



Mapping Regional Potential to Optimize Local Resources in Sumberadi Village Mlati Subdistrict Sleman Regency

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Abstrak

Kabupaten Sleman, yang terletak di Daerah Istimewa Yogyakarta, memiliki karakteristik geografis dan sosial yang beragam, menjadikannya wilayah dengan potensi ekonomi yang tinggi. Kabupaten ini dikenal dengan sektor pertaniannya yang kuat serta pertumbuhan ekonomi yang pesat di bidang perdagangan dan UMKM. Desa Sumberadi, yang berada di Kecamatan Mlati, Kabupaten Sleman, memiliki potensi wilayah yang signifikan. Penelitian ini dilakukan untuk mengidentifikasi dan memetakan potensi wilayah Desa Sumberadi guna mengoptimalkan sumber daya lokal. Metode yang digunakan meliputi Focus Group Discussion (FGD), dan observasi lapangan. Tujuan dari penelitian ini adalah untuk mengidentifikasi potensi sektor utama serta menganalisis distribusi spasial dari potensi-potensi tersebut. Analisis yang digunakan adalah analisis deskriptif kualitatif. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa potensi utama Desa Sumberadi meliputi sektor pertanian, perikanan, peternakan sapi, serta UMKM yang memproduksi emping dan slondok. Sebaliknya, pusat perdagangan dan kesenian budaya memiliki potensi yang relatif lebih rendah. Penelitian ini juga menghasilkan Peta Potensi Desa Sumberadi Tahun 2024 yang menggambarkan distribusi spasial dari potensi-potensi tersebut serta menyoroti konsentrasi aktivitas ekonomi dan sosial yang beragam di seluruh wilayah desa. Pola distribusi ini dipengaruhi oleh ketersediaan lahan, aksesibilitas, dan infrastruktur yang ada. Hasil dari penelitian ini diharapkan dapat menjadi acuan dalam merencanakan dan mengembangkan wilayah yang lebih efektif.

Abstract

Sleman Regency, located in the Special Region of Yogyakarta, has diverse geographical and social characteristics, making it a region with high economic potential. The regency is well known for its strong agricultural sector as well as rapid economic growth in trade and small and medium enterprises (SMEs). Sumberadi Village, located in Mlati District, Sleman Regency, possesses significant regional potential. This study was conducted to identify and map the potential of Sumberadi Village in order to optimize local resources. The methods used included Focus Group Discussions (FGDs) and field observations. The objective of this research is to identify the main potential sectors and analyze their spatial distribution. A qualitative descriptive analysis was employed. The results show that the main potentials of Sumberadi Village include the agriculture, fisheries, cattle farming sectors, and SMEs that produce emping and slondok. In contrast, trade centers and cultural arts show relatively lower potential. This study also produced the 2024 Sumberadi Village Potential Map, which illustrates the spatial distribution of these potentials and highlights the diverse concentrations of economic and social activities across the village. The distribution patterns are influenced by land availability, accessibility, and existing infrastructure. The findings of this research are expected to serve as a reference for more effective regional planning and development.

INTRODUCTION

Geographically, each region has unique characteristics that can be identified through its formation processes. Administrative areas hold various potentials, such as natural resources, geographic conditions, demographics, livestock activities, agriculture, and local culture. These aspects relate to economic and non-economic factors, directly interacting with the local population (Anasi et al., 2021). The potential of a region encompasses all the resources an area possesses, both natural and artificial, which can be utilized to support development and enhance community welfare. In the context of development, mapping regional potential is crucial to identify the strengths and weaknesses of a region, allowing for more effective planning and management of resources (Andriyani et al., 2023).

Local resources are crucial in regional development, requiring innovative and appropriate management. Applying relevant technologies, capacity-building for farmers, and integrated resource management are essential for optimizing the agricultural sector (Li et al., 2024; Swastika & Indraningsih, 2020). Efficient management of local resources contributes significantly to achieving sustainable village development goals (Lisnawati & Lestari, 2019). Practices like using organic fertilizers, improved irrigation management, and enhancing farmers' skills in sustainable land management can increase harvest productivity and farmers' income (Masganti et al., 2020).

Understanding a region's capabilities and potentials requires mapping based on the productivity levels of various commodities (Budiarta, 2020; Pertanian, 2022). Regional potential mapping is a strategic step in identifying, analyzing, and formulating directed village development plans. The optimal utilization of such potential becomes a key driver for sustainable village development (Harahap et al., 2020; Rohiani, 2021). This mapping allows village governments and communities recognize their top potential and manage local resources wisely (Matheus, 2022). Furthermore, potential mapping aids in drafting development programs based on local needs to improve community welfare (Nopi et al., 2021). Implementing regional potential mapping serves as a tool to support local economic development, where accurate mapping can assist in planning more effective and sustainable development projects (Rahmi et al., 2023).

Andriyani's research revealed that the optimization of local resources can be achieved through regional potential mapping involving all stakeholders (Andriyani et al., 2023b). However, the study did not provide concrete guidelines regarding the mechanisms for building and managing collaboration, a critical element in field implementation. Therefore, this study to build upon that research by offering more specific solutions related to key sectors.

Sumberadi Village boasts abundant local resources, including agriculture, mineral resources, biodiversity, and tourism potential. These resources significantly influence economic growth (Sirojuzilam & Mahalli, 2010). Economic growth reflects the impact of government policies, particularly in economic sectors. It indicates the development of economic activities that result in increased goods and services, ultimately enhancing societal prosperity (Sadono & Sukirno, 2007). Developing top economic sectors contributing significantly to regional economic progress should be prioritized by local governments (Muljanto, 2021). Optimizing local resources in Sumberadi Village is crucial for addressing the challenges of globalization and increasing urbanization (Sugiyono, 2014).

This research aims to map the region's potential, providing a comprehensive overview of the village's assets and opportunities (Menteri dalam Negeri Republik Indonesia, 2014). This mapping is expected to serve as a foundation for more effective, efficient, and sustainable development planning (Andriyani et al., 2023a; Rahmi et al., 2023). This research is conducted due to the lack of spatial mapping in Sumberadi Village, including administrative and land use maps. The study employs Focus Group Discussions (FGD), field observations, and document reviews. Data analysis uses spatial analysis to identify potential distribution across Sumberadi Village. This research is expected to guide the village's development and optimally utilize its leading resources. By doing so, it aims to enhance the well-being of the community.

METHODS

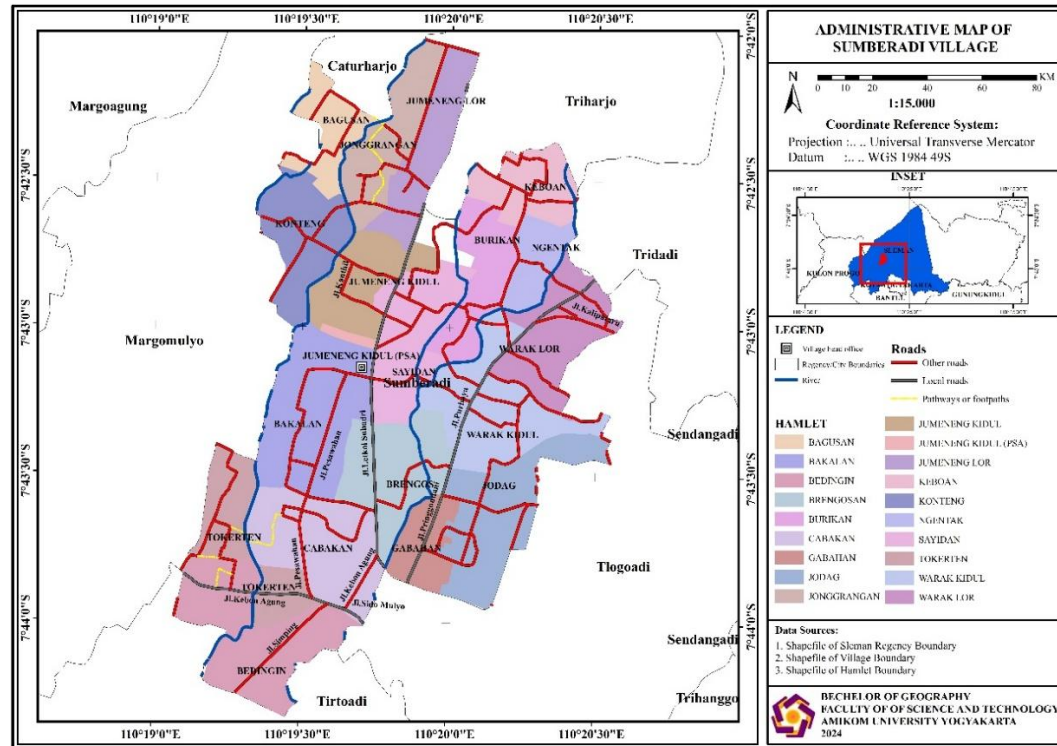


Figure 1. Administrative Map of Sumberadi Village

Sumberadi Village is located in Mlati Subdistrict, Sleman Regency, at coordinates $7^{\circ}43'8.89''$ S, $110^{\circ}19'41.99''$ E. The village spans an area of 6.00 km^2 and is situated at 172 meters.

The distances from Sumberadi Village to the subdistrict capital (Mlati Office), the regency capital (Sleman Office), and the provincial capital (Yogyakarta) are 1 km, 1.5 km, and 9 km, respectively.

This research was conducted following steps/flow to achieve the desired results, as presented in the flowchart figure 2:

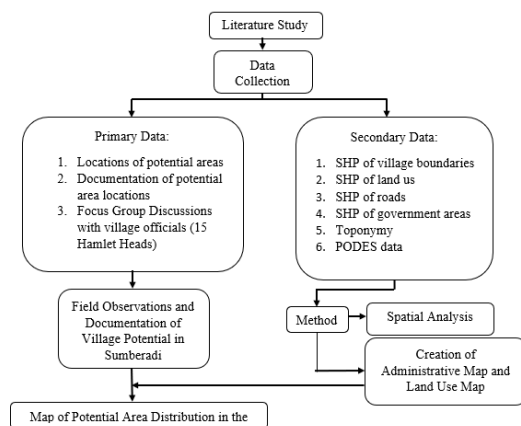


Figure 1. Research Flowchart

Data Collection

The data used in this study consist of both secondary and primary data. Secondary data were obtained from BPS publications, PODES data, and RBI maps, which include shapefiles of administrative boundaries, land use, road networks, governance, and toponymy. Meanwhile, primary data were collected using the following methods:

- Field Observation, Field observations were conducted to gather information on the distribution of potential areas by using a smartphone to identify coordinate points.
- Focus Group Discussion (FGD), The FGD was conducted to explore information with village officials and hamlet heads of Sumberadi Village regarding the village's regional potential. The discussion aimed to identify existing potentials based on actual field conditions, using a prepared list of questions and a presentation of the Regional Potential Development Plan Map.

- Focus Group Discussion (FGD): The FGD was conducted to gather information in collaboration with the village officials and hamlet heads of Sumberadi Village regarding the village's potential. This discussion aimed to identify existing potentials based on actual field conditions. A questionnaire method was used to facilitate the activity by presenting a prepared list of questions. There were nine main questions discussed, covering topics such as the potential of Sumberadi Village, agricultural development efforts, assistance needs, responses to the map, possibilities for tourism development, availability of raw materials for MSMEs, strategies to support agriculture, and other unmapped potentials. The FGD was held at the Sumberadi Village Office over a period of three days, from Wednesday, July 24, 2024, to Friday, July 26, 2024. A total of 16 participants took part in the FGD, consisting of one village head and 15 hamlet heads from various hamlets within Sumberadi Village.

Data Processing

Metode The data processing in this study was carried out using two methods:

- Spatial Analysis, Spatial analysis was conducted through several stages. The first step involved collecting spatial data from primary sources through field observations using GPS to identify the distribution of potential areas in Sumberadi Village, as well as gathering secondary data, including topographic maps and data from relevant agencies.
- Descriptive Analysis, this analysis aims to systematically describe factual and accurate information related to the issues being studied. In this research, descriptive analysis was used to provide an overview and description of the regional potential data obtained from sources such as BPS and FGDs. These descriptions serve to identify the leading potentials in Sumberadi Village and to map the spatial distribution of the village's regional potentials.

Tools and Materials Used in the Research

The tools used in this research are as follows:

- 1) Laptop/Personal Computer
- 2) WPS Office Word Software
- 3) WPS Excel Software
- 4) ArcGIS 10.3 Software
- 5) Smartphone

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

1. Key Potentials of Sumberadi Village

Based on the research results from Focus Group Discussions (FGD), Sumberadi Village has several significant potentials, namely the agriculture sector, fisheries sector, livestock sector, processing industry sector, trade sector, and arts and culture sector. Here are the central potentials of Sumberadi Village:

Agriculture

The agricultural potential in Sumberadi Village is highly favorable due to the gentle slope of the land and the tropical climate, which are well-suited for farming activities. Strengthened by the results of Focus Group Discussions (FGD), the hamlet heads in Sumberadi Village have agreed that the village's main strength lies in its agricultural sector. In addition, Sumberadi Village is home to the farmer organization Gapoktan Sumber Lestari, which was established on May 3, 2008, and is chaired by Mr. Sihono. Gapoktan Sumber Lestari oversees two main areas. The first is the cultivation sector, which includes food crops, horticulture, and livestock farming. The second is the non-cultivation sector, which focuses on agricultural-based household industries.

The Gapoktan consists of 13 farmer groups under the name Kelompok Tani Manunggal, with a total of 1,023 farmers managing an agricultural area of approximately ± 228 hectares, of which 150 hectares are used specifically for rice cultivation. The average rice yield is 6.2 tons per hectare, resulting in a total production of around 900 tons in a single planting season. Besides the 13 farmer groups, Sumberadi Village also has 8 Women Farmer Groups (Kelompok Wanita Tani), 1 Plantation Group, and 10 Livestock Groups. The village also manages corn and shallot farms, providing additional variety in agricultural commodities.

Significant Rice Production: Sleman Regency, including Sumberadi Village, consistently records strong rice production. Data from the Central Statistics Agency (BPS) of Sleman Regency shows that in 2017, total wetland rice production reached 289,070 tons with a harvested area of 50,392 hectares.

According to data published by the Government of Sumberadi Village (2024), the total population of the village is 16,861 people. When compared to the number of farmers registered under Gapoktan Sumber Lestari (1,023 people), this means that farmers represent approximately 6.1% of the total population. Although farmers are not the majority in terms of population, this percentage indicates that the agricultural sector remains the backbone of the local economy and plays a vital role in supporting food security and sustainable development in Sumberadi Village.

Fisheries

In addition to the agricultural sector, Sumberadi Village also has potential in freshwater fisheries, which are managed independently by the local community. Based on the results of the Focus Group Discussion (FGD), the total area used for aquaculture in Sumberadi Village is approximately ± 4 hectares, spread across several hamlets in the form of both permanent and semi-permanent fish ponds (FGD Results, 2024). The main commodities cultivated include catfish (lele), tilapia (nila), and gourami (gurame). The average production of catfish reaches 1.2 tons per cycle per hectare, while tilapia and gourami each yield around 800 kg per cycle per hectare. Assuming there are 3–4 production cycles per year, the total annual freshwater fish production in Sumberadi Village is estimated to reach between 12 and 14 tons.

One of the largest and most active fishery groups in the village is the Fishery Group (KPI) Mina Kepis, located in Dusun Burikan. The success of this group is closely linked to the abundant water resources in Sumberadi Village. These water sources originate from several local reservoirs (embung) and flow into the Lempeng River, which is located in the southeastern part of the village and borders Dusun Burikan. The availability of sufficient water throughout the year serves as a key factor in the success of aquaculture activities in this area.

The success of the Mina Kepis Fish Farming Group is also supported by the strong sense of unity and solidarity among its members. This is particularly evident in their marketing strategy, where the group operates a shared sales space. This approach helps eliminate the role of intermediaries or middlemen, resulting in a more efficient distribution process and significantly increasing the group's profit margins.

Currently, aquaculture activities in Sumberadi Village are carried out by around 45 fish farming practitioners spread across various hamlets. When compared to the total population of Sumberadi Village, which is 16,861 people (Sumberadi Village Government, 2024), the number of individuals engaged in fish farming represents only about 0.27% of the total population. Although relatively small in number, the fisheries sector still plays an important role in supporting food security and serves as an alternative livelihood for the community.

Livestock

Livestock farming in Sumberadi Village is dominated by cattle farming, which is part of the development of the Village-Owned Enterprise (BUMKAL) for livestock cultivation and milk production. The types of cattle raised include both dairy and beef cattle, with primary products such as milk, meat, and organic fertilizer. One of the key advantages of this sector lies in the abundant availability of natural feed, especially from agricultural waste such as rice straw, which helps reduce operational costs and supports environmental sustainability.

This livestock business contributes positively to the village economy. Livestock groups are formed based on similarities in commodities, socio-economic conditions, and available resources. Among these are Kandang Sapi Suka Makmur in Jumeneng Lor Hamlet, Kelompok Ternak Rukun Andini in Konteng Hamlet, and Kelompok Ternak Mulya Andini in Bakalan Hamlet. Overall, the cattle farming sector in Sumberadi Village holds significant potential to be further developed and to become one of the pillars of the local economy.

The livestock sector in Sumberadi Village is dominated by both beef and dairy cattle farming. These activities are mostly coordinated by livestock groups located in various hamlets, such as Kandang Sapi Suka Makmur in Jumeneng Lor, Kelompok Ternak Rukun Andini in Konteng, and Kelompok Ternak Mulya Andini in Bakalan (FGD, 2024).

The total area used for livestock activities, including barns and grazing fields, is estimated at approximately ± 5 hectares, consisting of both private and group-owned land. In addition to cattle, farmers also raise goats and chickens. According to data from livestock groups, beef cattle production averages around 300 heads per year, while dairy cattle produce approximately 10–15 liters of milk per cow per day, which is collected through local cooperatives. The availability of natural feed such as rice straw from surrounding agricultural fields serves as a strength that reduces operational costs and supports sustainable livestock systems.

This sector is managed by around 70 livestock farmers. Compared to the total population of Sumberadi Village, which is 16,861 people (Sumberadi Village Government, 2024), livestock farmers represent approximately 0.41% of the village population. Although not dominant in numbers, the livestock sector provides an important economic contribution to the community and serves as one of the livelihood pillars, especially in supplying meat, milk, and organic fertilizer.

Processing Industries

The processing industries of "emping" and "slondok" are flagship products of Micro, Small, and Medium Enterprises (UMKM) in Sumberadi Village, Kapanewon Mlati, Sleman Regency, and play a significant role in the local economy. These two UMKMs not only support household economies but also contribute to the preservation of local culture and traditions. However, challenges such as access to high-quality raw materials, more modern packaging, and broader market penetration remain obstacles that need to be addressed.

Sumberadi Village has plantation areas and smallholder gardens that allow easy access to gnetum (melinjo), the main raw material for making emping (gnetum chips). Most emping MSMEs (Micro, Small, and Medium Enterprises) are located near residential areas, which makes it easier for local labor to participate in the production process. This supports a household-based small-scale economy. Based on research findings, emping production in Sumberadi Village is centered in Burikan Hamlet, where emping entrepreneurs utilize local melinjo gardens as their primary raw material source. Production in this hamlet is carried out traditionally by a group of artisans who have been active since 2009.

Each emping producer in Burikan Hamlet can produce between 3 to 5 kilograms per day. Assuming there are about 10 active producers in Burikan, the estimated daily production in this hamlet reaches 30 to 50 kg, or approximately 900 to 1,500 kg (0.9–1.5 tons) per month. If field stakeholders estimate the number of emping producers in other hamlets to bring the total to around 30 artisans, then total daily production may reach 90–150 kg, or 2.7–4.5 tons per month. With around 30 active emping MSME actors, their proportion relative to the total population of Sumberadi Village (16,861 residents) is approximately 0.18%.

The Slondok MSMEs are concentrated in the southern part of the village, particularly in areas close to both settlements and farmlands. This strategic location indicates that the Slondok producers utilize existing village infrastructure to optimize their production and product distribution. The main raw material for Slondok, namely cassava, is sourced from nearby areas in Sleman Regency, particularly from Turi and Pakem Subdistricts. This indicates that while Sumberadi Village has active Slondok MSMEs, the primary raw material is not locally produced but obtained from surrounding regions with an advantage in cassava cultivation. The location of these MSMEs near residential areas facilitates the production process due to the availability of local labor, enabling faster distribution to local markets or wider points of sale.

According to a report from the official website of the Sleman Regency Government, Kules Hamlet in Sumberadi Village is known as a center for Slondok artisans, with a crafting tradition that has lasted for over 25 years. One of the artisans mentioned is Sumiyati, who produces around 100 to 150 kilograms of Slondok per day during regular times, and can prepare up to 1 ton of stock ahead of Eid celebrations. Based on official data from the Sumberadi Village Government, the village has a total population of 16,861 people. Assuming there are 3 to 5 active Slondok MSME actors, they account for approximately 0.02% to 0.03% of the total village population.

With support from the government and relevant institutions, such as entrepreneurship training, technological assistance, and better market access, the emping and "slondok" UMKMs in Sumberadi Village have the potential to grow further. The development of branding and more intensive marketing strategies could also improve the competitiveness of these products in broader markets, both nationally and internationally.

Trade

Gabahan Hamlet in Sumberadi Village, Mlati Subdistrict, Sleman, plays an important role as a local trade center. Its strategic location makes it a meeting point for various economic and social activities within the village. As a commercial hub, Gabahan attracts both sellers and buyers from the surrounding areas, offering a wide range of products—from local agricultural produce to daily necessities.

Gabahan's highly strategic position gives it strong potential in the trade sector. It is located only around 1.5 km from the Mlati Subdistrict Office, allowing for quick access to administrative centers and public facilities. Moreover, Gabahan is situated at the center of several other hamlets, such as Cebongan, Jodag, and Brengosan, with distances of only about 500 meters, making it easily accessible to residents from various parts of the village. Well-developed road infrastructure supports the smooth movement of goods and people to and from Gabahan, including the distribution of local products such as agricultural goods, emping from MSMEs, and handicrafts. Its proximity to the government center and the main route to Sleman Regency strengthens its function as an efficient and growing local trade center. This high accessibility makes Gabahan a central point for the economic activities of Sumberadi Village.

In addition, the trade center in Gabahan contributes to the optimal use of local resources available in Sumberadi Village. The village's flagship products—such as agricultural produce and handcrafted goods—can be marketed more effectively through this trade center, thus improving the welfare of the local community. This potential strengthens Gabahan's

position as a commercial hub that not only serves local needs but also holds opportunities to grow into a broader economic center. Further development of this trade center—such as upgrading infrastructure and market facilities—will significantly enhance the village's economic competitiveness and provide greater benefits for the people of Sumberadi and surrounding areas.

Arts and Cultrue

A variety of arts and cultural expressions in Sumberadi Village are fairly evenly distributed across several hamlets, with at least nine types of active art and cultural groups spread across 11 hamlets. Each group typically practices and performs at the hamlet hall, in residents' yards, or during communal events such as *selamatan*, *meriti dusun* (village cleansing rituals), religious holidays, and village art performances. Most of these groups represent their respective hamlets, reflecting the unique local identity and cultural richness. Several art forms, such as *kuda lumping* and *jathilan*, are found in more than one hamlet due to their strong popularity within the community. The forms of art and their locations include:

Rodat is a religious art form found in Jumeneng Lor Hamlet, featuring music, dance, and *zikir* (Islamic chanting), and is typically performed during religious community events. *Badui Religious Art* is a traditional form based on Islamic-themed poetry and chants, flourishing in Jumeneng Kidul Hamlet, and often performed during religious gatherings. *Macapat*, a traditional Javanese literary art involving the melodic recitation of classical poetry, has developed in Sayidan Hamlet and is commonly featured during traditional ceremonies and cultural forums.

Karawitan, also originating from Sayidan Hamlet, is a traditional Javanese gamelan music art that is still actively taught and performed in rituals and artistic training sessions. *Jathilan* has developed in Konteng and Bakalan Hamlets, featuring the *kuda lumping* dance, often performed during *sedekah bumi* (earth gratitude rituals) and public cultural festivals. *Kuda Lumping* is widespread in Bedingin, Bakalan, Ngentak, and Warak Lor Hamlets, and is performed in various traditional ceremonies and community entertainment events.

Gedrug, a rhythmic and dynamic performance art, originates from Jodag and Konteng Hamlets, and is frequently showcased during *meriti dusun* rituals and village celebrations. *Ketoprak*, a traditional Javanese drama performance combining storyline, music, and dance, comes from Cabakan Hamlet and is usually performed during evening cultural events. *Hadroh Religious Music*, from Jumeneng Kidul Hamlet, features *rebana* (frame drums) and Islamic praises, and remains an active part of religious festivities and Islamic holiday celebrations.

Sector Comparison Based on Classification of Excellence

Based on the results of the FGD discussion with the village officials, the sectors were classified into categories of leading potential, potential, and less potential. The following is a comparative table of sectors based on the classification of potential in Sumberadi Village:

Table 1. Classification of Potential in Sumberadi Village

Classification	Sector	Criteria
Leading Potential	Agriculture	-Dominant rice production significantly contributes to the economy. -Extensive area of paddy fields.
	Fisheries	-Increasing number of fish ponds. -Gradual growth in freshwater fish production (catfish, tilapia).
Superior	Cattle Farming	- Dairy cows produce milk for local needs. - Beef cattle provide additional income
	Processing Industry (SMEs Emping & Slondok)	-Products have markets beyond the village. -Export and promotion potential already exist.
Less Superior	Trade Centers	- Serve as drivers of the village economy. -Primarily local with limited reach.
	Art and Culture	- Artistic activities are focused solely on preserving traditions. - Less integrated with tourism potential.

Sourch: Author (2024)

Explanation:

- Leading Potential refers to sectors that contribute the most and have sustainable growth prospects in Sumberadi Village.
- Superior includes sectors that contribute significantly to the economy, but their scale is not as large as those in the leading category.
- Less Superior refers to sectors with limited potential or not optimized to support the village economy significantly.

Several suggestions can be implemented to enhance the contribution of Sumberadi Village's potential sectors to economic and social development:

- Strengthening the Agriculture, Fisheries, and Livestock Sectors

The agriculture, fisheries, and livestock sectors play an important role in the economy of Sumberadi Village. To optimize this potential, training for farmers and livestock breeders needs to be provided to improve their skills in managing their businesses more professionally. One approach is to conduct regular training focused on environmentally friendly farming, fish product processing, and proper livestock care. The development of better irrigation infrastructure is also essential to increase agricultural productivity. In addition, the construction of more adequate markets is needed to facilitate the distribution of local products. Diversification of agricultural, fishery, and livestock products can enhance their market value and competitiveness. For example, processing agricultural products into finished goods or cultivating high-value fish species can offer opportunities for further development.

- Development of SMEs

The processing industry sector, particularly SMEs specializing in "emping" and "slondok", has significant potential for growth. Strengthening SMEs can be achieved by enhancing product quality to become more innovative and competitive in the market. One effective strategy is improving product packaging quality, attracting consumers and extending product shelf life. Moreover, product innovation, such as introducing new product forms or varieties, can expand the local and national market. Increased access to business capital is also crucial to support SME growth. Entrepreneurship training for SME operators in Sumberadi Village is necessary to improve managerial, marketing, and financial management skills, ultimately accelerating SME development.

- Preservation and Development of Arts and Culture

Arts and cultural activities in Sumberadi Village hold significant social and economic value, particularly tourism potential. Sustainable preservation and development of arts and culture are therefore essential. One actionable step is integrating arts activities into village tourism programs, such as organizing cultural festivals that attract domestic and international tourists. Strengthening local art groups should also be encouraged so they can continue to grow and improve the quality of their performances. Promoting local art to a broader audience through social media or collaborations with other art institutions can help introduce Sumberadi Village's culture to a broader audience.

- Strengthening the Trade Center in Gabahan Hamlet

The trade centre in Gabahan Hamlet is a strategic asset that needs continuous development. Strengthening this trade centre can be achieved by improving market facilities and upgrading road and transportation infrastructure to facilitate the distribution of local products. Good infrastructure will improve accessibility and the efficiency of goods distribution, thereby boosting the village economy. Promoting and branding the trade centre as a local icon can attract more traders and buyers. This effort will also support the overall economic growth of the village and create new job opportunities for the local community.

2. Spatial Distribution of Key Potentials Agriculture, Fisheries, and Livestock

- The rice fields in Sumberadi Village are widespread across nearly every hamlet, supported by promising access to water sources due to the river flowing through several parts of the village. Additionally, there are plantations or orchards dominated by shallots and corn fields scattered in various areas of the village, particularly in the northeast and southwest.
- The fishing areas in Sumberadi Village are mainly located in the central to southern parts of the village. This area is close to the river, which provides a sufficient water source for fishing activities.
- Cattle farming in Sumberadi Village is primarily located in the northern part of the village, near the administrative boundaries. This area is farther from the village centre and has intensive agricultural activities, allowing more space and tranquillity for livestock development. The cattle farming areas are close to pastures and plantations, offering abundant natural feed for the livestock.

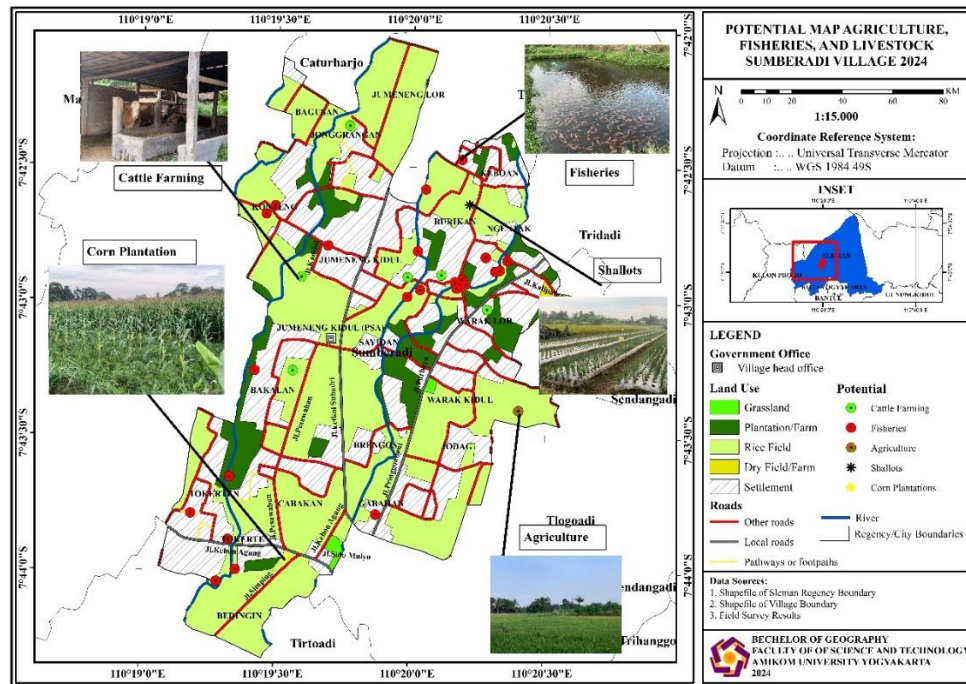


Figure 2. Map of Agricultural Potential, Fisheries Sector, and Livestock

Processing Industries

The Emping MSMEs in Sumberadi Village are distributed in the northwest and southwest parts of the village, utilizing local "melinjo" orchards as raw materials. Most of these businesses are located near residential areas, supporting household-based economies with local labour.

Meanwhile, the Slondok MSMEs are concentrated in the southern part of the village, near residential areas and agricultural zones. The cassava used as raw material is sourced from Sleman, particularly Turi and Pakem Districts. These strategic locations facilitate efficient production and distribution to local and broader markets.

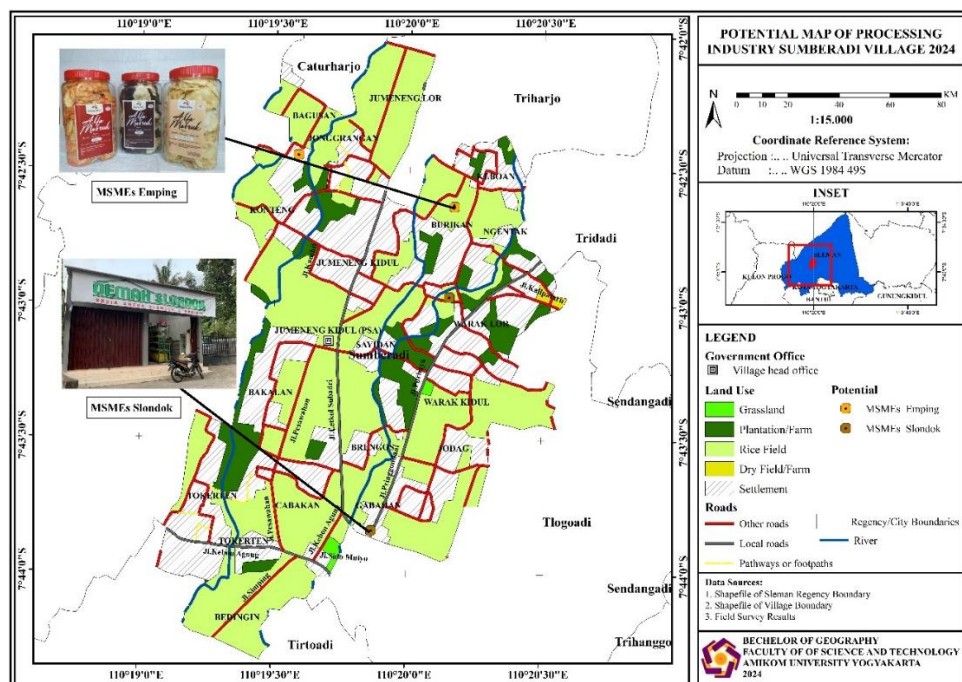


Figure 3. Map of Processing Industry

Trade

Dusun Gabahan in Sumberadi Village has been identified as a strategic trade centre. Located in the southern part of the village near the main local road, it is easily accessible to the surrounding community.

Surrounded by densely populated residential areas and connected to the main road, this trade centre also serves neighbouring villages such as Caturharjo, Tridadi, and Tlogoadi. With adequate road infrastructure, this location supports dynamic economic activities.

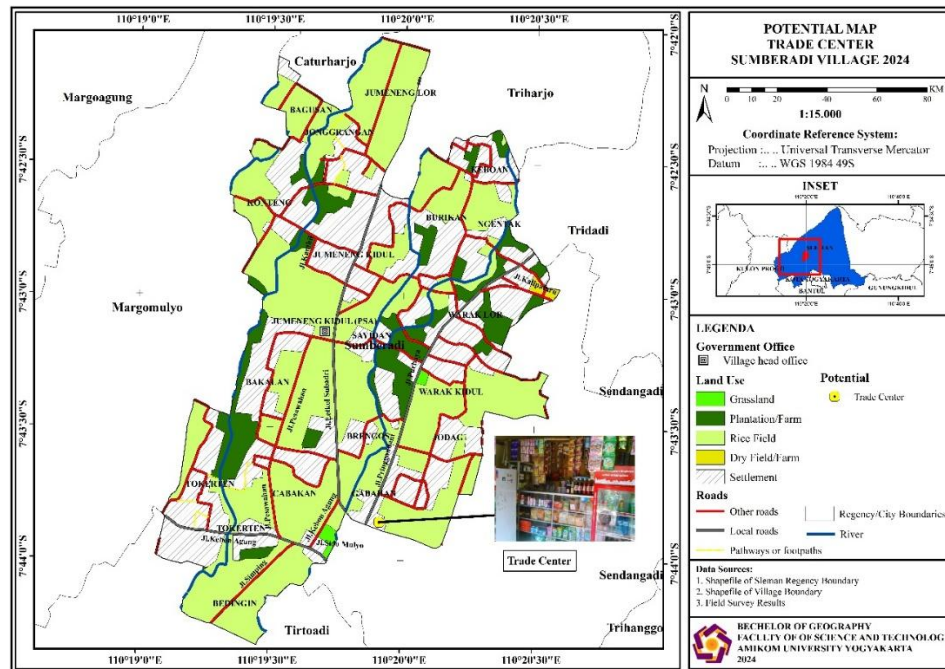


Figure 4. Map of the Trade Sector

Arts and Culture

A variety of arts and culture in Sumberadi Village are distributed almost evenly, especially in the northern part of the village. Below is the distribution of the types of arts and culture:

- Rodat, Found in the northwest of the village, is popular among the local community and involves music, dance, and zikir during religious events.
- Hadroh Religious, Located in the northern part of the village, near the village centre, features "Rebana" music and praises, forming part of social and religious life.
- Gedrug, Spread across the central part of the village, is associated with rituals and major events, playing a significant role in the local culture.
- Jathilan, Found in the southern part of the village, near rice fields and agricultural areas, involves kuda lumping dance performances during village events.
- Ketoprak, Located in the western part of the village, near the village boundary and residential areas, combines drama, music, and dance and is popular with the local community.
- Macapat, Spread across the eastern part of the village, near residential areas and village activity centres, features traditional poetry recited melodically.

- Kuda Lumping, Found in the southern and eastern parts of the village, near agricultural areas and settlements, is performed during traditional ceremonies and village rituals.
- Karawitan, Located in the central and southern parts of the village, near the village centre, involves gamelan and is a traditional form of music still being taught today.

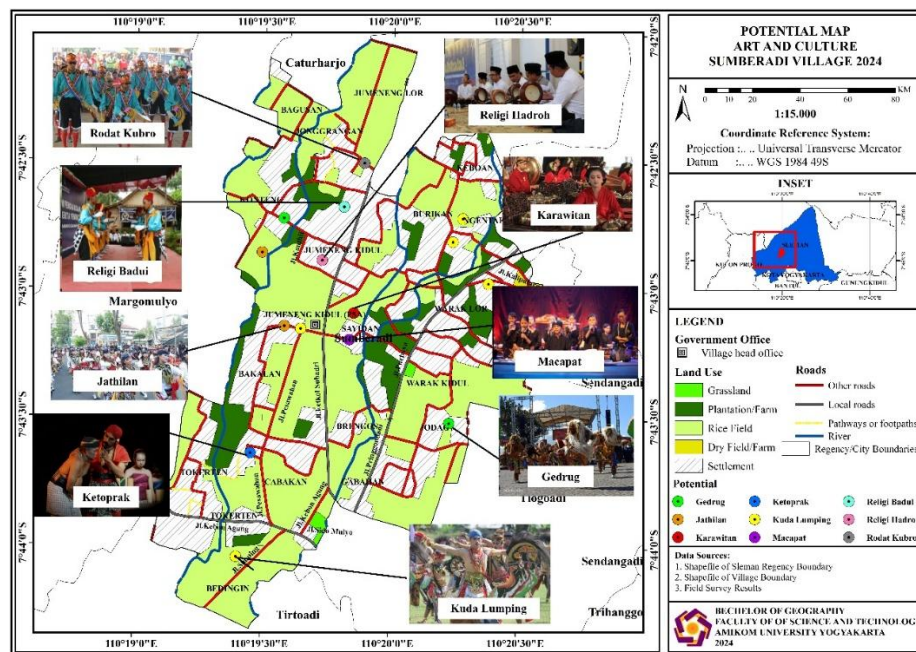


Figure 6. Map of the Arts and Culture Sector

CONCLUSION

The research highlights the key potentials of Sumberadi Village, including the agriculture, fisheries, and cattle farming sectors, as well as MSMEs producing Emping and Slondok. Trade centres and cultural arts have relatively lower potential. These potentials are as follows: agriculture and livestock are evenly distributed; fisheries are concentrated in the central and southern areas; MSMEs and cultural arts are in the western and central areas; and trade centres are in Gabahan Hamlet. Optimizing these potentials supports sustainable economic and social development.

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