT**

The Management Of Limboto Lake That Effective And Efficient Sustainable Based On GSG Is A Locus And Focus On Independence, The Change Mindset Of Society In The Mental Revolution Era In Indonesia. This Article Aims To Analyze Design Model Management Of Limboto Lake Based On Good Society Governance (GSC). The Research Uses A Qualitative Approach With Study Case. Data Collection Technique Through Forum Discussion Group (FGD) And In-Depth Interviews. The Way Of Analysis With Collection Date, Reduction Date, Display Date And Verification. The Results Of Research Showed That The Management Of Limboto Lake Based On Good Society Governance Has Not Been Going Well. The Novelty Of Research Found That The Success Management Of Limboto Lake Will Be Realized If There Is A Synergy Between The Role Of Central Government, With Regional Government, Private And Society And Also The Universities In Areas That Are Integrated With Collaborative, Coordinated And Simplified Manner In A Strategic Container, In Realizing Good Society Governance (GSC) That Has Implications For Increasing The Added Value Of Regional Investment (NTID) And Original Local Government Revenue (PAD).

**Keywords:** Design, Model, Management, Good Society Governance

**INTRODUCTION**

Ronald L. Holzacker's Ideas, Rafael Wittek And Johan Woltjer On Decentralization And Governance For Sustainable Society In Indonesia, In His Book Decentralization And Governance In Indonesia (Holzacker Et Al., N.D.) Marked A

New Era Of Public Organization Reform, Exploring The Relationship Between Governance And Society Sustainable In Various Policy Fields In Indonesia. Reforming Governance Structures That Contribute To Society And Creating Long-Term Sustainability Of Society.

Limboto Lake Which Is A Watershed (DAS) Is Located At  $122^{\circ} 42' 0.24''$  -  $123^{\circ} 03' 1.17''$  East And  $00^{\circ} 30' 0.035''$  -  $00^{\circ} 47' 0.49''$  NL. Based On Administrative Boundaries, 70% Of The Limboto Lake Area Is The Gorontalo Regency Administrative Area And 30% Is The Gorontalo City Administrative Area, Which Is The Kota Barat District. More Details Can Be Seen In Figure 2 Of The Limboto Lake Map As Follows:

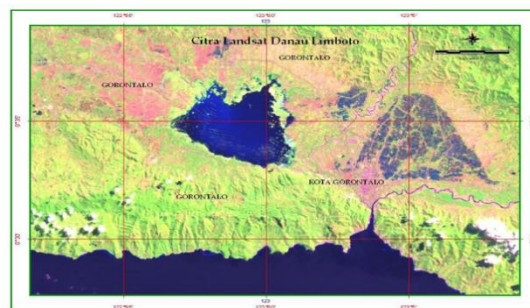


Figure 2. Map Of Limboto Lake Administration Area, Source; BWS Sulawesi II

Transformation Of Management Public Asset Of Limboto Lake Urgent To Do In Exploring Relationship Between Governments Private And Society, Reforming The Structure Of Public Asset Management More Benefits For The Coastal Society Of Limboto Lake, Thereby Requiring The Design Model Of Right Management, So That The Value Selling Of Local Assets And Available Resources Is Guaranteed Sustainability (Graaf & Paanakker, 2014). Value Good Governance Usually Focuses On Performance And Procedural Values Of Governance, Which Will Not Produce Pros And Cons In The Future. Rather, Procedural Values Occur Right Felt By Public Actors (Lamangida Et Al., 2017).

Design Model Management Of Limboto Lake Based On Good Society Governance (Brinkerhoff & Brinkerhoff, 2011), The Hope Is Become A Solution For Public Sector Organizations In Suppressing Social Problems, That Demand Comparative Advantages From Government, Business, And Society That Is A Form Of Multi- Government. Therein Is A Relationship Between The Central Government And Regional Governments, The Private Sector And Society That Has Just Been Empowered In Managing Of Limboto Lake.

Limboto Lake Is Icon And Regional Asset (Elbakidze Et Al., 2010), Has A Role Functions As A Provider Of Clean Water, Plant And Animal Habitats, Regulating Hydrological Functions, Preventing Natural Disasters, Stabilizing Natural Systems And Processes, Producing Natural Resources, Producing Energy, Transportation, Recreation And Sports, Fisheries Resources (Both Aquaculture And Capture Fisheries), As Well As Flood Control, As Well As Research And Education Facilities. Limboto Lake Has Witnessed Centuries Of History In Supporting Gorontalo People, Whether Or Not Most Of The Inhabitants Of The Lake's Shores Depend On Freshwater Products, Whether As Fishermen, Fish Farmers, Or As Fish Traders (Dungga Et Al., 2018).

Besides That, Limboto Lake Has Become A Target Location For Migratory Birds From All Over The World, And The Conditions Are Increasingly Worrisome. The Surface Area Of Limboto Lake Which Originally Reached 17,000 Hectares With A Depth Of 32 Meters Now Leaves An Area Of 2500 Hectares With A Depth Of 2.5 Meters (Sunarti, 2018). The National Lake Indonesia I Conference On 13 To 15 August 2009 Resulted In The 2009 Bali Agreement Between The 9 Ministers Of The Republic Of Indonesia On Sustainable Lake Management In Anticipating Global Climate Change. The 2009 Bali Agreement Has Established 15 Lake Priorities That Will Be Dealt With In An Integrated And Environmentally Friendly Manner From 2010-2014. But Throughout The History Of The Silting Of Limboto Lake, The Rescue And Management Of Limboto Lake Are Still Sectoral Or Partial (Lamangida Et Al., 2018); This Is Supported By (Hasim, 2018). The Gap Between Regulatory Expectations And Reality Is Still Far From Expectations. It Was Found That The Rescue And Management Of The Limboto Lake Require The Design Model Management Of Limboto Lake Based On Good Society Governance (GSG). It Is Hoped That The Novelty Of Research On "The Design Model Management Of Limboto Lake Based On Good Society Governance (GSG)" Will Be An Appropriate Reference In The Context Of Saving And Managing An Effective, Transparent And Sustainable Limboto Lake In The Future. (Ciborra, 2006). Become The New Change Management For Development In Indonesia (Bryson & Crosby, 2014); (Mafunisa, N.D.); (Kardos, 2012).

## **METHODS**

This Study Uses A Qualitative Approach To The Type Of Case Study Research. In Generally Study Case Research Is Carried Out Thoroughly And Deeply By Sugiyono (2017). The Perspective Of Using Is A Qualitative Approach To Uncover The

Phenomenon Of The Design Management Model Of The Limboto Lake Based On Good Society Governance (GSG). Data Collection Techniques Were Carried Out Using Observation Related To The Implementation Of The Limboto Lake Management Work Program Through Focus Group Discussion (FGD) Seminars, The Work Program Of The Limboto Lake Management Agency, The Social Empowerment Program, And The Results Of The Physical Implementation Of The Limboto Lake Management Program. Interview Techniques For Informants Consisted Of Key Informants Head Of Gorontalo Province Spatial Planning Head, Sulawesi Region II Party, Head Of District Environmental Agency And Village Head, Head Of Hutadaa, And Buhu, And 1 From Society Leaders, 1 Legislative Member, 1 Person From NGO And 1 Person From The Limboto Lake Coastal Society. Data Analysis Techniques Were Performed According To (Yan Et Al., 1998); That The Components Of Qualitative Data Analysis That Are: (1) Data Collection, (2) Data Condensation, (3) Presentation Of Data And Concluding.

## RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

With Borrowing The Term "Alignment Of Management's Core," Synergism "(Fred Smith), The Term Used To Describe The Novelty Of This Research Is" Synergy ". This Term Is The Process Of Combining Several Activities To Achieve Multiple Results.

In The Line With The Prototype Of Asymmetric Centralized Model In Provision Of Public Service (Madubun & Akib, 2017); (Wijoyo, 2018). So Design Model Management Of Limboto Lake Based On Good Society Governance In Organization Of Public Assets Regional Of Limboto Lake In Indonesia. Conducted Based On Research Findings Through Collaboration Governance Process With K2SS Synergy (Collaboration, Coordination, Synchronization, Simplification) As The Following Picture Below:



Figure 1. The Design Model Management Of Limboto Lake Based On Good Society Governance (GSG)

The K2SS Synergy Model In Limboto Lake Management Is A Novelty Of The Research, Which Means That The Success Of Limboto Lake Management Will Be Realized If There Is A Synergy Between The Role Of The Central Government, Regional Government, The Private Sector And The Society As Well As Universities In Areas That Are Collaboratively Integrated, Coordinated, Synchronized And Simplified Through The Container Strategic, Realizing Good Society Governance (GSC) Or Society Independence. This Variable Is Considered To Be Quite A Supportive Trend (Bryson & Crosby, 2014); (Mafunisa, N.D.); (Kardos, 2012), As Well As The Practical Implications Of Research On Increasing The Added Value Of Regional Investment (Hendriks & Schaap, 2015); Limboto, As Well As An Increase In Local Original Revenues (Governments Et Al., 2008); (Bovaird & Löffler, 2002). Description Of The Research Findings Indicators As Follows:

First, Collaboration, Governance Collaboration On Management Of Limboto Lake Based On GSG Is A Collaboration Between Actors, Between Organizations Or Between Institutions To Achieve Goals, Based On Independence And Changes In The Pattern Of Public Thinking. Collaborative Governance By Involving: (1) Government Groups, Both Central And Regional, (2) Non-Governmental Organizations, (3) Private Parties And (4) Regional Universities. These Stakeholders Have The Same Responsibility To Saving Of Limboto Lake. To Take Advantage Of Threat Become The Opportunity To Give A Blast Of Idea That Give Birth Innovations In Limboto Lake Management. In Line With The Work By (Lai, 2011): (Child Et Al., 2016) The Success Collaboration Depends On The Formation Of Optimal Group Dynamics, The Aspects Key Including The Development Of A Sense Of Togetherness Among Stakeholder Members, Establishing Good Working Relationships So That All Have The Opportunity To Take Similar Actions In Saving The Limboto Lake. The Role And Patterns Of Positive Interaction Between Stakeholders In The Management Of Limboto Lake But Not As Expected. The Research Findings Are Based On Observations That Various Limboto Lake Management Policy Products, One Of Them Is Regional Regulation No. 1 Of 2008 Concerning The Management Of Limboto Lake Has Not Been Accompanied By Serious Efforts Such As A Form Of Firmness / Institutional Strengthening By The Regional Government. The Commitment Of The Central And Regional Governments, The Private Sector And The Society In Realizing The Target Of Saving The Limboto Lake Has Not Been Accompanied By A

Control System For Its Utilization By The Coastal Society Of The Limboto Lake. The Problem Of Widespread Depletion And Siltation Of The Limboto Lake Is Now Almost Unstoppable, Which Is Caused By Sedimentation And Water Hyacinth Which Is Getting Worse And More Alarming. The Biodiversity Of The Lake Slowly But Surely Begins To Disappear From The Beautiful Natural Scenery Of The Limboto Lake.

Besides The Management And Use Of The Lake Does Not Touch The Needs Of The Lake Coastal Society And Pro-Environment Nature Conservation. The Level Of Social Participation Such As Not Budging, The Standard Of Living Of Fishermen And Farmers Around The Limboto Lake Area Has Not Changed At All To A Significant Increase. The Natural Phenomenon Of The Flash Floods That Hit Of Gorontalo Regency In 2016, Is A Bad Image For The Journey Of Development Administration In Gorontalo Province. Because Not Yet A Year The Leadership Of The Regent Of Nelson Pomalingo, M.Pd, Was Immediately Treated To A Major Development Problem, As A Result Of The Failure Management Planning Of Limboto Lake (Interview With Hutadaa Village Head Of Telaga District, Mr Wowling Babibullah). The Achievement Of The Limboto Lake Management Goals And Objectives Has Not Yet Been Set As An "Absolute" For Saving Of Limboto Lake. In The Line With (Ansell & Gash, 2007) About The Theory And Practice Of Collaborative Governance And Literature Review (Lai, 2011); About Collaborations And (Child Et Al., 2016) About Collaboration Implications.

Second Coordination, (Governments Et Al., 2008); (Governments Et Al., 2008); (Ansell & Gash, 2007), Supportive Of Collaborative Governance To Elaborate A Collaborative Governance Contingency Model In Various Policy Sectors In Producing Successful Collaboration Or Not, Good Collaboration Cycles Tend To Develop When Collaborative Forums Focus On Wins Small Victory Solutions Which Deepen Mutual Trust, Commitment And Understanding. The Process Of Uniting The Goals And Activities Of The Units Or Parts Of A Separate Functional Organization In Achieving Goals Is The Process Of Regulating So That The Division Of Labour From Various Groups Is Arranged Into One Integrated Need That Is Carried Out Jointly By Two Or More Agencies That Work Together To Increase The Value Of Public Management Asset Of Limboto Lake. This Means That The Commitment Between The Central / Regional Government, Private And Society And Universities In Integrating Their Roles And Cooperation In The Management Of Limboto Lake Has Implications For Better And Better Quality Management Of The Limboto Lake, Rather Than Being Managed

Sectorally Or Partially. Harmonious Partnerships From Stakeholders Government (Central And Regional), Private And Society As Well As Universities) To Accelerate The Achievement Of The Success Of Limboto Lake Management And Get Greater Results. Synergy Will Easily Occur If All Public Components Can Commit And Think Of Synergy On The Principle Of Togetherness And Mutual Respect. So That Creates The Relationship Of Interdependence And Form A Functional Whole To Achieve Certain Goals. Through Coordination, It Allows For Unity, Cohesiveness Between Units Or Sections So That Sugandha's Organizational Harmony (1991: 12) Is Created. There Are Two Main Consequences In Building Coordination, Namely; (1) A Unit May Not Function Properly Without The Assistance Of Another Unit; (2) Each Unit Is Obligated To Support The Implementation Of The Functions Of The Other Units If The Entire Organization Wants To Move Smoothly And Effectively Carry Out Its Tasks Of Achieving The Management Objectives Towards The Improvement Of The Limboto Lake. Integration Of Two Or More Parties, Between The Central Government And Regional Governments, Private And Public As Well As Universities That Are Integrated Through G2G, G2B, G2C, And B2C In The Management Of Limboto Lake. The Synergy Of All Integrated Public Components Will Determine The Success Of Limboto Lake Asset Management In The Future. The Partnership And Collaboration That Is Established Will Answer The Operational Theory In This Research, Namely Collaborative Governance. Various Types Of Partnerships And Collaborations On Which Researchers Are Based On Republic Of Indonesia Government Regulation No. 27 Of 2014 Concerning Management Of State / Regional (BUMN / D) Property In Which There Are 5 (Five) SOE / D Utilization Methods, Namely; 1) Lease Method, 2) Borrow And Use, 3) BGS-BSG, 4) Cooperation In Utilization, 5) Cooperation In Infrastructure Provision. Asset Management Methods Proposed In The Limboto Fund Management Are The Wake Up / Handover (BGS / BSG) Method And Joint Utilization. The Outstanding Advantage Of The Build-Up/Handover (BGS / BSG) Model Is That Asset Security Is Maintained. As Stated In Article 36 Paragraph (1), The BGS / BSG Period Must Be No Longer Than 30 Years Since The Agreement Was Signed. The Stipulated Period Is A Consequence. Another Advantage Of The BGS / BSG Method Is That 10% Of The Results Of The Building For Handover Or Handover Must Be Used Directly For Carrying Out The Duties And Functions Of The Central / Regional Government (Article 36 Clause 3), And The Obligation To Maintain BGS / BSG Objects And Prohibited From Guaranteeing, Mortgaging Causal This Gives Space For Local Governments To Get

Buildings Early In The Construction Period. If The Limboto Lake Management Is For The Development Of The Lake Tourism Area Or The Use Of Water Hyacinth And Sediment, The Building Can Be Designated (Lake Authority Agency) Which Functions To Support The Synergy Activities And The Development Of The Management Asset Of Limboto Lake. Including Coastal Like Society Empowerment Programs, The Public Entrepreneurship And So On To Realize Society Independence (Roy Et Al., 2008); (Kardos, 2012).

The Third Is Synchronization, Which Means That In Carrying Out Their Respective Duties All Elements Involved In The Management Of The Limboto Lake Must Apply The Principles Of Coordination And Integration. Communication Is Seen As A Mechanism For Creating Better Coordination Of Limboto Lake Management. To Realize Effective Communication, There Needs To Be A Structure And The Right Communication Channels And Perfect Work Procedures. As The Requirements, Organizational Progress Must Be Supported By Effective Communication Systems. The Effectiveness Of Communication Is Largely Determined By The Organizational Structure That Has Been Created. For This Reason, It Is Necessary To Create An Atmosphere And Organizational Structure In A Strategic Place, Allowing Coordination And Communication To Be Realized In Realizing The Goals Of The Limboto Lake Rescue Organization. Achievement Of The Governance Performance Of The Limboto Lake (Planning, Budgeting, Implementation Of Policy Directions And Coordination) Management Of The Limboto Lake Should Be Carried Out Jointly By The Central / Regional Government, The Private Sector And The Society Systematically In The Region In A Strategic Forum. All Risks, As Well As Expenditure On Asset Management, Especially The Budgeting Of The APBN / APBD Or Related To The Life Cycle Of Assets, Are The Joint Strategic Responsibilities (Bao Et Al., 2013); (Kalsi Et Al., 2009); (Scholte, 2011); (Habib & Kotzé, 2002).

The Fourth Simplification Is The Need To Simplify The Model In The Management Of Limboto Lake This Complex. The Commitment Of Public Actors, And Consistent With The Spirit Of Cooperation In The Management Of Limboto Lake. Consistent Which Means Istiqomah In Carrying Out The Duties Of The State With A Truly Sincere And Honest Intention. This Novelty Is Related To The Local Cultural Values Of The Gorontalo Area Through The Philosophy Of "The Tradition Of Syria And Syara-Based Scripture" Which Means That Each Of Our Activities Must Be Based On Islamic



Religious Requirements And Laws. This Philosophy Should Be The Driving Wheel Of Development In Gorontalo, Especially In The Management Of Limboto Lake (Edgar Et Al., 2006); (Longo Et Al., 2021); (Antunes Et Al., 2008).

Realizing Society Independence Or Good Society Governance (GSC). The Implications Of The Results Of This Research Confirm The Views Of David Osborne And Ted Gaebler About Reinventing Government And Banishing Bureaucracy (New Public Management / NPM). The Book Describes The Process Of Privatization Of The Provision Of Public Services Provided By The Government And Performance Budgeting (Osborne And Gaebler, 1999). Where The Management Asset Of The Limboto Lake Is Found In A Coordinated, Synchronized, And Simplified Actor Synergy Process In A Strategic Space. This Thinking Goes Hand In Hand (Edgar Et Al., 2006); (Blunt, 2017); (Weare Et Al., 1999) The Development Of People's Lives Is Increasingly Increasing, Due To The Development Of Science And Technology, (Longo Et Al., 2021); (Scholte, 2011); (Scholte, 2011) Which Marks A New Era Of Modern Organizational Reform Or Transformation.

Contribution Of New Thoughts To The Gorontalo District Government In Revitalizing The Main Tasks, Functions And Roles Of Actors In The Assistance Program Of Independent Coastal Society Empowerment Groups On The Coast Of The Lake (Kube Tunas Mandiri), As Well As Real Efforts To Build The Creativity And Innovation Of The Residents Of The Lake Coast Society According To The Perspective Of Public Entrepreneurship In Indonesia (Syam Et Al., 2018)

The Implications Of The Results Of This Research Describe The Process Of Privatization Of The Provision Of Public Services Provided By The Government And Performance Budgeting Related To The Management Of The Limboto Lake. It Was Found That The Coordinated, Synchronized, And Simplified (K2SS) Actor Synergy Process In A Strategic Space Became An Important Thought Along With The Development Of Social Life Towards Civilian Life (Weare Et Al., 1999); (Longo Et Al., 2021); (Elbakidze Et Al., 2010).

Kube Tunas Mandiri Assistance Program In Managing Water Hyacinth Into Organic Fertilizer In Hutadaa Village, Telaga Biru District, Gorontalo Regency. One Of The Practical Implications Expected In This Research Is To Create An Idea (Win-Win Solution) As A Reference For Those Who Have Commitment And Concern For Saving Limboto Lake Public Assets, Which Have Natural Potential And High Economic Value, Promising Eco-Tourism Opportunities. Abundant Water Hyacinth Processing Triggers

Lake Siltation To Be Processed Into Products That Have Innovation Value (Organic Fertilizer, Woven Crafts, Flower Pots, Sandals, Etc.) Through Social Empowerment Programs. The Outcome Of The Technology That Will Be Transferred To The Society Is How To Hypnotize The Society So That They Are No Longer Interested In Making Floating Nets, Through Mentoring Activities To Empower High Economic Value Society. The Realization Of Society Independence Becomes A (Progress Project) For The Improvement Of Regional Original, Including In Encouraging Tourists To Visit Gorontalo Province.

Academic Implications, The Technology Will Be Transferred To The Society With The Theme "Saving Limboto Lake By Building The Independence Of The Limboto Lake Society Through Empowerment Of Water Hyacinth Utilization" To Realize The Acceleration Of Regional Development And Good Civil Society.

The Concept Of Assistance To The Limboto Lake Coastal Society Began In May 2018, Beginning With The Socialization, Strengthening And Enlightenment Of The Importance Of Saving The Limboto Lake Through A Social Empowerment Program.

Water Hyacinth Is A Plant That Was Created By The Creator, Giving Off A Fragrant Aroma, But Also Has An Impact On The Sustainability Of Limboto Lake Management, Especially In Saving Limboto Lake As A Public Asset. The Negative Impact Of The Existence Of Water Hyacinth In The Limboto Lake Area Dominates The Sustainability Of The Limboto Lake In The Future Compared To The Positive Impact When The Water Hyacinth Is Not Managed Properly To Become A High Economic Value Product.

The Problem Of Saving The Limboto Lake, And Especially In Responding To The Findings Of The Research Is That The Society's Dependence On Freshwater Yields Is So Great. The Findings Show That The Government Deliberately Carried Out Dredging And Removal Of Water Hyacinth From The Estuary Of Limboto Lake, But The Society/Fishermen Instead Deliberately Breed The Water Hyacinth In The Limboto Lake Area For The Sake Of Their Lives. Dependence Of The Society On Banned Ecosystems Has Become Urgent For Assistance (Education), This Program. Modifying The Society To Cultivate Water Hyacinth Apart From Outside The Limboto Lake Zoning Area, Hypnotizing The Society To Conduct Labour-Intensive Activities Outside The Limboto Lake Zoning, Through Water Hyacinth Cultivation So That The Role Of The Actor In Utilizing The Limboto Lake Shallow Situation Is Immediately Resolved. Good

Management System Assistance Is Carried Out Through The Asset Management Movement, Namely Planning, Budgeting, Implementation, And Ongoing Evaluation As Well As Collaboration Excellence (Delhi, 2016); (Hendriks & Schaap, 2015); (Antunes Et Al., 2008); (Wijoyo, 2018); (Brinkerhoff & Brinkerhoff, 2011); (Weiss & Taylor, 2019); (Scholte, 2011); (Ciborra, 2006).

### CONCLUSION

The Design Of The Limboto Lake Management Model Based On Good Society Governance In Indonesia Is Carried Out In Synergy With K2SS (Collaboration, Coordination, Synchronization And Simplification). K2SS Is A Form Of The Institutional Revitalization Of Functions And Roles Of Collective Public Actors Collegially Realizing Good Society Governance. Therefore For The Proper, Effective, Efficient And Sustainable Management Of Limboto Lake's Public Assets To Meet The Expectations Of Stakeholders In The Public Sector Accompanied By Society Independence And The Realization Of GSG. It Is Necessary To Accommodate And Recommend The Management Of Limboto Lake Through The Synergy Of Public Actors Through Collaboration, Coordination, Synchronization And Simplification Based On Collaborative Governance In Building Independence And Enhancing NTID And PAD. Efforts Should Be Made To Save The Limboto Lake By Involving All Elements Of Society And Stakeholders Based On Creativity And Innovation, Collaborative Governance ("K2SS Prototype Model) Involving Multi-Level Actors, And Increasing The Independence Of Coastal Society.

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