

**DESCRIPTION OF LOCAL POTENTIALS IN COMMUNITY ECONOMIC  
EMPOWERMENT IN THE VILLAGE OF GISTING ATAS,  
DISTRICTS GISTING, TANGGAMUS**

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**Abstract**

*Local potential is the ability or power possessed by an area or areas that can be developed to produce a benefit or advantage for the region. Utilization of local potential carried by villagers Gisting Atas, is utilization of water resources for clean water source, manufacture of fish ponds, watering plants and manufacture of turbine (power generation from water) in realizing the community's ability to meet their needs. This research is a kind of field research and this research is classified as descriptive research. Data collection method I use is the interview method as the principal method, while the method of observation and documentation as complementary method. The analysis used by the authors is a qualitative analysis conclusion using inductive way of thinking. The findings of this study note that the utilization of water resources in the economic empowerment of the people in the village of Gisting Atas, District Gisting, Tanggamus, not fully utilized, the lack of public participation in the utilization of the local potential, so that the local potential is only used by a particular community. Thus, it can be concluded that the utilization of water resources in the village of Gisting Atas, not fully utilized and have not been well managed by the local community, thus not providing optimal economic impact, while the contribution of water resources in the economic enhancement in the village of Gisting Atas is not looks significantly, but enough to meet the daily needs of the community.*

**Keywords:** *Social Skills, Economic Empowerment.*

**A. Introduction**

Local community development is a process that is intended to create social and economic progress for the community through the active participation and initiative of community members themselves.<sup>1</sup> With regard to natural resource management, it is better if natural resource management is carried out by the

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<sup>1</sup> Edi Suharto, *Membangun Masyarakat Memberdayakan Rakyat*, (Bandung: PT Refika Aditama, 2010), Cet. Ke-4, h. 42

local community itself where they can independently determine the rules that are used as references or referred to as self-governance efforts in the form of local institutions. The local institution functions to maintain and regulate the distribution channel of the use of natural resources, in this case the arrangement for joint use. These rules must be mutually agreed upon. There are also sanctions imposed on members who break them so that these rules have acted as norms or values that guide the group.<sup>2</sup>

Natural Resources or what we call SDA "are all things that God created on this earth that can be utilized by humans so that their living needs are fulfilled and in harmony. Natural resources are everywhere, such as in land, water, air and all that. such as plants, animals, all kinds of mines in the ground, etc. Allah SWT created everything very abundant in his natural resources so that people can use it well, but unfortunately there are still people who ruin it. and should be Human beings use their natural resources excessively and do not use them effectively Behavior of using natural resources excessively will also have fatal consequences for people who do it as will not be fulfilled human needs again very much and not limited As has been explained by Allah SWT d nature fiman it in QS Al - Isra and Al - An'am "And then it is appropriate that we are thankful for what Allah SWT has created which is solely for us to use, because Allah has promised whoever is grateful for his blessings will be in added but if kufr it will get a very painful punishment ".

That is human they have never been grateful for what Allah SWT gave, still less pleasure that the Greatest gave, felt less human. Allah confirms as stated in the Qur'an Surah Al Araaf verse 56 which reads: "And do not make damage on the face of the earth, after repairing it and pray to Him with fear and hope. Surely Allah's grace is very close to people people who do good ". There are words that natural karma is sure to exist. Every human deed must have a reward. Likewise what has happened so far, that nature always warns people with all natural disasters so as not to damage or overuse this abundant natural resource. But humans still use it excessively not appropriately.

Appreciate, love, without damage, without disturbing this nature. Live side by side harmoniously and mutually beneficial to nature and safeguard its sustainability. Then, nature will be friendly to us all. Humans as creatures that have very many needs definitely need the name of its natural resources, especially biological natural resources. Biological natural resources consisting of animals and plants are more dominantly utilized by humans compared to other types of natural resources, with biological natural resources consisting of animals and human plants can carry out their lives by utilizing them.

Alternative development models emphasize the importance of community-based development (community based development), bottom up paradigm and locality. The emergence of alternative development models is based on a motivation to develop and encourage the structure of society to become more empowered and oppose the structure of oppression through the making of regulations that are based on the principle of justice. The approach used in alternative development models is development at the local level, integrating

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<sup>2</sup> Adi Prasetijo, *Akses Peran Serta Masyarakat*, (Jakarta: Indonesia Center for Sustainable Development, 2003), h. 263

with local culture, not imposing a model of development from the outside and deeply involving the participation of local people.

From these characteristics, it can be underlined that the essence of alternative development is to give a role to the community not as an object, but as an actor who sets goals, controls resources and directs processes that affect his life. Consequently, alternative development models place a very high value on local initiatives, independence local communities, favor the interests of the people, preserve the environment, meet basic needs, and empower communities and the structural pressures of socio-economic inequality. As for the experts, it's just a role "helpers" in meeting their needs".<sup>3</sup>

It is realized that in every community available resources or resources that are potential in the context of meeting needs. As a potential, resources do not necessarily contain possibilities for welfare improvement, so the effect is not automatic. Communities with abundant resources do not automatically have high welfare levels. In order for this possibility to be effective and have a real role in improving welfare, efforts are needed to change potential resources to become actual in the form of utilization and utilization of available resources. With so many potential resources that can be transformed into actual, it means that the greater the contribution that can be made in the context of meeting needs, and this will also increase the condition of community welfare.<sup>4</sup>This is more likely to be achieved if the local industry has a clear local identity (such as the utilization of potential local based on local culture and traditions).

The local development model requires that changes in the community can be carried out optimally if there is broad active participation in all spectrums of the local level community, both in the goal setting stage and in implementing changes. Community development is a process designed to create more advanced and healthier socio-economic conditions for all communities through their active participation, and based on full trust in their own initiatives.<sup>5</sup>

In the village of Gisting Atas, Gisting District, Tanggamus Regency, there are several community groups that utilize the potential of water resources as a source of clean water and are also used by the community to make fish ponds which are then cultivated which increase the economic value of the community, in addition because the majority of villagers Upper Gisting is a vegetable farmer, the water is used for watering plants, and making turbines (power plants using water) so that there is no blackout. Therefore, it is on this basis that researchers view it is necessary to examine further the Utilization of Local Potential in Community Economic Empowerment in Upper Gisting Village, Gisting District, Tanggamus Regency.

## B. Methods

When viewed from the type of place of research carried out, then this research is classified in research (field research) that is field research, also called field research. "A research on the scene of life or the field of community life,

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<sup>3</sup> Zubaedi, Community Development of Discourse & Gakarta Practices: Kencana Prenada Media Group 2013), 1st Cet, h. 142

<sup>4</sup> Soetomo, Kestwadayaan Masyarakat, (Yogyakarta: Student Library, 2012), 1st Cet, Pg.118

<sup>5</sup> Hairy Hilmat, Community Empowerment Strategy, (Bandang Hamanion Utama, 2001), 1st Cet, h. 67

which has the aim of collecting data and information about certain problems regarding life the community which is the object of research.<sup>6</sup> The object of the research in this thesis is the community of Upper Gisting Village that utilizes local potential.

Judging from the nature of this research, Descriptive Fat is research that has the aim of making systematic, factual and accurate scrutiny of facts and facts. the characteristics of a particular regional population yarakat. This research will describe the use of local potential in community economic empowerment in the village of Upper Gisting, Kec Gisting, Kab. Tanggamus.

Population is the total number of subjects represented by the sample in the research process.<sup>7</sup> The population of this research is the community directly involved in the utilization of local potential in the management of water resources and living permanently in the research location of the Upper Gisting Village, Gisting District, Tanggamus District that utilizes water resources as a source of clean water totaling 729 families with 9 groups, the utilization of water resources for the manufacture of fish ponds totaling 297 families, the utilization of water resources for watering plants amounted to 12 families, and the utilization of water resources for making turbines totaling 23 families. So, the total population in this study is 1061 families.

This sample is a reflection of the population to describe conditions that are to be measured and to make it easier to carry out research.<sup>8</sup> And in this case the researchers took "Purposive Sampling", the sample selected based on the characteristics or traits that are thought to have some resemblance to the previously known population.<sup>9</sup> As a first step, the researcher will appoint key informants to open the initial information needed. The key infoman designated is based on criteria. With the Criteria they who know a lot of information about the topic of local potential utilization directly involved in the activities being studied as well as those who are still unfamiliar to researchers. The strategy used in purposive sampling is snowball sampling, sampling conducted when the research is already running, where researchers ask for previous information to appoint other informants who can be asked for information. This process stops when researchers find the saturation point in the information obtained. Or there is no more information that is new in the questions asked The criteria for the authors to sample are :

1. Two Community leaders or administrators who are pioneers in the utilization of water resources,
2. Communities active in the utilization of water resources at present as sources
  - 2 people clean water, for fish cultivation 2 people with criteria that have a wider fish pond and have a normal fish pond, 2 people watering vegetables namely the group leader and members who have a large water reservoir for watering, and making turbines 2 people namely management of turbine utilization. So, the number of samples in this study were 10 people.

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<sup>6</sup> Wardi Bahtiar, *The Method of Research in Da'wah*, (Jakarta, Logos Discourse Ilma, tt ), Thing. h. 145

<sup>7</sup> Suharsimi Arilasnto, *Research Procedure*, (Rinela Cipta, Jakarta, 1993), h. 10

<sup>8</sup> Nana Sudjana, *Guidelines for Writing Thesis, Thesis and Dissertation*, (Jakarta: Rineka Cipta, 1996), h. 53

<sup>9</sup> Marzuki, *Research Methodology*, (Yogyakarta: Ekonisia, 2005), h. 53

however, if the information obtained is not sufficient, the writer can appoint another informant for information.

The method of collecting data that I use is the Interview Method which is a form of verbal communication, so it is a kind of discussion when it aims to obtain information.<sup>10</sup> In principle the same with the questionnaire method. The difference is in the questionnaire, the questions are written in writing, while in the interview, the questions are asked verbally. In interviews, the data collection tool is called an interview guide. An interview guide, of course, must be really understood by data collectors, because it is he who will ask and explain to respondents. The interview used is a guided free interview that is an interview carried out with a complete and detailed set of questions and is free to ask anything and the questions can still be developed in accordance with the answers given by respondents.<sup>11</sup>

The author uses this interview because the authors expect the data needed will be obtained directly so that the truth is not in doubt anymore. Interview method is a way to obtain data by way of question and answer verbally and face to face between interviewer and one or several interviewees. This interview method is aimed at the community leaders and the community involved in utilizing local potentials that are used as samples and informants that the authors have determined in this study.

Observation is a method of collecting data through direct observation or observation.<sup>12</sup> In this case, the researcher is guided by the design of his research that is by visiting the research location to observe directly carefully and directly. various things or conditions that exist in the field. This observation is done by collecting data directly from the object of research, not only limited to observations, but also the records made to obtain more concrete and clear data, such as observing and recording community activities in the utilization of local potential sources.

The documentation method is a data collection technique that is not directly aimed at the object of research.<sup>13</sup> Documents can be notes, diaries, minutes of meetings, magazines, bulletins and so on. In the document, this material consists of both sound and video recordings that help the process of understanding the research topic consisting of photographs, videotapes, digital images, paintings, drawings, evidence from the location of the researchers' results.

All data obtained is collected and processed, grouped according to their respective groups by coding data that is data reduction into meaningful segments and applying labels to those segments then combining data into categories or themes or by displaying and comparing data into graphs, tables and charts. In this study using qualitative data analysis is a way of research that produces descriptive analysis data, that is "what is stated by respondents in writing or verbally and also its real behavior, examined and studied as

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<sup>10</sup> Nasution, *Scientific Research Methods* (Jakarta: Bumu Aksara, 2006), Cet-VIII, h. 128

<sup>11</sup> J. Moleong, *Lexy. Qualitative Research Mtehodology*. Bandung: PT Remaja Rosdakarya, 2013, h. 35

<sup>12</sup> *Ibid.* h. 52

<sup>13</sup> Irawan Soehartono, *Social Research Methods*, (Bandung: PT. Remaja Rosdakarya, 2008), h.

something intact."<sup>14</sup>The data that has been collected is processed in three streams, data reduction, data display, as well as making conclusions and verification. And the results are then drawn to a conclusion that is the answer to the problems raised in this study using inductive thinking.

The method of inductive thinking is to depart from specific facts from concrete events, then generalizations from specific facts or events are drawn that have a general nature.<sup>15</sup>The method is used in collecting data from various literatures related to the use of sources the use of water resources in community economic empowerment in the village of Upper Gisting, Kec Gisting, Tanggamus Regency and then analyzed and drawn conclusions so that it becomes a decision that is specific.

## C. Results and Discussion

### C.1. Utilization of Water Resources in Community Economic Empowerment in Upper Gisting Village

Utilization of water resources in the economic empowerment of communities in the village of Upper Gisting carried out by local communities themselves where they independently determine the rules used as a reference for regulating their members. These rules have sanctions imposed on members who break them so that these rules have acted as norms or values that serve as guidelines for the group to use the water resources. The use of water resources utilized by the people of Upper Gisting Village starts with the work spirit of the people who live in the Upper Gisting Village by continuing to increase their creativity so that the utilization of water resources in the Upper Gisting Village has many benefits for their livelihoods, especially in increasing sources community economy. For example: the use of water resources as a source of clean water, the utilization of days of water sources in the manufacture of fish ponds, the utilization of sir resources for watering plants, 91 and the utilization of water resources for making turbines.<sup>16</sup>

The utilization of water resources is carried out by the people of Gisting Atas village, starting from the planning, implementation, supervision and maintenance of water resources. This is in line with Edi Suharto's theory, Building Communities Empowering people that local community development is a process aimed at creating social and economic progress for the community through the active participation and initiative of the community itself.<sup>17</sup>

The people of Gisting Atas village are partly aware that the local potential that is the water resources in the Upper Gisting village is quite abundant in the mountains and the environment of the Upper Gisting Village which can be utilized to the fullest with a balanced environmental preservation. It's just that the utilization of local potential has not been used to its full potential, but the awareness of some people to take advantage of local potential has been embedded community awareness to utilize local potential in the village, meaning that the community respects local resources and one of the important principles

<sup>14</sup> Husain usmani, *The method social research logic*, (Jakarta: Bumi Aksara, 2009), h. 42

<sup>15</sup> Ahsanuddin, Mudi, *Professional Sociologist*, (Jakarta: Mendiata, 2004), h. 44

<sup>16</sup> Bambang Febrianto, Head of Upper Gisting Village, Interview 11 June 2014

<sup>17</sup> Edi Suharto, *Building Community Empowerment Raakyat*, (Bandung PT Refika Aditama, 2010), 4th, h 59-60

of community development is the principle of self-sufficiency that communities depend essentially on their own resources, rather than on the resources externally.

The use of water resources is indicated for the utilization of water resources and infrastructure as a medium and material. Use as a medium for example the use of rivers for transportation and rafting is meant by use as a material such as the use of water for drinking, household, and industry. The use of water from water sources to meet daily basic social, and agricultural needs of the people is prohibited from causing damage to the water source and its environment or the relevant public infrastructure. The use of water to fulfill daily basic needs carried out through water resources prescriptions must be with the approval of the parties entitled to the infrastructure of water resources must be with the approval of the parties entitled to the infrastructure concerned.<sup>18</sup>

Utilization of local potential namely water resources carried out by the Upper Gisting villagers is not fully utilized by all Upper Gisting villagers, but only used by some communities, the lack of active community participation in the utilization of local potential, so the local potential it is only used by some people. So that the locality-based development model has not been carried out optimally by the community if it does not involve broad active participation in all spectrums of the local level community in the utilization of the local potential.

Based on my research in the field, the lack of active participation of community members in utilizing local potential, namely water resources, is generally their education is relatively low and lacks understanding of the problems they face and lacks the willingness and ability to solve their problems. Such a society is also not familiar with democratic procedures or processes in solving problems. They are also typical of relatively closed societies, and lead to the isolation of self.

The basic strategy used for the community to actively participate in activities according to Harry Wisdom is the effort to create and develop broader participation of all members of the community.<sup>19</sup> These efforts are intended to create enthusiasm for the community to be actively involved in activities, both in determining policies, formulating needs and in solving their own problems.<sup>20</sup> So, the statistic is to find ways to motivate citizens to be actively involved in the change process. It is the active participation of all citizens in development that is the main objective of the change process. If the people with full awareness and motivation are actively involved, it means that signs of change have been achieved.

Utilization of water resources is done by prioritizing social functions to realize justice by paying attention to the principle of water utilization, paying the cost of water resources management services and by involving the role of the community. directly or indirectly. The statement of Robert J. Kodoatie, Roestam

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<sup>18</sup> Robert J. Kodoatie, Roes tam Sjarief, *Integrated Water Resources Management*, (Yogyakarta: CV Anli Offset, 2008) , Revised Edition, h 331

<sup>19</sup> Harry Hikmat, *Community Empowerment Strategy*, (Bandung: Main Humanities, 2001), 1st Cet. h. 61

<sup>20</sup> Jim Ife Frank Tesoriere, *Community Development*, (Yogyakarta: Student Library, 2008), 3rd Edition, h. 254

Sjarnef, in his book *Integrated Water Resources Management*<sup>21</sup> is in line with the utilization of local potential namely water resources carried out by the Upper Gisting village community has a function and obligation which is to regulate the distribution of water for its members so that each member gets water as fairly as possible with the aim of the welfare of its members, and is obliged to maintain water sources and has the rights as a member as well as the regulation and determination of fees.

The use of water resources is indicated for the utilization of water resources and their targets as media and material. Utilization of water for drinking, household, and industry is included in the use as a material. The use of water from water sources to meet daily basic social, and agricultural needs of the people is prohibited from causing damage to the water source and its environment or the relevant public infrastructure. The use of water to fulfill daily basic needs is carried out through pre-existing water resources with the approval of the party entitled to the infrastructure of the relevant water resources. This statement was made by Robert J. Kodoatie, Roestam Sjaref and this was also done by the Upper Gisting villagers in utilizing local potentials, namely water resources, people who used springs asked for permission from the owner of the garden where the spring was found and as a substitute the source of the spring community replaces it with money and the source of the spring is made a seal so that there is no misunderstanding in the future. People who use water resources are obliged to preserve the environment around water resources and are prohibited from making damage in the environment.

Wilson said that empowering activities for every individual in an organization, is a cycle of activities consisting of: *First*, fostering a desire in someone to change and improve, which is the starting point for empowerment.<sup>22</sup> This also happened to the people of Upper Gisting village, who used local potential, namely water resources, the community improved the habit of relying only on springs from deep wells above 15 meters and in digging wells with many stones, realizing this Gisting village community For taking the initiative to take advantage of the potential of water resources because the community has a desire to change and improve existing conditions. *Second*, foster a willingness and courage to break away from pleasure and pleasure or perceived obstacles, to then make decisions following empowerment in order to realize changes and improvements It is expected that this will also be done by the people of Gisting Atas village who use local potential that is water resources, the community has the willingness and courage to break away from perceived obstacles, namely relying on springs from wells whose depths are above 15 meters and in digging wells with many stones, and the community is looking for solutions, namely utilizing eye resources Even though there are many people who do not participate in the water around the village of Upper Gisting, because some people consider the use of springs from the mountains if used will not be successful because the distance of the mountain springs from the community housing is quite far about 2 Km and the road to the mountain spring water

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<sup>21</sup> Rabert J. Kod Oatie, Roes tam Sjarief, *Integrated Water Resources Management*, (Yog yakarta: CV Andi Offset, 2008), Revised Edition, h. 331

<sup>22</sup> Totak Mardikanto, Poerw Ako Soebianto, *Community Empowerment in the Perspective of Public Policy* (Bandung: Alfabeta, 2012), 1st Cet, h. 122-123



source is quite difficult because in addition to winding, the road is up and down and difficult to pass. However, this does not become a barrier for the community to exploit the existing potential, the persistence and enthusiasm of the people who want to change their situation for the better, that is their commitment.

The purpose of community economic empowerment is to improve income (better income), it aims to improve the income it receives, including family and community income, the utilization of local potential in community economic empowerment in the village of Upper Gisting, aiming in addition to closer community relations also produce economic value, such as the use of water resources as a source of clean water, people who previously used water pumping equipment or Sanyo which have high power when used, but by utilizing water resources as clean water and mountain springs, people no longer use Sanyo, so The cost of paying electricity every month is more affordable than using Sanyo.

Improving the environment (better environment), is one of the goals of community empowerment written by Totok Mardikanto, Poerwoko Soebianto, in his book *Community Empowerment in the Perspective of Public Policy Utilizing local potentials in economic empowerment of communities in the Upper Gisting village*, has the aim of improving the environment that in exploiting potential community water resources protect and protect the environment around the spring so that the spring used by the Upper Gisting village community can last a long time and the discharge of the aim remains stable.

The purpose of community empowerment is community improvement (better community). In utilizing local potential, namely water resources in community economic empowerment, community relations are increasingly intertwined, routine mutual cooperation conducted during the utilization of the potential of water resources and meetings every month add to the bridge of the community with one another. The potential utilization of water resources has benefits for the community such as the utilization of water resources as clean water which has many benefits for the community. The community is facilitated in obtaining water, then water that flows as big as an adult's little finger for 24 hours, is also used by the community for watering plants around the home environment and for making fish ponds that have benefits for the community, anytime the community can enjoy fresh fish without Hanus bought into the market.

Dahama and Bhatnagar stated the principles of community economic empowerment as quoted by Totok Mardikanto and Poerwoko Soebianto in his book "*Community Empowerment in the Prespect of Public Policy*" as follows: *Interest and Need*, means empowerment will be effective if it always refers to interests and community needs,<sup>23</sup> this is also done by the people of Gisting Atas village who utilize the potential of water resources, they see that the potential of water resources in the Upper Gisting village is quite abundant, which can be utilized optimally with a balanced preservation of the Kebutu environment han community will be very important water resources, All types of life are highly dependent on water to stay alive and thrive. Three-quarters of the earth is water, just like humans, 55% -78% of their body consists of water. On a broader scale, clean and healthy water is important for social and economic development. For

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<sup>23</sup> Isbandi Rukminto Adi, *Community Development Community Interventions as an Community Empowerment Effort*, (Jakarta: RajaGrafindo Persada, 2003). h, 80

example, the use of water resources, which are utilized by the local community of Upper Gisting Village, as a source of clean water, to make fish ponds, manufacture turbines and for watering plants.

## **C.2. Contribution of Water Resources in Increasing the Community's Economy in Gisting Village**

Contribution of water resources in improving the community's economy in the Upper Gisting Village is to have an important enough contribution. water is quite abundant, in the utilization of water resources it has considerable contribution. Communities that use water resources other than clean water sources are also utilized by the community to make fish ponds which are then cultivated which increase the economic value of the community, besides that the majority of the people of the Upper Gisting village are vegetable farmers, the water is used for watering plants, and making turbines.

The contribution of water resources as a source of clean water in the Upper Gisting Village plays an important role, namely to improve the habits of the people who only rely on springs from wells above 15 meters and in the excavation of many wells, especially the people of Gisting Atas village block 20 who do not seek further in order to get water easily, they only use well water, with the use of water resources as a source of clean water the community is very facilitated and helped without making the community's water resource needs well fulfilled.<sup>24</sup> In addition, the contribution of the utilization of water resources as a source of clean water is to improve the environment, that by utilizing water resources the community has an obligation to protect and protect the environment around the spring, so that the spring can be used by the community for a long period of time. Utilization of springs as a source of clean water also has a fairly good contribution, seen from the payment of electricity for the community before utilizing water resources after utilizing water resources, because before utilizing water resources, the community uses Sanyo to pump water, by utilizing resources water power is reduced and electricity costs are also reduced.

The contribution of water resources in the manufacture of fish ponds is quite important, people who use water resources as a source of clean water can also use clean water sources in making fish ponds, the community makes ponds fish ponds in front of or behind their house, such as catfish, carp, carp and others. The benefit of making fishponds is that people can enjoy fish anytime without having to spend money to buy their side dishes. This is quite contributing because the daily needs of the community are reduced by the existence of these fish ponds, besides that the construction of fish ponds also has the benefit that the mosquitoes around the house are reduced, because of the mosquito larvae in eat by fish. Thus, the contribution of water resources in the construction of fishponds has an important role. The contribution of springs to watering plants in the Upper Gisting Village is very important. because the majority of community work in the Upper Gisting Village is a vegetable farmer, if the dry season comes the Upper Gisting vegetable farmer needs water for watering plants, in growing vegetables, water is very important in growing vegetables, with sufficient water

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<sup>24</sup> Jarwo, *the Management of the Group of Water Utilization Dusun 12, Interview, December 16, 2014*

needed in vegetables, the vegetables can grow fertile and these vegetables produce good results and have a sale value despite the hot weather engulfing the village. Thus, the contribution of water resources to watering vegetables has an important contribution.<sup>25</sup>

The potential of existing spring water sources in the Upper Gisting Village is abundant that can be utilized maximally with a balanced environmental preservation. In the Village of Gisting Atas there is a group of people who have the creativity to utilize the spring for the manufacture of turbines, which are tools used to generate electricity using water. Utilization of water to manufacture turbines using dynamos.

The contribution of springs to turbines plays a very important role, because the people who use water resources in the Upper Gisting village to make turbines do not experience blackouts because of stable spring pressure so that effective turbine work and turbines can be used 24 hours a day power requirements received by members of the turbine utilization by mutual agreement.<sup>26</sup> In addition, turbines also have a contribution that is the electricity power of people who use turbines decreases, so that the cost of electricity is reduced as well. Thus, the use of springs for the manufacture of turbines is very easy and beneficial for the people who use them.

#### D. Conclusion

Based on the description above regarding the Utilization of Local Potential in Community Economic Empowerment in the Upper Gisting Village, Gisting District, Tanggamus District, it can be concluded as follows: Utilization of water resources in community economic empowerment in the village of Above, Gisting District, Tanggamus Regency, has not been utilized maximally, some people use water resources only to meet their daily needs, such as to meet the needs of clean water sources, watering plants, and making fish ponds that are only for the fulfillment of hobbies and only only for self consumption and lack of community participation in the utilization of local potential, so that local potential is only used by certain communities. So that it can be concluded that the utilization of water resources in the Upper Gisting village, has not been maximally utilized by the community and has not been well managed by the local community, so that it has not yet provided an optimal economic impact; and the contribution of water resources in improving the community economy in the Upper Gisting village is not yet seen as significant, but it is sufficient to meet people's daily needs. For example, people who use the potential of water resources as clean water, the community is very helped and facilitated, the people no longer use water pumping equipment such as Sanyo, so that the electricity burden of the community decreases, and the community can also enjoy fish when they want Plants can grow with normal with sufficient water, and the people who use water to make turbines (power plants from water) do not suffer outages and the community's electricity is getting reduced, so that electricity costs are reduced as

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<sup>25</sup> Novianto Gisting, Management of Dusun Water Utilization Group 7 , Interview, December 16, 2014

<sup>26</sup> Heri, Chairman of the Use of Water for Making Turb in, *Interview*, December 16, 2014

well. Thus, the utilization of potential water resources is sufficient to meet the daily needs of the community.

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