

Regional Potential for Community Welfare Development in Sodo Village, Gunung Kidul

Tri Idawijayanti^{1*}, Suhendro², Sumardiyono³

¹²³Sekolah Tinggi Pertanahan Nasional, Yogyakarta

* Correspondence: triidawijayanti@gmail.com.

ARTICLE INFO	ABSTRACT
<p>Keywords: Regional Potential; Community Empowerment; Sodo Village</p> <p>Date logs: Received: December 26, 2022 Reviewed: December 31, 2022 accepted: April 6, 2023 Published: April 27, 2023</p> <p>To cite this article: Idawijayanti, T, Suhendro, Sumardiyono (2022). Regional Potential for Community Welfare Development in Sodo Village, Gunung Kidul, 2(2), 86-100. DOI: https://doi.org/10.31292/mj.v2i2.30</p>	<p>Sodo Village contains physical and non-physical potential that can be developed, albeit this potential is limited or constrained in actuality. In 2021, 74% of the population in Sodo village were impoverished. The goal of this research is to develop the region's potential through community empowerment programs. This study employed descriptive qualitative research methodologies, including data inventory on prospective physical and non-physical regions, spatial analysis, and problem tree analysis. The following issues arise in the Sodo Village: limited physical potential, ineffective management of MSMEs potential, and tourist potential. Participatory community empowerment initiatives are used to develop regional potential.</p>

A. Introduction

The Indonesian people's wellbeing is guaranteed by the 1945 Constitution through the utilization of "earth, water, and natural resources contained therein." In this scenario, "earth, water, and the natural wealth contained therein" is a prospective area that can be used to maximize people's prosperity. The area's potential on land, sea, and air is a source of income in the improvement of the regional economy (Destiningsih et al., 2019). However, the state's subsequent management of these sources of prosperity has not been entirely successful. This may be seen in the laws governing land and agrarian affairs, which have failed to provide equitable benefits for the community (Riyadi et al., 2020; Wicaksono et al., 2020; Widiyantoro & Parapat, 2011).

In addition to the government as a policymaker, the community must have a part in improving their own well-being. Because the government is responsible for the people's destiny, fate, and welfare (Afriliyeni et al., 2021; Iryana, 2018; Soemardjono, 2010), the government has a role in developing policies connected to community empowerment.

One strategy to promote welfare, according to Nopi et al (2021), is through community empowerment through utilizing regional potential in the form of potential natural resources and

human resources. Nasrudin stated the same thing (2009), indicating that the community has potential that can be used to increase wellbeing. According to Totok and Soebiato (2015), this is because the local community has the wisdom and ability to manage the environment in order for it to be beneficial in reaching communal welfare.

The government is doing the right thing by empowering communities. According to Widayanti (2012), community empowerment is a suitable way to overcoming social problems, particularly poverty, that is carried out by a variety of actors, beginning with the government, the business community, and the community. Regional potential-based community empowerment has been widely implemented in a number of regions. Some of them are based on Musangin et al. (2017) research. It was discovered in Bumiaji village that village tourism is a form of empowerment by leveraging village potential. Bumiaji village's potential is in the shape of an agricultural area, therefore empowerment may be achievable through the tourism village program. According to Hartini et al (2022) research in Sintang District, the government has a responsibility in empowering people in Sintang Regency through a creative economy. This is evident from the region's potential in the form of a creative economy carried out by the community, so the government must empower it in order for the creative economy to thrive.

Sodo Village, located in Gunung Kidul Regency, is a center for religious crafts and tourism. Sodo Village is well-known for its silver and copper crafts. The District Head's Decree No. 88/KPTS/2010 declares that Pelemgede Village and Sodo Village are centers for copper and silver industry/crafts. Sodo Village is also well-known for religious tourism due to the presence of the Tomb of Ki Ageng Giring in the vicinity. Ki Ageng Giring is a key person in the spread of Islam in Yogyakarta. Despite the fact that it has become a hub for religious crafts and tourism, it does not guarantee that the people who live there will be rich. According to Sodo Village figures for 2021, 74% of the population, or 3,607 residents, earn less than the Regional Minimum Wage (UMR) in Sodo Village.

This study indicates the growth of regional potential with the notion of empowerment, similar to prior research and various studies linked to community empowerment in Gunungkidul (Indardi, 2021; Insani, 2022; Junarto & Salim, 2022; Nurhayati, 2019; Wulandari et al., 2019). The use of problem tree analysis differs from earlier research. This study is utilized to identify the source of problems in the Sodo village in order to discover the best solution for the notion of community empowerment.

B. Research methods

This study is part of the descriptive qualitative research. According to Cresswell (2009), qualitative approaches are "methods for exploring and understanding social and human issues." This approach was chosen with the goal of allowing researchers to make in-depth observations of data/information in order to acquire analyses of prospective phenomena that exist in research settings. (Darmalaksana et al., 2020; Fadli et al., 2021; Neuman et al., 2013).

This study was carried out by compiling data on possible regions, both physical and non-physical. The physical data on village potential includes the condition of natural objects such as rocks, slopes,

soil types, land use, land use, geohydrology, agriculture, livestock, fisheries, and the physical condition of businesses carried out by the community both physically and as individuals and corporations. Non-physical data comprises information about people and their actions. In addition to the potential data inventory, an inventory of existing problems in the Sodo Village was completed. Based on these data, geographical analysis and problem tree analysis were performed. The roots of the problem will be discovered using the problem tree analysis, and spatial analysis will provide an overview of the prospective regions in the Sodo Village. This activity plan is developed based on the fundamental cause of the problem and then tailored to the potential of the existing location. This best option can then be completed as an empowering exercise that the government can implement.

C. Physical and Non-Physical Potential of Sodo Village

Sodo sub-district is a sub-district in Gunung Kidul Regency's Kapanewon Paliyan. Administratively, Sodo Village is separated into five villages: Pelemgede, Sidorejo, Selorejo, Jamburejo, and Tambakrejo. It has the smallest land area of any village in Paliyan District. However, this sub-district contains potential areas for improvement in order to increase the welfare of its residents. Among these possibilities are:

1. Physical Potential of Sodo Village

According to the Indonesian Topographical Map, Sodo Village is predominately located in a series of clay and marlstone deposits that runs north-south and west, accounting for around 69.9% of the area. Sodo Village's soil is made up of 83% black Grumosol and 17% red Mediterranean soil and Renzina. Because grumosol soil has a high clay concentration, it has the lowest plasticity and coefficient of expansion and shrinkage. Red Mediterranean soil and renzina are low fertility soils generated by the weathering of limestone. (2013) (Mulyaningsing & Setiadi)

According to Statistics data (2021), the status of the groundwater depth in Sodo Village is medium to deep. However, 75% of the entire area has a depth of more than 15 meters at the deep level in most regions. This, of course, makes finding water sources to meet people's daily demands challenging. Currently, the inhabitants of Kelurahan Sodo are served by SPAM, which is run by the community. The availability of water sources with depths of more than 15 meters in agriculture has forced people to rely on rainwater. Rainfall in Gunung Kidul Regency ranges from 344.8 mm to 409.9 mm from November to January. The neighborhood enters the rice planting season during the month of heavy rain. As a result, the rice fields in Sodo Village are rain-fed.

According to Statistics data (2021), land use in the Sodo Village is in the form of settlements, dry fields, rainfed rice fields, with a total of 172 Ha of dry land, 110 Ha of houses, and 4 Ha of others. The land use in Sodo Village, Kapanewon Paliyan, Gunung Kidul Regency is described here.

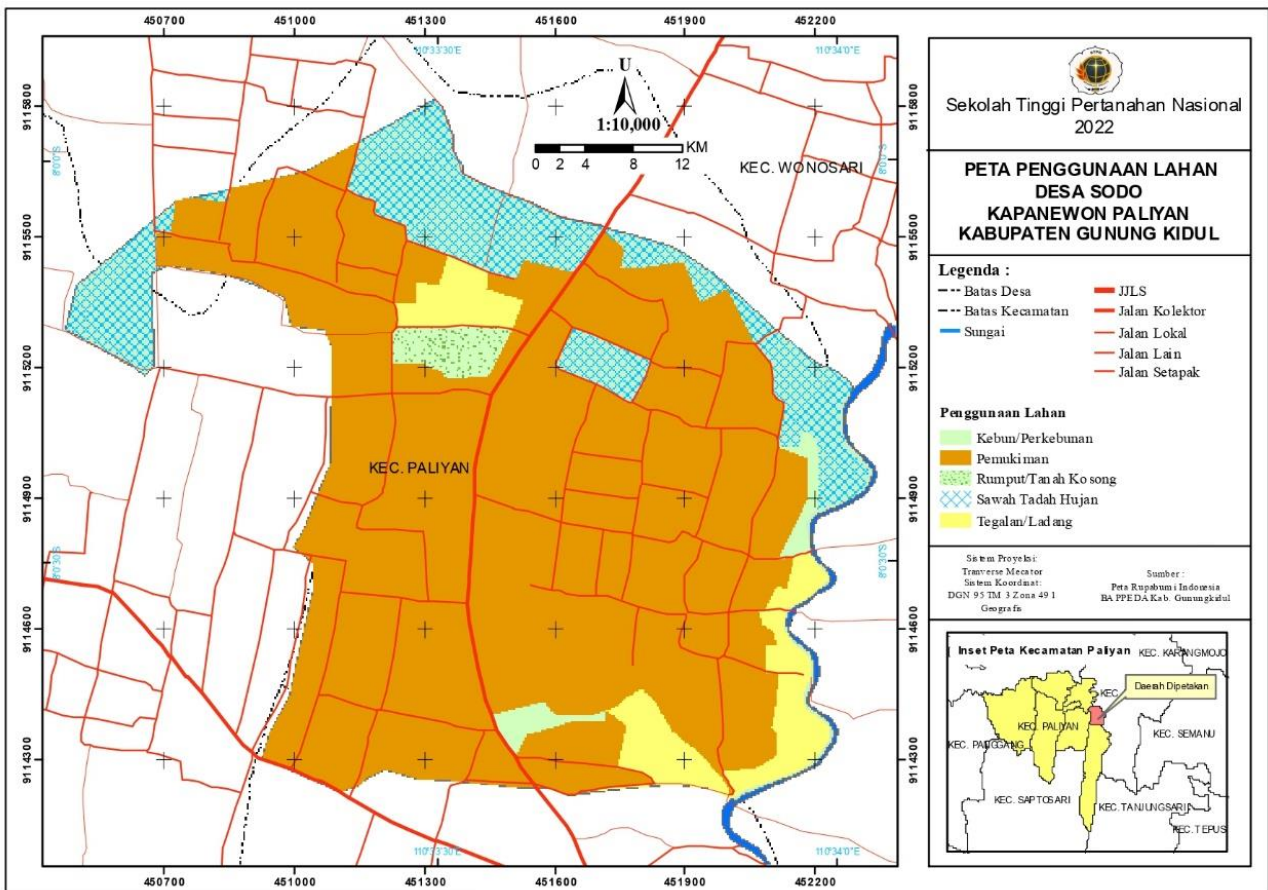


Figure 1. Land Use Map of Sodo Village, Kapanewon Paliyan
 Source: Bappeda of Gunung Kidul District, 2022

According to the figure above, the majority of land use in Sodo Village is dominated by settlements, which are used for residences and places of business, including trading businesses, home industries, and handicraft industries, as well as small livestock businesses such as cattle, goat, and chicken.

Land use in the Sodo Village is dominated by residential land, which is then used for commercial purposes. Silver and copper handicraft businesses in Pelemgede Village, bamboo handicraft businesses in Tambak Rejo and Jamburejo Villages, trading and service businesses in Sidorejo Village, and rambak skin producing businesses in Tambakrejo Village are among the many enterprises in Sodo Subdistrict. These commercial activity have concentrated in each Village. The diagram below depicts the distribution of industrial activities in the Sodo Village.

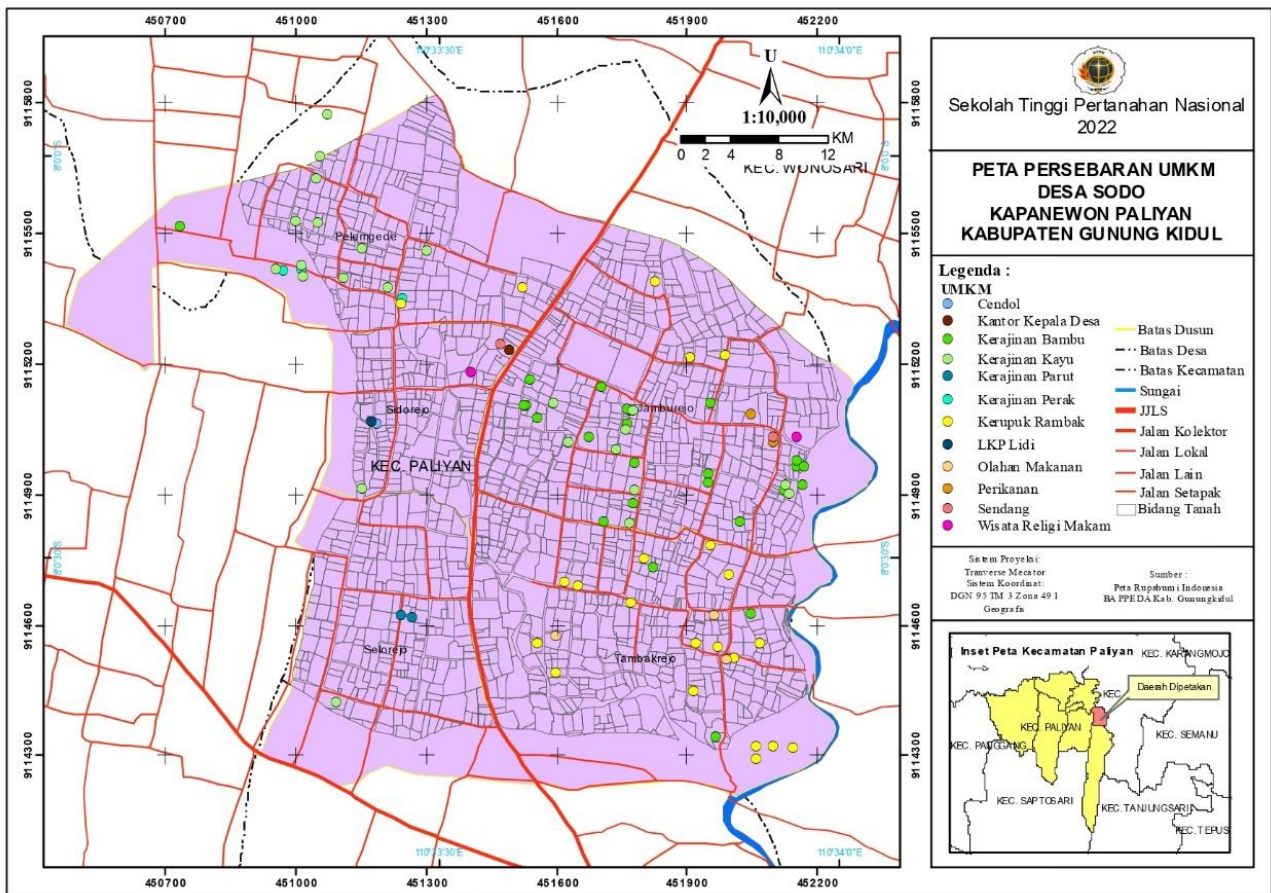


Figure 2. Map of the Distribution of MSMEs in Sodo Village, Kapanewon Paliyan
Source: analysis results, 2022

According to the map above, industrial activity in the Sodo Village are truly numerous and grouped in each Village. As a result, each Village has distinct characteristics in its primary sector. The Sodo Village, as a center for the handicraft industry, has numerous handicraft companies in which the community is active, including silver, copper, bamboo, grater, rambak skin, and others. Table 1 shows the details of the household industries in the Sodo Village:

Table 1 Types of businesses in the Sodo Village

No	Type of business	Amount	Information
1	Silver Craft	39	in Pelemgede Village
2	Copper Craft	28	in Pelemgede Village
3	Bird cage	16	in Jamburejo Village
4	Furniture	11	
5	Bamboo Crafts	100	The majority are in the Villages of Tambakrejo and Jamburejo
6	Skin Shaft	40	The majority are in Tambakrejo Village
7	Grate Craft	26	The majority are in Selorejo Village
8	Tire Craft	3	in Sidorejo Village
9	sandalwood	6	in Sidorejo Village
10	Tofu and tempe	6	
11	others	17	catering, <i>peyek</i> , cassava crackers, cakes, etc

Source: Sodo urban village data, 2022

1. Sodo Village's Non-Physical Potential

Sodo Village has a population of 4,816 people, or 14.52% of the total population in Paliyan District, according to Statistics statistics (2021), with a male population of 2,362 people and a female population of 2,454 people. When assessed by age, the total population of productive age is 3,232 people (67%) while the entire population of non-productive age is 1,584 people (33%). Thus, in the Sodo Village, the productive age population outnumbers the unproductive age population, implying that individuals of productive age have a low burden and can make a high income. However, the Sodo Village has a big number of destitute individuals. 3,607 people (74%).

According to statistics from the 2021 Gunung Kidul District Land Office Access Handling Activity Report, 32.16% of residents in Sodo Village are self-employed. This is consistent with the reality of the Sodo Village, which lacks substantial agricultural acreage. According to this statistics, people are looking for opportunities to work as entrepreneurs due to a dearth of available agricultural land. The following are the employment statistics for Sodo Village people.

Table 2. Livelihoods of the Population in the Sodo Village

No	Work	Total population	%	Man	%	Woman	%
1.	Self-employed	1,567	32.1	911	18.69	656	13.46
2.	Farmer	1,336	27.4	540	11.08	796	16.33
3.	Unemployed	906	18.6	454	9.32	452	9.28
4.	Student	567	11.6	275	5.64	292	5.99
5.	Laborer	207	4.25	119	2.44	88	1.81
6.	Housewife	113	2.32	0	0.00	113	2.32
7.	Private Sector Employee	96	1.97	49	1.01	47	0.96
8.	Civil Servant	26	0.53	15	0.31	11	0.23
9.	Village Equipment	13	0.27	13	0.27	0	0.00
10.	Trader	12	0.25	6	0.12	6	0.12
11.	Retired	10	0.21	9	0.18	1	0.02
12.	Honorary Employee	7	0.14	4	0.08	3	0.06
13.	National Armed Forces	4	0.08	4	0.08	0	0.00
14.	Seller	3	0.06	1	0.02	2	0.04
15.	BUMN employees	1	0.02	0	0.00	1	0.02
16.	Teacher	1	0.02	0	0.00	1	0.02
17.	Head of the Village	1	0.02	1	0.02	0	0.00
18.	Police	1	0.02	0	0.00	1	0.02
19.	Midwife	1	0.02	0	0.00	1	0.02
20.	Neighborhood Unit Assitant	1	0.02	0	0.00	1	0.02
21.	Other	1	0.02	0	0.00	1	0.02
TOTAL		4,873	100	2,401	49.27	2,472	50.73

Source: ATR/BPN Land Office, 2021

According to the data presented above, the majority of the population is self-employed. In Sodo Village, many people make their living as entrepreneurs of various types of handicrafts. According to

Sodo Village Government data from 2021, up to 275 residents have industrial businesses as artisans, craftsmen and sellers, and craftsmen, collectors, and sellers.

1. Sodo Village's Business Variety a. Agriculture

According to the geographical pattern, the agricultural land area in the Sodo Village is 25.4 hectares, or 14.77% of the total area. When compared to the Sodo Village, the area is somewhat small. Agriculture in development is dry land farming, which relies on rainwater as well as water from community-drilled wells. The community has established a system of planting rice once a year, followed by crops, vegetables, fruit, and grass. Rice is cultivated during the rainy season to provide enough water supply. C4 rice is grown, and the rice is utilized for personal consumption rather than trading.

Farmers have side employment, according to the results of interviews with farmers. Traders, breeders, bamboo artisans, grating craftsmen, and others are examples of side employment. This is done to meet basic human needs that cannot be met by agricultural products.

According to farmer survey results, the capital required to manage 1 hectare of rice field costs roughly IDR 5,000,000, - which is used for fertilizer costs, seed costs, medicine costs, and other expenses. In this situation, the cost of the farmer's work is sometimes overlooked. The results aren't outstanding, but the community is still cultivating them. The following is an examination of the agricultural sector's potential.

Table. 3. Potential of the Agricultural Sector in Sodo Village

No	Plant	Planting Index	Wide (Ha)	Bag productivity /Ha	Capital/Ha	Income/ Ha	Profits / Ha	Village Agricultural Potential
1	Paddy	1x/yr	25,4	4000 Kg	IDR 5.000.000, -	IDR 21.600.000	IDR 1.600.000	60,960 Kg
2	eggplant	1x	2	13,000 Kg	IDR 1.400.000, -	IDR 3.000.000, -	IDR 1.600.000	26,000 Kg
3	Spinach	1x	1	25,000 Kg	IDR 4.500.00	IDR 9.000,000	IDR 4.500.000, -	25,000 Kg
4	Peanuts	1x	10	20,000 Kg	IDR 3.500.000, -	IDR 6.000.000, -	IDR 2.500.000, -	200,000 Kg
5	Mustard	1x	1	16,000 Kg	IDR 4.500.000, -	IDR 9.000.000, -	IDR 4.500.000, -	16,000 Kg
6	Cassava	1x	26	4,000 Kg	IDR 1.800,000	IDR 3.600,000	IDR 1.800,000	104,000 Kg

Source: survey results, 2022

According to the table above, 1 Ha of agricultural land can yield an average profit of IDR 16.600.000, - in one year, horticulture, such as cucumber, IDR 4.500.000, -, and grass for feed IDR 1.000.000, -. The overall yearly income per hectare is IDR 22.100.000.-, with a monthly average income of IDR 1.841.000.-/Ha.

a. Farm

Farmers have side employment, according to the results of interviews with farmers. Traders, breeders, bamboo artisans, grating craftsmen, and others are among the secondary jobs. This is done to meet basic human needs that cannot be met by agricultural products.

According to survey data, this large farm earns IDR 100.000.000 per year with a total of 12,000 broiler chickens aged 2 months. This livestock management model is a business partnership model. This collaboration model serves both parties since farmers are not confused about marketing their livestock products, and businesses are not puzzled about acquiring raw materials for their production.

b. Tour

The Sodo Village is well-known for its "religious tourism and craft center," and the Sodo Village offers religious tourism potential in the shape of Pasarean ki Ageng Giring and the Tomb of Eyang Bintulu Aji. Ki Ageng Giring was a Yogyakarta-area figure who spread Islam. The Sultanate of Yogyakarta has chosen a custodian to manage Ki Ageng Giring's burial in Sodo Village. According to the study's findings, guests were not charged an entrance fee to the tomb. Visitors to the mausoleum come from all across Yogyakarta and beyond. The Babad Dalan and Rasulan festivities are conducted every year. Babad Dalan is a customary ceremonial passed down from generation to generation as a form of thanksgiving to Allah SWT. This activity takes place on Friday Kliwon, following the rice harvest.

Sendang Talang Warih is yet another religious excursion. This spring is located close to Ki Ageng Giring's tomb complex. The community uses the spring for common sanitation, such as bathing, washing, and even receiving clean water to drink. It is possible to attract tourists through religious tourism. Because the hamlet is visited by a large number of people, these tourist trips can also help the community's economic activity.

c. Domestic manufacturing

1) Crafts made of copper and silver

The Sodo Village has long been known for its silver and copper crafts. The District Head's Decree No. 88/KPTS/2010 declares that Pelemgede Village and Sodo Village are centers for copper and silver industry/handicrafts. The number of copper and silver artisans in the Sodo sub-district has risen to 67. There are 39 silver craftspeople and 28 copper craftspeople.

In the copper handicraft sector, there are three types of entrepreneurs: copper artisans, craftsmen and sellers, and craftspeople, collectors, and sellers. The three categories have varying income levels, according to the poll data.

Table 4. Potential of Copper and Silver Crafts

No	class	Marketing	Turnover per Month	Capital	Profit	Training
1	Craftsmen	collectors	up to IDR 7.000.000	IDR 5.000.000	IDR 2.000.000	Disnaker, Disperindag, BRI, Mandiri
2	Craftsmen and Sellers	In town and out of town	up to IDR 30.000.000	IDR 22.500.000	IDR 7.500.000	BI
3	Craftsmen, collectors and sellers	Within the city, outside the city and abroad	up to IDR 100.000.000	IDR 75.000.000	IDR 25.000.000	Sanata Dharma Community Service

Source: survey results, 2022

According to the facts shown above, the handicraft and copper industries are prospective development sectors. Craftsmen already have expertise capital in the form of government and private sector-organized training. Furthermore, it can be shown that the marketing reach of copper and silver handicrafts has already reached national and worldwide markets.

1) Rambak Skin Crackers for Sale

Tambakrejo Village is home to many of these rambak cracker vendors. The number of artisans in this industry exceeds 40. This firm has the potential to be self-sufficient in terms of labor, raw materials, manufacturing processes, and markets.

According to the findings of a survey of business actors, there are three types of income from the business industry:

Table 5 Income Category of Rambak Skin Selling

Entrepreneur Category	Income/month	Amount
Prodcer	Less than IDR 5.000.000, -	14
Producer and Seller	Rp. 5.000.000.- to Rp. 10,000,000	13
Producer, distributor, and seller	More than IDR 10.000.000, -	13

Source Survey results, 2022

According to the findings of this study, significant business actors can make more than IDR 10.000.000 every month. Of course, the value is really high. Crackers, both fried and unfried, are the output of the skin rambak industry. Rambak crackers are marketed in cities such as Jakarta, Solo, Sragen, Klaten, Wonogiri, and to local markets.

1) Woven Bamboo Crafts

The bulk of Sodo Village bamboo craftsmen live in Jamburejo and Tambakrejo. Steamers, satay fans, if, winnowing, ironing, drums, throats, bird cages, skewers, baskets, baskets are all products of this bamboo craft. According to the findings of interviews with bamboo craftspeople, the raw materials are sourced from Wonosari and bamboo middlemen in Sodo Village.

According to the 2022 study results, there are three (three) ways to sell bamboo handicrafts: to village markets, through middlemen, and online. The village market is only open on specific days, and intermediaries normally come to the craftsmen to collect their items.

According to the survey results, 2022. Bamboo craftsmen are divided into three business groups: craftspeople, craftsmen and sellers, and craftsmen and distributors and sellers. The biggest income was earned by producers, distributors, and sellers, who earned more than IDR 5.000.000, -. The bamboo craftspeople have a low salary. The monthly income ranges from IDR 500.000, - to IDR 1.000.000, -. This is because the average bamboo craftsman is not their primary source of income. Their primary occupations are primarily as farmers, dealers, and others. The key factor, however, is proficiency in bamboo processing.

2) Gratitude Craft

Selorejo Village is home to the Sodo Sub-District scar craft. The Sodo Village has roughly 26 accredited craftspeople. Craftspeople make graters and cutting boards for cooking and as wedding gifts. Mahogany and teak wood are used to make grates. This raw material is obtained from locations other than Sodo Village, such as Panggang Village and Purwosari Village. According to the study results, there will be two types of great artisans in 2022: craftsmen and sellers. Aside from selling the scars, they are also supplied to traders in Yogyakarta, Central Java, and East Java. Wood processing and lighters are in high demand. Women are typically employed as wire lighters, which can be done as a side employment. Depending on the size of the business, the monthly turnover of the grated craft business for artisans and sellers ranges from IDR 8.000.000, - to IDR 12.000.000, -. Each month, net income ranges between 25-30% of turnover. As a result, this grated craft enterprise has village potential because it can be a source of enhancing villagers' welfare by empowering women as wire lighters of grated craft.

D. Sodo Village Problem Tree Analysis

Many of the issues that arise in the Sodo Village are mostly felt by the community. A issue tree analysis was used in this study to analyze the difficulties that arose in the Sodo Village. A tree diagram is used to sort the causal links, according to Silverman et al (2004). The problem tree analysis aids in illustrating problem relationships, causes of the problem, and implications of the problem. This analysis can pinpoint the source of the problem, allowing for the resolution of any issues that arise. The following issues were identified and detailed in a problem tree analysis during this study:

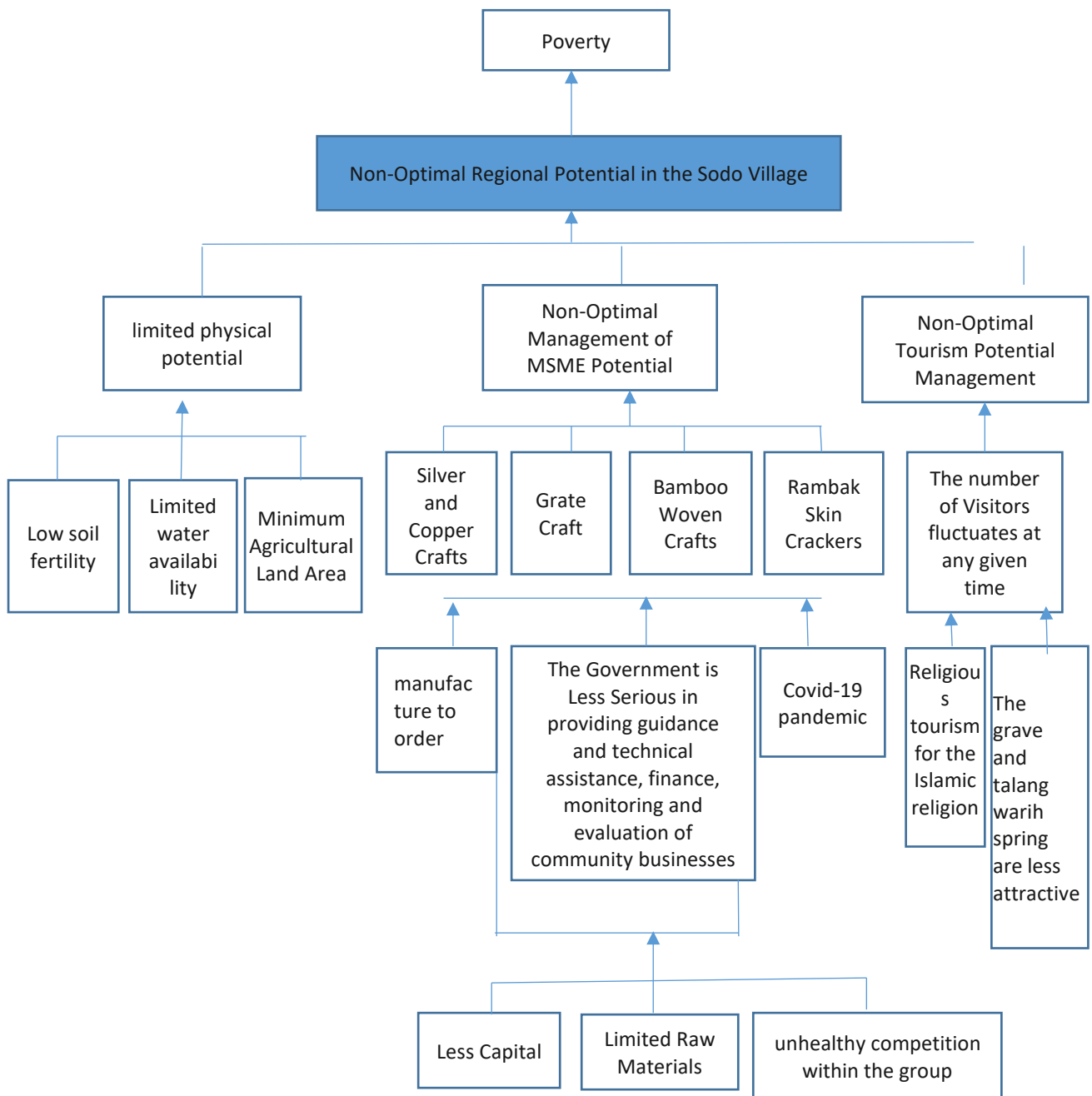


Figure 3. Analysis of the problem tree in Sodo Kapanewon Paliyan Village
 Source: Analysis Results, 2022

According to the image above, the challenges in Sodo Village develop because the area's capacity for welfare is not yet optimal. Poverty resulted from the existence of these issues. Poverty can be evident in the number of persons classified as poor in the Sodo Village, which accounts for 74% of the total population.

The non-optimal regional potential in Sodo Village is caused by a number of issues, including the region's restricted physical potential, the community's non-optimal management of MSMEs, and the community's non-optimal management of tourism potential. The type of infertile soil, restricted water sources, and limited agricultural area available all serve to limit its physical potential.

Several industrial firms that manufacture exclusively on order demonstrate the non-optimal management of MSMEs potential in the Sodo Village. The government and commercial sector have

provided some aid for community empowerment programs in the form of training, capital assistance, and other resources. In reality, the government seems unconcerned about giving guidance and technical aid, as well as monitoring and evaluating community companies. The existence of the Covid-19 pandemic, which affected the entire world, including Indonesia, exacerbated the societal situation. The challenges that entrepreneurs are currently facing differ, but it can be stated that they are related to capital, raw resources, and group competition.

If we break down the challenges that copper and silver handicraft businesses confront, the problems include the availability of raw materials, capital, and the fact that production is exclusively based on orders, which means that they do not produce on a regular basis. However, this can be improved and expanded. Rambak skin cracker sellers have challenges in labor, raw resources, manufacturing methods, and markets. Internal competition is harmful to the firm. Problems for woven bamboo craftsmen include a lack of funding, raw resources, and online marketing skills. Furthermore, these craftsmen only undertake business as a sideline, not as their primary source of income. This is due to the fact that these artisans also work as farmers and sellers.

The management of tourism potential in Sodo Village is not yet optimal, as seen by the modest number of visitors to the cemetery complex, which is not attractively handled. According to a remark from one of the Sodo Sub-District officials, this religious tourist visited when individuals wanted to have a specific objective. Some go there on pilgrimage, for example, to observe the month of Ramadan or other religious holidays. Until date, the two religious tourism sites have been managed in an unorganized way by no management group. According to the Sodo Village, this is due to the fact that tourists to certain tourism regions are thought to be less, and it is impossible to anticipate the time and number of visitors.

D. Development of Village Potential through Community Empowerment

It is vital to solve the problem or find the proper answer based on the many problems that exist in the Sodo Village. Problems can be handled by utilizing the present area's potential. This approach takes the shape of community empowerment activities in the Sodo Village based on regional potential. Participatory empowerment initiatives leveraging existing local potentials are planned in order to address the kelurahan's root causes. The Sodo Village's tangible implementation of the idea of community empowerment activities can be divided into three elements. These three sectors represent the Sodo sub-district's untapped potential. The goal of this empowerment project is to minimize the number of underprivileged families in Sodo Village.

PlanPhysical Potential, MSMEs, and tourism are among the empowerment activities planned for the Sodo Village. Because farmers in the Sodo Village earn a minimum wage, the physical potential is focused on agriculture. On the potential of MSMEs, emphasis was placed on the potential for copper and silver crafts, the potential for rambak skin cracker industry, and the potential for weaved artisans. This takes into account the potential for the development of copper-silver, rambak cracker, and woven crackers, as well as the income of these craftspeople. The Gunung Kidul Regency Regional Revenue

and Expenditure Budget (APBD) is the source of the action plan activities planned for 2023. Because coordination with several Regional Apparatus Organizations (OPD) in Gunung Kidul Regency is required, implementation may be conditional. Coordination is required for this activity plan to run in harmony, balance, and sustainability while being consistent with the program, vision, and objective of the targeted OPD. These OPD include the cooperative and MSMEs offices, as well as the Tourism and Agriculture Offices. The Office of Cooperatives and MSMEs will be critical in the growth of copper and silver artisan industries, rambak skin crackers, and woven bamboo. In order to create agricultural companies in Sodo Village, the Department of Agriculture is required. The Tourism Office is required to assist in the development of the religious tourism region of Ki Ageng Giring Grace and the Talang Warih spring.

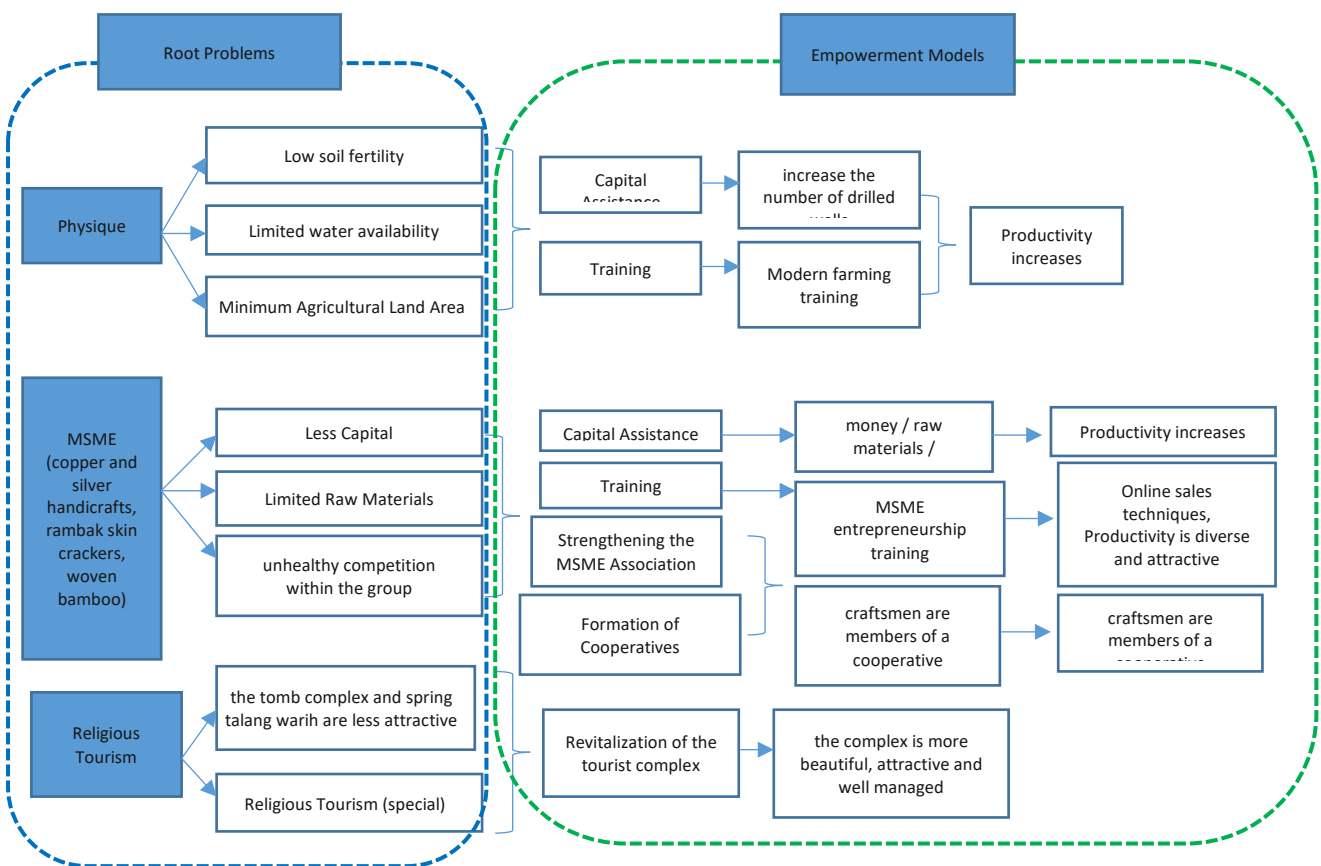


Figure 4. Community Empowerment Model in the Sodo Village
Source: Analysis Results, 2022

The empowerment activity plan is aimed at small groups of craftspeople as well as those who are at the root of a problem in Sodo Village. Assuming that if we address the source of the problem, the problem will be resolved. As with agricultural potential, by providing drilled wells, because the major issue is water, agriculture can achieve optimum output. Furthermore, with water availability, agricultural development can be accomplished through agricultural intensification or agricultural diversification. The income of farming communities will rise as agricultural productivity rises.

The rambak skin business is implementing an empowerment activity plan that includes offering equipment help. This is done due to the craftsmen's limited equipment. It is envisaged that with the help of this technology, the craftsmen would be able to improve the quality and quantity of the rambak skin goods they manufacture, thereby increasing their income. Empowerment activity plans in the form of technical skill development are implemented by silver and copper handicraft firms so that craftsmen are more skilled and have innovations connected to the job they create. More inventive handicrafts can entice people to purchase these crafts. Of course, this will improve the revenue of artisans. The weaving bamboo crafts business is run by organizing empowerment initiatives in the form of capital support. Because their funding is little, their results are equally small. It can enhance the amount of production from craftsmen with the support of this capital, allowing the capital to continue and expand their income.

Religious tourism is carried out through organizing empowerment initiatives such as the repair and preservation of Ki Ageng Giring and Sendang Talang Warih cemeteries. Revitalizing the region is significant since it can make the place more appealing to visitors. By encouraging people to the area, the government will be able to collect fees that can be used as a source of cash for the village. Aside from that, if the area becomes congested, other economic activities, such as souvenir and food vendors, would thrive. Of course, this will improve the village's and community's income. The empowerment activity plan's goal is to improve people's income, which will, in turn, reduce poverty, and Sodo community can become a prosperous and prosperous community.

D. Conclusion

Sodo Village has both physical and non-physical potential that can be exploited, albeit this potential is limited or constrained in actuality. Physical potential restrictions include poor soil, deep groundwater, and a very small region. Meanwhile, the non-physical potential boundaries include human resources with an average education of primary school graduates. In 2021, 74% of Sodo Village residents were impoverished. As a result, a village potential-based empowerment action plan that can be used to improve people's welfare is required. According to the research findings, the Sodo Village has economic potential for development in agriculture, silver copper craft industry, rambak skin cracker business, woven bamboo business, and tourism. Participatory empowerment can help to enhance the restricted physical potential as well as the notable potential of MSMEs and tourism. This empowerment concept makes use of existing capacity to address poverty issues in the Sodo Village. In order to realize a shared commitment, not only the community but also the local government must actively participate in this empowerment. Commitment to carrying out empowerment initiatives that increase people's income. This is done so that Sodo Village might grow into a powerful and rich village. In order to realize a shared commitment, not only the community but also the local government must actively participate in this empowerment. The dedication to achieving the goal of empowerment activities, namely raising people's income, in order for Sodo community to become a strong, prosperous, and prosperous community.

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