

The Role of the Gampong Government in Development in Gampong Jawa, Kuta Raja District, Banda Aceh City

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ABSTRACT

The role of the village government in development and the process of preparing income and expenditure budgets in Gampong Jawa, the Village Government has not implemented it well, can be seen through the establishment of regulations and the development of sources of income. implementation of village development, the stage of construction of facilities and infrastructure has not been supported and the community has not felt the benefits, especially economic development and use of natural resources. Problem formulation 1). How is development planning and supervision in Gampong Jawa? How is development and community training carried out in Gampong Jawa? Research Objectives 1). To find out and analyze development planning and supervision in Gampong Jawa. 2). To find out and analyze the implementation of development and community training in Gampong Jawa. The research method uses a qualitative approach. Data collection techniques use (1). Observation (2). Interview (3). Documentation. The results of research, planning in budget management, weaknesses in community proposals are still weak, supervision carried out by the community in Gampong Jawa is still very low, this is due to lack of community participation, lack of access to information provided by the Gampong government to the community, causing weak supervision carried out by the community towards the Gampong government, the implementation of village development has not gone well, this is because the Gampong government has not been able to utilize existing natural resources, and development of the Gampong community is carried out by the Gampong government as a manifestation of the government's role is still very weak, especially the role of the Gampong government in community development.

Keywords: Role of Gampong Government; Local Development; Village Government.

INTRODUCTION

The concept of development, especially in Indonesia, is inseparable from the pattern of the political system and the state administrative system adhered to. This happens because development administration is a state administration that acts as an agent of change with the aim of succeeding development in its various aspects. This connection can be seen starting from how the old public administration paradigm developed in Indonesia, where the government



dominated the course of development as in the era of President Soeharto. In that era, the government was the main actor that could monopolize development. Meanwhile, society is only an object of development itself. As a result, development is more centralistic, or in terms known as production-centered development. In fact, new development will succeed if it involves all the people in a country. The development pattern that made the community an object finally led to the birth of multiple crises in 1997 which had a systemic impact, especially on strategic issues (poverty, unemployment, monetary and others). Development that emphasizes economic achievements has also proven to be unrealized, especially in developing countries. This principle emphasizes the government to create revenue and not just spend (as in the previous era) by developing several revenue centers (such as: BPS and Bappeda which can sell information about their regions to research centers or grant business use rights to entrepreneurs and the community, capital participation, and others). However, this principle was misinterpreted by the Megawati-era government as a sale of state-owned assets such as Indosat. In fact, this concept is not at all a transfer of service functions from the government sector to the private sector.

On the other hand, the principle of privatization that emphasizes the government to focus on efficient output and entrepreneurial spirit that makes the community as customers of service users (customers/development objects) actually encounters a fundamental problem. The problem is that the people in the lower strata are not enjoying the expected results of development. This is because the role of the government is starting to be limited and the community is still used as an object of development. Therefore, a new paradigm is needed to make all stakeholders in development have a balanced role in order to achieve the main goal of development, namely the welfare of the community. Because what is meant by welfare is not just the fulfillment of basic needs consisting of food, clothing, and housing or settlements, but more than that. stated that there are three values contained in welfare, namely: the achievement of self-sufficiency (the ability of the community to meet basic needs such as clothing, food, housing, health, basic education, security, and so on), increased self-esteem (the development of confidence to live independently and not depend on other parties), and the freedom to develop efforts to improve the quality of life without pressure from other parties. In the end, a new paradigm was born by presenting new potentials to strengthen human growth and welfare, justice and human sustainability itself, which was then referred to as people-based development.

From the description above, it is clear that the success of the implementation of village development is not only determined by the role of the government but also depends on the participation or participation of the community. The goal of development is to improve the standard of living of the community in the sense that the community is required to participate fully in development. Thus, the community also needs to be given the opportunity to participate in the preparation of a planning of development project proposals, especially in determining projects that are more prioritized to be implemented in the village so that it will be created that real development is from the community, by the community and for the community. Because basically community participation activities that grow from below are initiatives and creations born from a sense of community awareness and responsibility.

From the above description, it is clear that the success of the implementation of village development is not only determined by the role of the government but also depends on the participation or participation of the community. The goal of development is to improve the standard of living of the community in the sense that the community is required to participate fully in development.



Thus, the community also needs to be expected to be more efficient in terms of financing and effective in terms of results. The lack of participation of the people of West Sinsingon Gampong in participating in development has resulted in the implementation of physical development in the gampong often hampered so that its implementation has not been carried out optimally, especially in physical development in the form of the construction of plantation roads, drainage and gampong halls. Based on the observation data obtained by the researcher, there are several facilities and infrastructure that have not been implemented properly, this is due to the lack of concern of the community in participating in development so that physical development such as the construction of roads, drainage and gampong halls has not been completed as expected, therefore the participation of both ideas and materials from the village community in development is highly expected for existing development.

Based on the data above, it can be assumed that the achievement of development is due to the increasingly balanced role of the three pillars of development, namely the government, the private sector and the community. As explained at the beginning, development that is dominated by the government will result in centralized development, which means that development is uneven and causes social inequality. Even so, when development relies on the private sector, it will produce efficiency that makes the community as customers and focuses on the distribution of investment on adding production machines which results in reduced labor needs. As a result, unemployment increases and social disparities widen. Therefore, a balance of roles between the three pillars is needed. However, whether the reduction in the poverty rate means that the increase in the welfare rate is really in accordance with the wishes of the community or not, have the three pillars synergized and have a balanced role.

The reality and facts in the role of the gampong government in the development and process of preparing the revenue and expenditure budget in Gampong Jawa, Kuta Raja District, Banda Aceh City, that the gampong government has not been implemented properly, can be seen through the establishment of regulations, the development of sources of income. And the implementation of village development, the stage of building facilities and infrastructure has not been supported and the community has not felt the benefits, especially economic development and the use of natural resources. On the other hand, the development of the gampong community is related to community skills, and public health is also still not well organized. On the planning side, especially the determination of steps, has not received the main priority in development due to work programs, work plans and the use of local wisdom there is still no concern for others.

This study tries to find an answer, especially to the question of whether the role of the government and the community is balanced in development, especially in gampong. This research will take place in the gampong. The selection of this location was based on initial observations made by researchers showing that the (physical) development in the gampong was quite good. This can be shown from the completeness of public service facilities including health facilities, education, transportation to the availability of clean water. In addition, in the village there is also a gampong market which is well managed until now. Meanwhile, non-physical development is also quite good, starting from the active activities of the Posyandu, the existence of free medicine, the existence of cultural carnivals, to the preservation of local identity, namely the cooperation of residents. Meanwhile, judging from the intensity of the meetings held, it can be assumed that development planning in the gampong is enough to involve



the community. Meetings in the gampong start from the RT level once a month, then the RW level once every two months, to the gampong level twice a year.

As said above, even though the development has been carried out quite well, the results are not necessarily in accordance with what the community wants. Based on the explanation above, this study took the title "The Role of Village Government in the Development of Gampong Jawa, Kuta Raja District, Banda Aceh City (Study on Policy Implementation Based on Law Number 6 of 2014 concerning Villages)". This study aims to find out and analyze the planning and supervision of the development of Gampong Jawa, Kuta Raja District, Banda Aceh City. As well as analyzing the implementation of development, and community development in *Gampong Jawa, Kuta Raja District, Banda Aceh City*.

2. LITERATUR REVIEW

Public Policy Implementation Theory

According to Winarno (2012: 146), the implementation of public policy is defined as actions in previous decisions. These actions include efforts to transform decisions into operational actions over a period of time or in order to continue efforts to achieve major and minor changes determined by policy decisions made by public organizations directed at achieving the goals that have been set. The meaning of implementation according to Mazmanian and Sabatier in Wahab (2015: 65), said that: Implementation is understanding what actually happens after a program is declared valid or formulated is the focus of attention on policy implementation, namely the events and activities that arise after the enactment of State policy guidelines which include both efforts to administer it and to cause real consequences/impacts on community or events.

Meanwhile, Wibawa (2013: 22) stated that "the content of the policy and the context of its implementation. The basic idea is that once the policy is transformed, then the policy implementation is carried out. Its success is determined by the degree of implementability of the policy". The content of the policy includes the following: Interests affected by the policy.

The Concept of the Role of the Gampong Government in Development

In the implementation of government, both the central government and the village government, it is regulated through laws and government regulations, the implementation of village government is regulated in Law Number 6 of 2014 concerning Villages. According to Maria (2016: 23) that "Village government is part of the national government whose implementation is aimed at the countryside. Village government is a process in which the efforts of the affected village communities are combined with government efforts to improve the standard of living of the community". Furthermore, the Village Government based on Government Regulation Number 43 of 2014 is the organizer of government affairs and the interests of the local community in the government system of the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia. Village government consists of the Village Government and the Village Consultative Body (BPD) The village government is part of the national government whose implementation is aimed at the countryside. Village government is a process in which the efforts of the affected village communities are combined with government efforts to improve the standard of living of the community.

According to Adisastanita (2016: 3) that: Village development has a fairly important role in national development projects. Because the development of this village is very broad in scope because it is the basis of a development. Village development is aimed at improving



the quality of life and the lives of village communities. Many things must be carried out in terms of village development. In the implementation of village development, it should refer to the achievement of the goals of development, namely realizing the life of rural communities that are independent, advanced, prosperous, and just.

However, along with the issuance of Law Number 6 of 2014 concerning Villages, Government Regulation Number 43 of 2014 concerning Implementation Regulations of Law Number 6 of 2014 concerning Villages, and Regulation of the Minister of Home Affairs Number 114 of 2014 concerning Village Development Guidelines, it is necessary to rearrange the Regional Regulation of Village Development Guidelines, namely Pasal 6; (1). Village Development Planning as intended in Article 5 shall be carried out by involving the Village community. (2). In preparing the Village Development Plan as intended in paragraph (1), the Village Government is obliged to hold a Village Development Planning Deliberation. (3). The Village Development Planning Deliberation determines the priorities, programs, activities, and needs of Village Development funded by the Village APB, Village non-governmental organizations, and/or the APBD. (4). The priorities, programs, activities, and needs of Village Development as intended in paragraph (3) are formulated based on an assessment of the needs of the Village community which includes: a. Improving the quality and access to basic services; b. Development and maintenance of infrastructure and environment based on technical capabilities and available local resources; c. Development of agricultural economy on a productive scale; d. Development and utilization of appropriate technology for economic progress; and e. Improving the quality of order and peace of the Village community based on the needs of the Village community. (5) The Village Development Planning Deliberation as intended in paragraph (2) shall be held no later than June of the current fiscal year. (6) Further provisions regarding the procedures and participants of the Village Development Planning Deliberation as intended in paragraph (1) are regulated in the Regent Regulation.

Pasal 7 Village Development Planning Deliberation is the basis for the Village Government in preparing the draft of the Village RPJM, the Village RKP, and the list of proposed Village RKP. The Third Part of the Preparation and Determination of the Village RPJM. Pasal 8 (1). In the nature of compiling the Village RPJM, the Village Government is obliged to hold a Village Development Planning Conference in a participatory manner. (2) The Village Development Planning Deliberation as intended in paragraph (1) is attended by the Village Consultative Body, elements of the Village community, and institutions in the Village. (3) The draft of the Village RPJM as intended in paragraph (1) is discussed in the Village Development Planning Deliberation. (4) The draft of the Village RPJM as intended in paragraph (3) at least contains an elaboration of the vision and mission of the elected Village Head and the direction of the Village development planning policy. (5). The draft of the Village RPJM as referred to in paragraph (3) pays attention to the direction of the district's development planning policy. (6) The draft Village RKP as intended in paragraph (3) is an elaboration of the draft of the Village RPJM for a period of 1 (one) year.

Pasal 9 (1). The Village RPJM refers to the Regional Medium-Term Development Plan. (2). The Village RPJM as intended in paragraph (1) contains the vision and mission of the Village Head, the plan for the implementation of the Village Government, the implementation of development, community development, community empowerment, and the direction of the Village development policy. (3). The Village RPJM is prepared by considering the objective conditions of the Village and the priorities of Regional development. (4). The Village



RPJM as intended in paragraph (3) shall be determined within a maximum period of 3 (three) months from the inauguration of the Village head.

Planning

Basically, planning as one of the management functions is the process of making decisions from a number of choices, to achieve a desired goal. Development planning in general must have, know, and take into account several main elements, namely: the final goals to be achieved, the goals and priorities to realize the final goals, the time period needed to achieve these goals, the problems faced, the capital or resources to be used and their allocation, the policies to realize them, the person/organization or the implementing body.

According to Nickels, McHugh and McHugh in Sule and Saefullah (2017: 8) stated that: The management function consists of four functions, namely planning, organizing, directing, and supervising. The function of planning, namely planning, is often the basic principle of achieving a goal. And in making a plan of this, it must be given to the party who knows better the concept of the goals to be achieved.

Supervision

According to Siradja (2015: 17) confirms some foreign authors' opinions on the definition of supervision: Terry in Siradja (2015: 17) defines "Supervision is to determine what has been achieved, evaluate it, and take corrective action, when necessary to guarantee that the results are in accordance with the plan)". Newman in Siradja (2015: 18) defines Supervision as "an effort to ensure that the implementation is in accordance with the plan)".

Fayol in Siradja (2015: 18) defines it as follows: Supervision consists of testing whether everything is going according to a predetermined plan, with instructions that have been given and with principles that have been outlined. It aims to point out weaknesses and mistakes with a view to correcting them and preventing their recurrence). On the basis of this opinion or definition, Siradja (2015: 20) provides a definition of supervision as follows: "Supervision is a process to determine what work has been carried out, assess it and correct it if necessary with the intention of making the implementation of the work in accordance with the original plan".

Implementation of Village Development

Based on government regulation No. 60 of 2014 concerning Village Funds sourced from the State Budget and Government Regulation No. 43 of 2014 concerning Implementation Regulations of Law No. 6 of 2014 concerning Villages, several main uses of village finance have been regulated. In article 100 of Government Regulation No. 43 of 2014, it is stated that village expenditure stipulated in the Regional Budget is used with the following provisions:

1. At least 70% of the total expenditure budget is used to fund the implementation of village government, the implementation of village development, village community development and village community empowerment.
2. A maximum of 30% of the total village expenditure is used for fixed income and allowances for Village Heads and Village Apparatus, village government operations, Allowances and Operations of the Village Consultative Body and incentives for Neighborhood Units and Neighborhood Units.

According to Listyaningsih (2014: 18), development is defined "as a series of efforts to realize growth and change in a planned and conscious manner taken by a country towards a better direction". According to Tjokroamidjojo in Listyaningsih (2014: 44), the term development has not found an agreement on its meaning as well as modernization. Development is



usually generally defined: As a series of efforts to realize planned and conscious growth and change taken by a country and nation towards modernity. Development is also directed at changing the paradigm or mindset of society from traditional to modern. Therefore, the essence of the meaning of development, according to him, is a process that must be passed by a State in order to achieve the goals of the State concerned.

Village Community Development

One of the roles of the Gampong government in achieving progress is to foster the Gampong community so that the community can improve a good life. The definition of coaching is an action, process, result, or statement that becomes better. In this case, it indicates the progress, improvement, growth, evolution of various possibilities, development, or improvement of something.

According to Thoha (2011: 207) Coaching is: An action, process, result, or better statement. In this case, it indicates progress, increased growth, evolution of various possibilities, development or improvement of something. There are two elements of the definition of coaching, namely: 1. Coaching can be in the form of an action, process, or statement of purpose, and; 2. Coaching can point to improvement on something. As the role of the Gampong government is outlined in Law Number 6 of 2014 concerning Villages, as the Gampong Keuchik is in charge of organizing the Gampong government plays a role in fostering the Gampong community which is outlined in the preparation of the Gampong APBG, in this case article 26 paragraph (2) letter f states that fostering the life of the Village community and in letter g that fostering peace and order in the Village community, while letter h that fosters and improves the village economy and integrates it in order to achieve a productive scale economy for the maximum prosperity of the village community.

Theory of Participation

The general definition of participation is the participation of a person or a group of community members in an activity. Bornby (2012: 74) defines participation as "an act to take part, i.e. an activity or statement to take part in an activity with the intention of obtaining benefits". According to Isbandi (2012: 7) community participation is: community participation in the process of identifying problems and tensions in the community, selection and decision-making about alternative solutions to deal with problems, implementation of efforts to overcome problems, and community involvement in the process of evaluating changes that occur. As an activity.

According to Verhangen (2011: 19) states that, participation is: A special form of interaction and communication related to sharing: authority, responsibility, and benefit. The growth of interaction and communication is based on the awareness possessed by the person concerned about: a. Unsatisfactory conditions, and must be repaired. b. These conditions can be improved through human activities or the community itself. c. Their ability to participate in activities that can be performed.

3. METHOD

Based on the substance of the problem studied, the design of this study is qualitative that produces descriptive data in the form of written or spoken words from participants. According to Ghony (2012: 25) said that: In this study, a descriptive qualitative approach was used. Qualitative because it starts from observations in the field about the existence of problems. This research intends to observe, understand, and interpret events or events that take



place. Qualitative research is explored and deepened from social phenomena or social environments consisting of actors, events, places and times.

According to Bogdan and Taylor in Moleong (2014: 4), qualitative methods are research procedures that produce descriptive data in the form of written or spoken words from people and observable behaviors". This research uses descriptive qualitative because the data obtained is presented through words and language, so it is hoped that the data and information obtained can be presented clearly. Research activities emphasize more on concepts and processes. The researcher went to the research location to observe and understand the concept of the implementation of Gampong development. Then the researcher gives an interpretation of the event or event that took place.

The focus of this research is on the planning and supervision of the development of Gampong Jawa, Kuta Raja District, Banda Aceh City, and the implementation of development, and community development of Gampong Jawa, Kuta Raja District, Banda Aceh City. The location in this study is in Gampong Jawa, Kuta Raja District, Banda Aceh City, the reason the researcher wants to take this research in Gampong Jawa, Kuta Raja District, Banda Aceh City is because there is adequate potential for Gampong, but infrastructure development and community empowerment are uneven and the role of the Government in the preparation of the APBG is less effective. A good gampong for the welfare of the community.

The sources of data in this study are: Primary data is data obtained directly from informants, observed and recorded for the first time. The data will be secondary data if used by other people who are not related to the research. According to Sugiyono (2012: 308) "Primary data is data obtained through research activities directly to the research location to find complete data related to the problem being researched". Secondary data, according to Sugiyono (2012: 308) "secondary data sources are sources that do not directly provide data to data collectors such as through documents or other people". The data collection technique in this study used passive participation observation. In addition, the interviews conducted in this study were conducting direct questions and answers with the informants using interview guidelines. And the documentation method is to look for data on things in the form of notes, transcripts, books, newspapers, magazines, inscriptions, meeting minutes, agendas and so on".

The data analysis technique in this study is carried out in two stages, namely: Data analysis while in the field in this study is not done after the data collection is completed, but during the data collection takes place and is carried out continuously until the preparation of the report is completed. This data analysis activity goes through the following stages: a. Determination of the focus of the research. b. Preparation of provisional findings based on the data that has been collected. c. Preparation of the next data collection plan based on the findings of previous data collection. d. Development of analytical questions in the context of subsequent data collection. c. Determination of the next data collection targets (informants, situations and documents). As for limiting the data collected, the data obtained is not realized in the form of numbers, but in the form of descriptions or descriptions of the conditions of the research object related to the theme studied in this study.

4. RESULT AND DISCUSSION

Based on the results of the research that has been carried out, it can be discussed the planning dimension in the management of the budget of Gampong Jawa, Kuta Raja District, Banda Aceh City, Aceh Besar Regency that planning is carried out through the Gampong



Musrenbang, the Gampong deliberation stage by giving birth to community ideas, the stage of preparing the Gampong RKP design with Gampong proposals, and the stage of determining the Gampong RKP which is carried out with a good mechanism, However, his weakness in the community's proposals is still weak which can improve his life. Findings: Gampong Jawa development planning in the preparation of the Gampong RPJM involves the community through the submission of ideas in the planning proposal for the implementation of activity proposals is still very lacking, where the community has not been maximally involved in participating in development planning for the preparation of village RPJM in Gampong Jawa.

The conclusion of the discussion related to the planning dimension is in accordance with the theory and rules of legislation number 6 of 2014 above that the implementation of planning carried out by the Gampong Jawa government in preparing the RPJM with development priorities prepared in the Gampong government's work program and work activities has been carried out properly and in accordance with the mechanism that has been stipulated in Law Number 6 of 2016. Based on the findings and theoretical conclusions of similarities in the findings and results presented by Rani Eka Diansari (2016) Analysis of Law Implementation. Number 6 of 2014 concerning Villages, namely:

The results of this study show that for the planning and implementation of Village Fund Allocation activities, it has been shown that there is accountable and transparent management and many efforts have been made to implement Law Number 6 of 2014, but in the implementation of a Village program has not prioritized the outcome, let alone its impact. There are several factors that hinder the management of the Village Fund Allocation program, namely the limited qualifications of Village government officials, weak Village financial governance, and limited supervision of BPD and the community over the implementation of Village government.

In the dimension of supervision carried out by the community in Gampong Jawa that is still very low, this is due to the lack of community participation in the supervision of financial management by the Gampong Jawa government, the lack of access to information provided by the Gampong government to the community causes weak supervision carried out by the community towards the Gampong government. Findings: The supervision of Tuha Peut Gampong, has not fully run as expected by the law, this can be seen the lack of information received by Tuha Peut Gampong and the people of Gampong, the technical team has also not run well as expected due to ignorance of its role in the implementation of the Gampong government.

The conclusion of the supervision dimension shows that the weakness as well as the theory of supervision that the supervision carried out by Tuh Peut Gampong and the community in Gampong Jawa has not been running optimally, the implementation of development supervision in the management of the Gampong budget has not been effective in accordance with the Village law. Based on the findings and theoretical conclusions of similarities in the findings and results presented by Rani Eka Diansari (2016) Analysis of Law Implementation. Number 6 of 2014 concerning Villages, namely: For the planning and implementation of Village Fund Allocation activities, it has been shown that there is accountable and transparent management and many efforts have been made to implement Law Number 6 of 2014, but in the implementation of a Village program has not prioritized the outcome, let alone its impact. There are several factors that hinder the management of the Village Fund Allocation program,



namely the limited qualifications of Village government officials, weak Village financial governance, and limited supervision of BPD and the community over the implementation of Village government.

Implementation of Village Development, Based on the results of the research that has been carried out, it can be discussed that the dimensions of the implementation of village development carried out by the Gampong Government have not gone well, this is because the Gampong government has not been able to utilize the natural resources in the Gampong to develop both facilities and infrastructure of the Gampong to increase the development of the economic potential of the Gampong, thus the role of the government in the implementation of development is still weak. Findings: The implementation of Gampong development has not been carried out properly, especially the development of Gampong facilities and infrastructure in the use of the Gampong Revenue and Expenditure Budget (Gampong APB) has not been able to develop the potential economic of the Gampong and also in the use of Gampong's natural resources.

The conclusion from the discussion of the dimension of the implementation of Gampong development is seen from several development theories and Law Number 6 of 2014 concerning villages article 80 paragraph (4) that the government's implementation in improving the development of facilities and infrastructure carried out with the use of gampong funds has not been able to increase in the economic development of the potential of the Gampong and the use of natural resources in the Gampong Java has not been done to its maximum. Based on the findings and theoretical conclusions of similarities in the findings and results presented by Rani Eka Diansari (2016) Analysis of Law Implementation. Number 6 of 2014 concerning Villages.

These results show that for the planning and implementation of Village Fund Allocation activities, it has been shown that there is accountable and transparent management and many efforts have been made to implement Law Number 6 of 2014, but in the implementation of a Village program has not prioritized the outcome, let alone its impact. There are several factors that hinder the management of the Village Fund Allocation program, namely the limited qualifications of Village government officials, weak Village financial governance, and limited supervision of BPD and the community over the implementation of Village government.

Village community development, Based on the results of the research that has been carried out, it can be discussed the dimension of Gampong community development carried out by the Gampong government as a form of the role of the Gampong government is still very weak, especially the role of the Gampong government in fostering the Gampong community in improving the welfare of the community which is carried out by increasing the economic productivity of the community and in improving the skills of the community, but the development of the community Village communities in the health sector have been well done. The development of the Gampong government community, its role in the preparation of the Gampong Revenue and Expenditure Budget (APBGampong) has not gone well, especially in improving the welfare of the Gampong community in Gampong Jawa has not gone well.

Based on some of the findings mentioned above, the development of village communities based on the theory of continuous development and Law Number 6 of 2014 article 26 paragraph (2) concerning the development carried out by the Kechik Gampong Jawa has not



been carried out optimally, that the role of the Gampong Jawa government in improving community welfare, improving community skills, and improving public health is still not in accordance with the theory and article 26 Village Law. Based on the findings and conclusions of the theory mentioned above, that there is an overlap with those carried out by Luh Mulyani, Luh Deni Sri Wahyuni, Ni Wayan Ayuk Suantari, Nabila Safitri, Kadek Arik Arminiasih, Komang Ariati Department of Accounting, Ganesha Education University, Singaraja, Bali, Indonesia (2018), that: The results show that the level of community participation in Julah Village in development has begun to increase although it is still small. There are still people in Julah Village who do not feel that they have a responsibility to jointly advance the village. Where a village will be able to progress if there is participation from the community. Meanwhile, it was found that the Head of Julah Village who has been in office for one year has carried out his duties and responsibilities to advance the village and increase the level of participation of the Julah village community in development.

5. CONCLUSION

Planning and supervision of the development of Gampong Jawa, Kuta Raja District, Banda Aceh City. planning in the management of the budget of Gampong Jawa, Kuta Raja District, Banda Aceh City, the weakness in the community's proposals is still weak which can improve their livelihood. Community participation that is not optimal: the people of Javanese gampong may not fully understand or actively participate in the development planning deliberation process (Musrenbang). The conclusion of supervision is still very low, this is due to the lack of community participation in the supervision of financial management by the Gampong Jawa government, the lack of access to information provided by the Gampong government to the community causes the weak supervision carried out by the community towards the Gampong government. Lack of community participation. The community is not actively involved in monitoring the use of funds by the Gampong Government.

The implementation of development, and the development of the Gampong Jawa, Kuta Raja District, Banda Aceh City, the implementation of development has not gone well, this is because the Gampong government has not been able to utilize the natural resources in the Gampong to carry out the development of both Gampong facilities and infrastructure to increase the development of the economic potential of the Gampong. Dependence on external funds: development in Gampong Jawa is likely still highly dependent on external funds (such as the APBG from the central or regional governments), not on the economic potential of the gampong itself. The conclusion is that the development of the Gampong community is still very weak, especially the role of the Gampong government in fostering the Gampong community in improving the welfare of the community which is carried out by increasing the economic productivity of the community and in improving the skills of the community. Lack of increased economic productivity: the Gampong government has not succeeded in fostering the community to increase their economic productivity. This means that the programs that are implemented, if any, are not effective in encouraging citizens' economic activities.

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