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The Use of an Administrative Map as a Source of Information and a Tool to Strengthen Geographic Literacy Among the Residents of Panaguan Village

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Abstract

Purpose: The use of geographic maps in Panaguan Village is intended to serve as an informational tool that helps residents and visitors understand the area's conditions, division of hamlets, territorial boundaries, and locations of various village facilities. Maps are also used as a tool to support the enhancement of a community's geographic literacy through the visual presentation of spatial information.

Methods: Maps were used through a Participatory Action Research (PAR) approach. Geographical information was obtained through observations in 10 hamlets and interviews with village officials regarding the boundaries and geographical conditions of each hamlet. This information was then verified using Google Maps and Google Earth, compiled into maps, reviewed by village officials, and displayed on the front of the Village Hall.

Practical Application: Geographical maps are used as a source of information that is directly accessible to residents and visitors of Panaguan Village. Information on territorial boundaries, hamlet divisions, road networks, rivers, and village facilities is presented in a single visual medium. Placing the map in front of the Village Hall allows people to view geographic information without entering the building. This spatial presentation of information also provides a means for the community to identify locations, interregional relationships, and the geographic conditions of Panaguan Village.

Conclusion: Geographic maps can serve as an easily accessible source of regional information while also helping to strengthen the public's geographic literacy by presenting information about locations, regional boundaries, and the spatial distribution of objects.

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Introduction

Spatial information about a region plays a crucial role in helping communities understand the conditions of their surrounding (Boulos & Wilson, 2023). Maps provide a visual and structured means of presenting information, such as administrative boundaries, regional divisions, road networks, rivers, and the locations of public facilities (Ilfiyaningrum et al., 2026). By presenting information in an easy-to-understand format, maps can help communities recognise the characteristics and boundaries of the areas in which they live.

In addition to serving as a source of information, maps can support geographic literacy by helping communities understand spatial relationships, identify locations, and comprehend the conditions of their surrounding environment (Maryati et al., 2025). Geographic literacy is particularly relevant at the village level because clear information regarding administrative boundaries and spatial conditions can help residents better understand the areas in which they live.

In Panaguan Village, clear and easily accessible maps are required to present information about the village's territory and administrative divisions. The creation of administrative maps provides a visual reference for residents to recognise the boundaries and divisions within the village panaguan (Awayal et al., 2026). Therefore, the creation and use of administrative maps in Panaguan Village is an effort to provide easily accessible territorial information while supporting the geographic literacy of the local community.

The need for easily accessible geographic information is crucial for Panaguan Village, Larangan Subdistrict, Pamekasan Regency, which consists of ten hamlets. Clear information on territorial boundaries, administrative divisions, and the distribution of public facilities is necessary to help residents understand the conditions of the area in which they live. Previous research has shown that maps can support geographic literacy by helping communities identify locations, understand spatial relationships, and obtain information about the conditions of their surrounding environment (Kete et al., 2025).

In a community context, participatory and village mapping can integrate local knowledge and present information about territorial conditions and divisions more clearly (Susilo et al., 2025). One study on village mapping in Indonesia showed that

maps can help communities understand the scope and boundaries of their territory and support the exchange of information in village planning. These findings indicate that maps not only serve as visual representations of a territory but can also be used as a medium for public information to support the community's spatial comprehension. Thus, the creation of an administrative map of Panaguan Village is an effort to provide a visual reference regarding the boundaries and divisions of hamlets, as well as the locations of public facilities, while simultaneously supporting the geographic literacy of the local community (Fatimatuzzahro & Laily, 2024).

Based on these needs, community service activities through the KKN program focused on creating an administrative map of Panaguan Village. This activity is one way for students to contribute to helping the community by applying the knowledge and skills they have acquired during their studies (Setyaningsih et al., 2023). It is hoped that the resulting map will serve as a public information resource accessible to the community, while also helping to strengthen geographic literacy among the residents of Panaguan Village.

Therefore, this activity focuses on using the Panaguan Village Administrative Map as a source of information about the area and as a tool to support the strengthening of the community's geographic literacy. The map was compiled based on information regarding the area's conditions, hamlet divisions, road networks, rivers, and various facilities in Panaguan Village. With this map, geographic information about the village can be presented in a more structured manner and is easier for the community to understand (Triono et al., 2025).

Research Methodology

The community service activity was carried out in Panaguan Village, Larangan Subdistrict, Pamekasan Regency, through a student community service (KKN) program that involved creating and using an administrative map of Panaguan Village. Information about the area was gathered through observations and interviews with village officials from ten hamlets. The interviews were used to obtain information regarding the conditions and division of the area, as well as various important locations needed for map preparation (Hartono et al., 2025). The stages of the process include gathering information, recording and adjusting data, creating maps, reviewing the map content, printing, and posting the maps in locations accessible to the public (Susila et al., 2025).

This community service project employed a Participatory Action Research (PAR) approach. The Participatory Action Research approach involves the

community and relevant stakeholders in the process of identifying problems, collecting data, implementing activities, and evaluating the results of those activities (Salman & Ramsis, 2025). The KKN students were responsible for conducting observations, collecting data, creating maps, and installing signage. Village officials were involved in providing information regarding the boundaries and conditions of each hamlet and verifying the accuracy of the information displayed on maps (Khafsoh & Riani, 2024). This involvement was undertaken to ensure that the resulting map reflected the conditions and information needs of the Panaguan Village area.

The project began with field observations in 10 hamlets to gain an overview of the area and document the facilities to be included in the map. Next, interviews were conducted with village officials regarding the boundaries of each hamlet. The information gathered from field observations and interviews was cross-referenced with Google Maps and Google Earth. The compiled data were used to create the map. Once completed, the map was reviewed and approved by village officials before being printed and displayed in front of the Village Hall..

Figure Example :

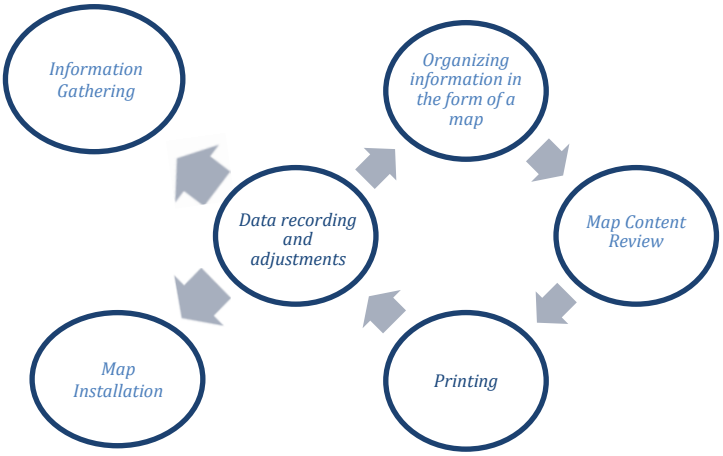

Figure 1. Diagram Examples

Results

The preparation of the Panaguan Village Administrative Map began with the collection of information about the village boundaries, hamlet divisions, roads, rivers, and public facilities. The information was obtained from the village apparatus

representing ten 10 hamlets in Panaguan Village. Information from each hamlet was recorded and compiled as the main material for preparing an administrative map.

After the information from each hamlet was collected, it was recorded and checked against the information from Google Maps and Google Earth. This process was carried out to confirm the locations of hamlet boundaries, roads, rivers, and village facilities before they were included in the map. The information was then adjusted based on the verification results and conditions observed in the field. The verified information was used to prepare an Administrative Map of Panaguan Village. After the map was completed, the village apparatus reviewed the map and its contents, particularly the hamlet divisions, boundaries, roads, facilities, and other important locations. This review was conducted to ensure that the map accurately represented the conditions in Panaguan Village.



Figure 2 : Administrative Map of Panaguan Village

The usefulness of the map was also identified through interviews with village officials from ten 10 hamlets. In general, the informants stated that the map helped residents understand the location and division of areas in the village. Their responses are presented below:

1. Poto'an Hamlet

   According to Mrs. Eva, "This map helps us see how the hamlets are divided and locate the facilities in the village."

2. Sombher Hamlet

According to Mr. Jumandi, "With this map, we can get an overview of Panaguan Village as a whole, not just the areas we usually visit."

3. Masaran Hamlet

   According to Mrs. Samaniyah, "This map can help people who aren't familiar with Panaguan Village, especially in locating the hamlets and roads there.".

4. Sakolaan Hamlet

   According to Mr. Rusdianto, "When you look at a map like this, the boundaries between hamlets are easier to understand because everything is shown in a single image."

5. Sakaca Hamlet

   According to Mr. Kholil As'adi, "This map provides fairly clear information about the locations of village facilities, such as places of worship, schools, and other facilities."

6. Alas Tengah Hamlet

   According to Mrs. Muslimah, "This map can provide additional information for the community because not everyone is accustomed to looking up information about the area on their cell phones."

7. Solot Hamlet

   According to Mr. Sugianto, "Maps make it easier for us to identify the location of a place and the relationship between one area and another."

8. Nanggher Hamlet

   According to Mrs. Suharsih, "This map is not only useful for the villagers, but also for outsiders who want to learn about the Panaguan Village area."

9. Rong-Rongan Hamlet

   According to Mr. Supriadi, "By looking at the map, we can get to know the village area better, including the hamlet divisions, roads, and available facilities."

10. Morbeddhih Hamlet

    According to Mrs. Magfirotun Hafifah, "This map is a good source of information because it's posted in front of the village hall, so people can see it right away."

Overall, the interviews showed that the map helped the community understand the location and division of areas in the village. The information considered useful included hamlet and village boundaries, roads, rivers, and the locations of various facilities. The informants also noted that the physical map allowed residents and visitors to access information about the village directly, without using

digital devices. In addition, the map can help people who are unfamiliar with Panaguan Village identify the locations of hamlets, roads, facilities, and other areas. Therefore, the map served not only as a representation of the village area but also as an accessible source of information for the community (Patoding & Thamrin, 2025).



Image: The Process of Installing the Administrative Map of Panaguan Village

Based on the information collected through field surveys and supporting spatial data, an administrative map of Panaguan Village was produced at a scale of 1:5,000. The map presents the administrative boundaries of Panaguan Village and its hamlets, road networks, rivers, educational and government facilities, places of worship, and other important locations within the village itself. The map also includes a legend, north arrow, coordinate information, and location index to support its interpretation.

The main information presented in the administrative map is summarised in Table 1 below.

Table 1. Information Presented in the Administrative Map of Panaguan Village

No	**Information Category**	**Information Presented**
1.	Map scale	1:5,000
2.	Administrative boundaries	Panaguan Village and its hamlets

3.	Roads	Road network
4.	Rivers	Rivers within Panaguan Village
5.	Facilities and locations	Panaguan Village Hall, Panaguan 2 Elementary School, Al-Falah Panaguan Early Childhood Education Center, the Al-Qamary Foundation's Miftahul Mubtadiin Al-Quran Kindergarten, the Sabilul Muttaqin Foundation, the Sabilul Muttaqin Raudlatul Athfal (RA) Foundation, as well as several mosques such as the Sabilul Muttaqin Mosque, the Jami' Nurul Barokah Mosque, the Miftahul Falah Mosque, and the Nurul Rohman Mosque. In addition, there is also information regarding the location of tobacco seedling plots.
6.	Population	2,525 people: 1,218 men and 1,307 women
7.	Households	997 households
8.	Village area	202.25 hectares
9.	Coordinate reference	UTM, WGS 1984 datum, Zone 49 South (49S)
10.	Map elements	Legend, north arrow, coordinate information, and location index
11.	Data sources	BIG's 1:50,000-scale Rupabumi Indonesia topographic maps, administrative boundary data, ESRI Imagery satellite imagery, and field survey results

The information presented on the administrative map was obtained from both field observations and supporting spatial data. Demographic information, including a population of 2,525 people, 997 households, and a total village area of 202.25 hectares, was obtained from information provided by the village government. According to Khoirul Wahyudi, the village secretary, Panaguan Village has 2,525 residents, consisting of 1,218 men and 1,307 women, with 997 households, and it covers an area of 202.25 hectares. This information complements the administrative map by providing basic demographic and territorial information about the mapped villages.

The combination of administrative boundaries, roads, rivers, facilities, and other important locations provides a structured representation of the administrative conditions in Panaguan Village. The inclusion of these features also makes the administrative map more informative for users because spatial information about the village can be viewed in relation to its administrative area and important facilities

within it. This is in line with (Arida et al., 2022), who demonstrated that village-level mapping can be used to present spatial information in a form that is accessible and useful for local communities.

Discussion

The creation and installation of the Panaguan Village Administrative Map demonstrate that administrative mapping serves not only as a representation of village boundaries but also as a means to improve public access to spatial information. In this initiative, information gathered through field surveys and various available spatial data sources was compiled into a single administrative map, which was then placed in a publicly accessible location. This process is important because spatial information that was previously scattered across various sources can be presented in a visual format that is directly accessible to the community.

These findings align with those of (Refrizon et al., 2024), who demonstrated that mapping at the village level can provide spatial information in a form that is more accessible to the community and helps identify and understand the conditions of a given area. In the context of Panaguan Village, the administrative map combines information regarding administrative boundaries and various key village elements into a single visual reference. Thus, the importance of the map lies not only in the information it displays but also in how this spatial information is organised and made available to users in a user-friendly manner.

The placement of an administrative map at the front of the Village Hall further strengthens its function as a medium for public information dissemination. Maps placed in public spaces do not limit access to users with knowledge of GIS or digital devices but allow spatial information to be discovered and viewed directly within the community's shared space. This aligns with (Firmansya et al., 2024), who emphasised the importance of information media in supporting access to village information. In this context, physical administrative maps can serve as a form of information access that complements digital sources. Their value lies in their ease of access, as the community can gain an overview of the village area without using mapping applications or accessing digital platforms.

These findings have implications for the public's understanding of spatial relationships. A map not only shows individual locations but also places various locations within a single spatial framework. Through administrative maps, users can understand the relationships between hamlet boundaries, road networks, rivers, facilities, and other regional elements in a single view. This relates to the concept of

geographic literacy, which encompasses the ability to understand spatial relationships and the interconnections among various objects and activities within a given space (Fortuna et al., 2025). Thus, the contribution of the Panaguan Village Administrative Map to geographic literacy is more accurately understood as the provision of a visual spatial reference rather than as evidence of a measurable increase in literacy level.

The accessibility of physical administrative maps remains relevant, even as location information is increasingly obtained through digital mapping applications. Digital platforms provide extensive and practical location information; however, access to this information depends on the availability of devices, Internet connectivity, and users' ability to operate digital applications. In contrast, maps placed in public spaces provide an accessible alternative without these requirements. (Ariyogi & Kosala, 2025) highlights the role of geographic information systems and digital mapping in communicating spatial information. However, the results of activities in Panaguan Village indicate that physical and digital media can be viewed as complementary forms of information rather than as media that must replace one another. Administrative maps displayed in public spaces can provide an initial spatial overview, whereas digital mapping technology can be used when more detailed or interactive information is needed.

Nevertheless, the implications for geographic literacy are significant and far-reaching. This activity did not use specific instruments, such as pre- and post-map tests or questionnaires, to measure changes in the community's geographic literacy after the installation of the maps. Therefore, this activity has not yet been able to quantitatively prove that administrative maps improve community geographic literacy. (Susiati et al., 2026) highlighted the importance of using specific assessment approaches and instruments when measuring changes in literacy-related abilities. In this study, a more accurate interpretation is that administrative maps provide a source of spatial information that has the potential to support the community's understanding of the village.

Overall, the findings indicate that administrative mapping based on field surveys and spatial data has practical implications for public access to such information. The integration of field information and available spatial data produces administrative maps that serve not only as technical representations of village territories but also as a medium of information accessible to the public (Ismail & Bagus, 2023). Placing these maps in public spaces allows them to serve as shared spatial references. Thus, the main contribution of this initiative lies not in improving geographic literacy, which has already been empirically proven, but in providing

easily accessible administrative and spatial information that helps the community understand the structure and characteristics of their villages.

Conclusion

The community service activity resulted in an administrative map of Panaguan Village at a scale of 1:5,000. The map was developed from field observations and interviews with village officials from ten hamlets and was supported by existing spatial data. The information presented in the map was reviewed and validated against field conditions before the map was printed and displayed in front of the Panaguan Village Hall.

The completed administrative map provides the community with easier access to information about village and hamlet boundaries, road networks, rivers, facilities, and other important locations in the Panaguan Village. Its placement in a public location also makes information available to residents and visitors without requiring access to digital mapping applications. These findings indicate that administrative mapping can provide a practical means of presenting spatial information at the village level.

Although the activity did not use specific instruments to measure changes in geographic literacy, the administrative map has the potential to support geographic literacy by helping users recognise locations, boundaries, and spatial relationships within the village itself. Therefore, the main documented outcome of the activity is the production and validation of an accessible administrative map, while its contribution to geographic literacy should be understood as a potential educational benefit rather than a measured one.

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