

# Community Capabilities in the Integrated useful Yard Program of Mekargalih Village, Garut Regency

Deaz Zulfykar Adzandra<sup>1</sup>, Salsabila Maharani Haryawan<sup>2</sup>, Wendri Sohara<sup>3</sup>, Nita Nurliawati<sup>4</sup>

{22110184@poltek.stialanbandung.ac.id<sup>1</sup>, 22110201@poltek.stialanbandung.ac.id<sup>2</sup>,  
23110165@poltek.stialanbandung.ac.id<sup>3</sup>, nitanurliawati@poltek.stialanbandung.ac.id<sup>4</sup>}

Politeknik STIA LAN Bandung, Bandung, Indonesia

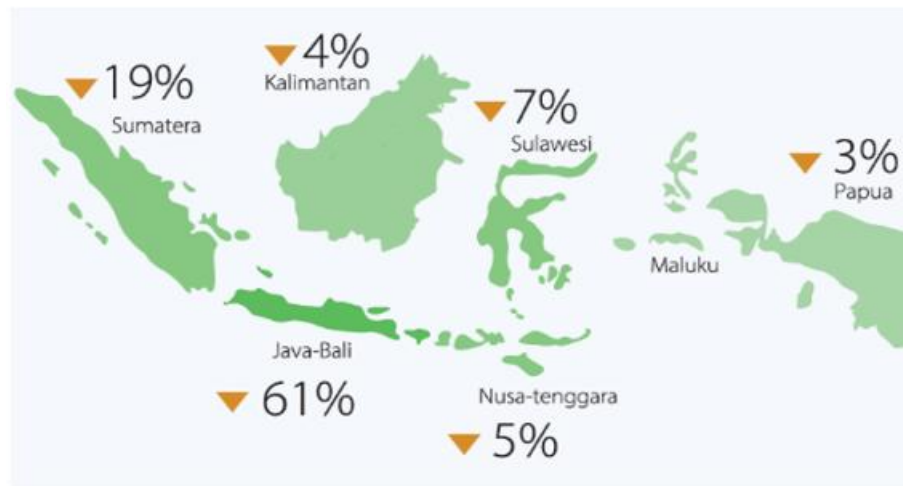
**Abstract.** Extreme poverty in the Garut Regency is still a crucial problem that requires comprehensive handling. One of the strategic efforts carried out to overcome this problem is the Integrated Useful Home Yard Program (Harum Madu) initiated by the Garut Regency Agriculture Office. The Harum Madu program is part of community empowerment through optimizing the use of yard land. The purpose of the research is to analyze the community's ability to implement the Harum Madu program. This study uses a descriptive qualitative method with a case study approach. Data collection techniques include interviews, observations, literature and document analyses, and questionnaires. This study uses the Capability Theory (Sen, 1999: 87) to examine the community empowerment process carried out through 6 dimensions. The results of the study show that the Harum Madu program in Mekargalih Village has been running well, based on the analysis of structural deprivation factors, deprivation of social capabilities, psychological deprivation, and deprivation of political capabilities, which are supporting factors for the sustainability of the program. However, deprivation of economic capabilities and deprivation of technology are still challenges. Therefore, the research recommendations direct the need for synergy in collaborative governance that is more equitable and effective.

**Keywords:** Extreme Poverty, Honey fragrance, Community Empowerment, Garut Regency

## 1 Introduction

The World Bank's *international development lender* stated that in 2020 more than 71 million people lived in extreme poverty. The standard is measured based on the aspect of meeting needs below USD 2.15 per person per day (*Bank Dunia: Kemiskinan Ekstrem Akan Tetap Ada*, 2022). In 2023, it is estimated that there will still be around 7% or around 574 people who will still live their lives in extreme poverty conditions (Virgianita et al., 2023). Poverty alleviation is the main focus of every country in the world. The seriousness of mitigation is contained in the first target of *Sustainable Development Goals (SDG's)* are to end poverty in all its forms everywhere (Bestari, 2022).

Poverty is a condition of a person's inability to achieve basic needs such as access to food, clean water and proper sanitation, health care, shelter to live a life, access to education, and social service information (*Tanya Jawab P3KE*, n.d.). 'Poverty' is understood as the loss of a person's ability to live a good life. While 'development' or development is understood as Expansion of capabilities (Sen, 1993).



**Fig. 1.** Extreme Population by Region  
*Source: The World Bank*

Figure 1 shows the distribution of the poor in Indonesia by region where as many as 61% of the poor live in Java-Bali. The distribution data comes from the Coordinating Ministry for Human Development and Culture of the Republic of Indonesia (*Tanya Jawab P3KE*, n.d.) which shows the percentage of poor population development in Indonesia in 2023.



**Fig. 2.** Number of Poor People in Indonesia 2015-2023

Figure 2 shows the number of poor people in Indonesia. From 2015 to 2019, it continued to decline. However, from 2019 to 2020 there was an increase caused by the covid-19 pandemic. 2020 to 2023 has decreased every year. (Presiden Republik Indonesia, 2022) on the acceleration

of the elimination of extreme poverty mandates ministers and heads of agencies to accelerate the elimination of extreme poverty. The steps taken must be integrated involving the government sector and related parties.

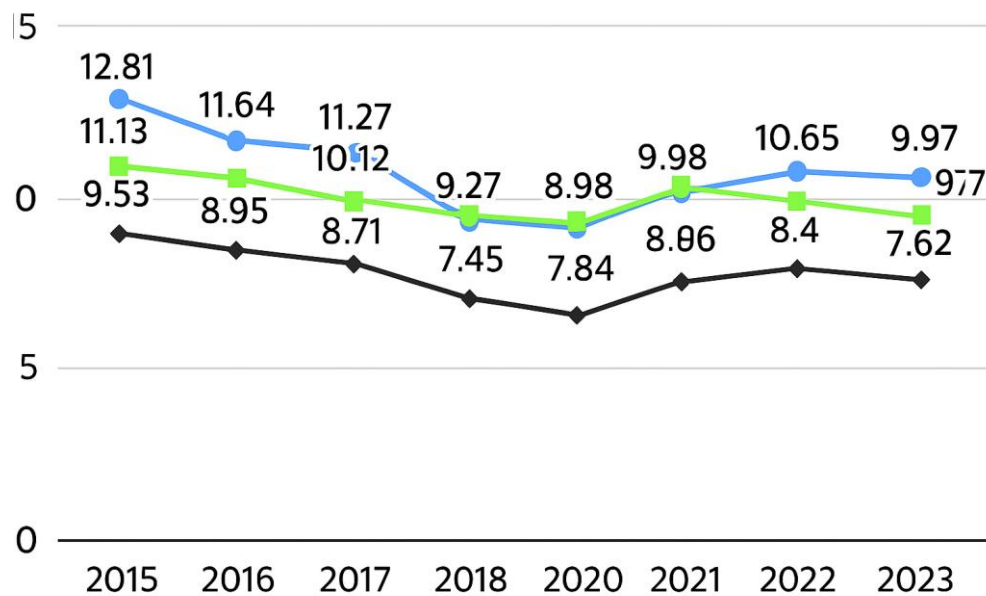


Fig. 3. Number of Poor People in Garut 2015-2023

Garut Regency is still facing extreme poverty in West Java, referring to 2023 data. The *data on the joint distribution of* the poor population of P3KE and the Coordinating Ministry for Human Development shows the development of the percentage of poor people in Garut Regency as seen in the following figure.

Poverty conditions show fluctuating numbers from 2015-2023. Data from 2015 to 2019 shows a tendency to reduce the poverty rate. Then there was an increase from 2019 to 2021, by 1% caused by *covid-19*. Although the percentage is not large enough, the influence is quite significant. The number of poor people decreased by 0.65% in 2023 compared to the previous year. The development of the percentage of poor people in Garut Regency when compared to the conditions at the national level, the difference is not too far. However, when compared to the average number of poor people in West Java, the condition is quite concerning. This has a real impact on people's lives.

Garut Regency is the 3rd largest area in West Java Province. The total population is 2,683,665 people. The composition of the population is 52% dominated by generation Y and generation X with an age range of 25-56 years. Garut Regency has 42 sub-districts, consisting of 421 villages and 21 sub-districts. The livelihood of the population focuses on the agricultural sector as much as 36.32%.

The 2023 Garut Regency Regional Apparatus Work Plan (RKPD) under the leadership of Rudy Gunawan has a focus on several programs. Poverty is one of the priority programs related to other programs, such as reducing maternal and infant mortality rates and stunting rates.

Poverty conditions that have lasted for a long time tend to be difficult to break. Children from extreme poor families are often trapped in a circle of underdevelopment and lack of opportunities to realize a bright future.

Realizing this worrying condition, the Garut Regency government issued a Garut Regent Circular Letter Number PT.08.01/5304 of 2023. The circular refers to the operationalization of the Regulation of the Minister of Villages, Development of Disadvantaged Regions and Transmigration of the Republic of Indonesia Number (Regulation of the Minister of Villages, Development of Disadvantaged Regions and Transmigration of the Republic of Indonesia Number 82 of 2022 Concerning Guidelines for Food Security in Villages., 2022). Garut Regency initiated the implementation of food security as a form of effort to protect economic recovery due to *Covid-19*, regional inflation, and agricultural sector management. Sustainable food sources are very important for the fulfillment of family nutrition.

In the framework of the regulation, the Garut Regent requires village heads or sub-districts to allocate village budgets for regional economic recovery protection programs. One of them is in the form of the Integrated Useful Home Yard (Harum Madu) program. The seriousness of residents in carrying out Honey Harum is evidenced by the many yards of houses that are used to grow various kinds of agricultural products, including lettuce, chili, tomatoes, and various other leafy vegetables.

The Harum Madu program is one of the strategic efforts to alleviate extreme poverty in the Garut Regency area which focuses on community empowerment. These efforts are carried out by using the yard of the house as a source of food security in an effort to improve the family economy. By optimizing the potential of available land, the extreme poor in Garut Regency are encouraged to plant various food crops, such as vegetables, fruits, and medicinal plants. Based on interviews with agricultural extension workers, this program equips the community with knowledge and skills in processing crops, so that they can increase added value and open up new business opportunities

The success of the initiation of the program was appreciated by the Minister of Finance Sri Mulyani and the Minister of Home Affairs Tito Karnavian to the Regent of Garut Rudy Gunawan at the end of July 2023 (Rilis Humas Pemdakab Garut, 2023) for successfully suppressing inflation in the Garut Regency area. The provision of stimulus is an appreciation for persistent efforts to suppress inflation in the regions. Garut Regency received an award through financial incentives worth Rp 10,634,802,000, - which were given directly.

Since it was inaugurated in 2023, the Honey Harum Program has actually been said to be quite successful. This program has been 90% implemented by 382 out of a total of 421 villages spread across Garut Regency. However, its sustainability is still not maintained. One of them is the lack of attention to efforts to build community capabilities. Community capabilities are important in the implementation of the program. The village began to develop as a local economic center. The Harum Madu program is one of the solutions to meet food needs in several areas affected by drought in Garut Regency.

One of the areas that implements the Harum Madu program in a sustainable manner is RW09, Mekargalih Village, Tarogong Kidul District. Mekargalih Village has a Farmer Women Group that is still active. At the time of the Honey Fragrant competition, Mekargalih Village received an award as the winner of the sub-district level competition or occupied the 25th position out of 42 villages.

**Table 1.** List of Winners of the Harum Madu Competition at the Sub-District Level

No	Group Name	Village	District	Champion	Explanation
----	------------	---------	----------	----------	-------------

1	PKK Sabilulungan	Pamaliayan	Cisewu	District level	Achievement Money
5	KWT Al Kautsar	Jagabaya	Makinamuki	District level	Achievement Money
10	KWT Ganitri	Karyasari	Cibolang	District level	Achievement Money
15	KWT Sabeah Diguaya Agro	Mekarsari	Cikajang	District level	Achievement Money
20	PKK Desa Mekarjaya	Selaawi	Cisurupan	District level	Achievement Money
30	KWT Mawar	Linggamukti	Tarogong Kidul	District level	Achievement Money
35	KWT Barokah	Cikuray	Lewoeng	District level	Achievement Money
40	KWT Mawar Maju Selawangi	Cikarang	Malangbong	District level	Achievement Money
41	KWT Senyum	Dungdun	Limbangan	District level	Achievement Money
42	KWT Selawi	Selawi	Selawi	District level	Achievement Money

The Honey Fragrant Competition was held on Agricultural Pride Day. This activity is a form of effort to encourage the implementation of the Harum Madu program. Mekargalih Village has good potential in the agricultural sector, but unfortunately only a small number of farmer groups are available. There are around 350 residents who are members of 7 farmer groups. Shifting farming habits from the garden to the house, has become something new for the people in Garut Regency, especially in Mekargalih Village. The capabilities of the people of Garut Regency in farming are undoubted. However, the capabilities of the community in terms of structural, political, economic, social, technological, and psychological aspects to support and succeed the success of the Harum Madu program need to be further studied.

This research seeks to explore the capabilities of the community in various aspects of capabilities so that they can support the Harum Madu program of the Mekargalih Village community. Community capability is an important step in designing and implementing a successful program. Capability as a form of resource optimization and program sustainability. This research is theoretically expected to enrich the treasure trove of knowledge about the importance of exploring community capabilities in supporting the success of a program. Policies launched in the form of a program require donations from the social sector. Meanwhile, practically this research is expected to be referred by other villages to build community capabilities so that the program launched by the government can be successful. In addition, for Garut Regency, not only from the purpose of the program, but to be able to see the capabilities of a program.

#### Research Questions

- What is the capability of the people of Mekargalih Village in supporting the Harum Madu program?
- How are efforts to improve community capabilities to be sustainable?

### Research Objectives

- a. Analyzing the capabilities of the people of Mekargalaih Village in the implementation of the Harum Madu program
- b. Prepare recommendations for efforts to improve community capabilities in the Harum Madu program in the Garut Regency area.

Understanding how capability can be a key factor in the success of the Harum Madu program in Mekargalih Village to overcome extreme poverty.

## 2 Literature Study

Administration Public is a field of study that exploring the implementation of government policies and organizational management, includes planning, organizing, directing, and supervising government activities to achieve public goals .According to Woodrow Wilson (1887) in (Thoha, 2017), public administration is a discipline that examines how to effectively implement and manage public policies. Wilson also emphasized that public administration must be separated from politics and emphasize more on efficiency and effectiveness in policy implementation. Public administration is the study of how public organizations are organized and managed.

According to him, public administration includes not only the technical and managerial aspects of government operations, but also the political aspects and the underlying values. (Waldo, 1969) argues that public administration must be understood in the context of broader state administration, because state administration involves the formulation of policies and the implementation of government at the national level. These two fields are interrelated to achieve national development goals.

Development is a process of change that is planned and directed to improve the quality of life of the community. Various programs were launched to achieve this development goal. In state administration, development includes systematic efforts to improve the social, economic, and environmental conditions of the community (Nurkholidah & Pratiwi, 2020). Various initiatives and programs are designed to address issues such as poverty, inequality, and injustice. Therefore, development programs must be carefully planned and implemented to achieve the expected results.

Various programs were launched to achieve this development goal. In its implementation, it is important to understand that development is not only about improving infrastructure or the economy, but also improving social welfare and the quality of life of the community.

The success of the development program does not only depend on good program design, but also on the capabilities of the communities targeted by the program. Capability refers to the ability of individuals or groups to achieve welfare (Nurkholidah & Pratiwi, 2020). These capabilities include access to education, health care, decent work, and participation in social and political life. Effective development programs must consider community capabilities to have a significant and sustainable impact.

However, not all programs are effective. The failure of the program can be caused by various factors, one of which is the lack of attention to the capabilities of the community Lack of attention to the capabilities of the community can hinder the effectiveness of development programs. For example, infrastructure development programs may not have a maximum impact if the community does not have the ability to utilize them optimally. Therefore, it is important to strengthen community capabilities as part of the development strategy. Therefore, an effective

development program must consider the capabilities of the community to have a significant and sustainable impact.

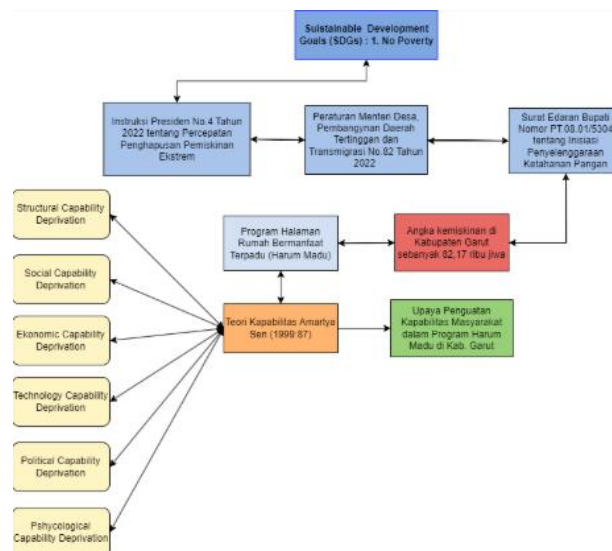
There are many theoretical concepts that can be applied to evaluate how effective a development program is. One of the important concepts is the capability theory developed by Amartya Sen in 1993. Sen is an economist and philosopher of Indian origin. In his theory, Sen states that capability refers to the ability of individuals to carry out various activities that are considered valuable. According to him, development should focus more on improving community capabilities rather than just increasing income or consumption. Amartya Sen identified six dimensions of capabilities that are important to analyze in the context of development:

- a. **Structural Capability Deprivation**  
This deprivation occurs when existing social structures and institutions do not support or even hinder individuals from reaching their full potential. An example is discrimination based on gender, race, or caste. Societies that experience structural deprivation often do not have equitable access to resources and opportunities, hindering their social development and mobility.
- b. **Social Capability Deprivation**  
Occurs when individuals or groups experience social barriers or stigmas that prevent them from fully participating in social life. For example, discrimination against minority groups or people with disabilities. This can lead to social isolation, reduce community support, and limit opportunities for collaboration and beneficial interactions.
- c. **Economic Capability Deprivation**  
This economic capability deprivation occurs when individuals do not have adequate access to economic resources such as decent jobs, adequate income, or capital for business. The impact will lead to poverty, the inability to meet basic needs such as food, housing, and health services, as well as limited access to education and training.
- d. **Technological Capability Deprivation**  
This deprivation refers to the lack of access or ability to take advantage of technology that can improve productivity and quality of life. Examples of this deprivation include a lack of access to the internet or technological equipment necessary for work or education. This can have the effect of hindering economic and social development, reducing work efficiency, and hindering access to better information and opportunities.
- e. **Political Capability**  
Political capabilities include the ability of individuals to participate in political processes, make decisions that affect their lives, and demand their rights. These include the right to vote, the right to freedom of speech, and the right to participate in civil society organizations. Lack of political capability can lead to injustice, neglect of community needs, and corruption in government.
- f. **Psychological Deprivation**  
Psychological deprivation involves psychological aspects such as feelings of helplessness, inferiority, or hopelessness. This factor is often overlooked but is crucial for the well-being of individuals. Psychological deprivation can reduce motivation, hinder personal development, and lead to serious mental health problems such as depression and anxiety.

Several studies that examine the importance of community capabilities in the context of development programs. (Sutopo & Shabrina, 2022) in its research revealed that the Ngroto Village government has successfully implemented a development program that pays attention

to community capabilities through the implementation of training to improve community skills and provide access to economic facilities. This is in line with Amartya Sen's theory which highlights the importance of improving community capabilities to reduce poverty. The training and economic access program in Ngroto Village is an application of Amartya Sen's concept regarding the expansion of instrumental freedom, such as economic opportunities and increasing human resources to improve community welfare. In addition, (Adon et al., 2023) also states that the capabilities of successful communities are able to face problems with strong resilience and actively participate in development mechanisms, uphold the values of togetherness and independence, and are able to supervise development programs directly.

These studies show that capability-based approaches such as those proposed by Amartya Sen not only improve economic well-being, but also strengthen community participation and oversight in the development process. In the context of Mekargalih Village, the Integrated Useful Yard (Harum Madu) program aims to comprehensively look at the community's capabilities through the use of yard for productive activities. The program integrates the various dimensions of capabilities put forward by Amartya Sen, including health, education, and economic freedom. Therefore, it is important to continue to remind that the success of this program is highly dependent on the development of community capabilities in Mekargalih Village.



**Fig. 4.** Community Development

### 3 Method

#### 3.1 Research Methods

This study uses a qualitative descriptive method with a case study approach to analyze community capabilities in the Integrated Useful House Yard program in Mekargalih Village, Garut Regency. The Capability Theory (Sen, 1999) is used as a theoretical basis to understand the abilities and opportunities possessed by the community in using their home pages productively. This method was chosen because it allows researchers to delve deeply into



individual experiences and perceptions related to the program, to uncover complex and contextual aspects.

### ***3.1.1 Scope of Research***

The scope of this research is the RW 09 area, Mekargalih Village, Tarogong Kidul District. In addition, the scope of the research includes the successful network of Harum Madu program capabilities including the people of Mekargalih Village, the Regional Government, the Social Service, the Agriculture Service, the Food Security Service, the Regional Development Planning Agency (Bappeda), the Head of Mekargalih Village, the Garut Regency Agricultural Extension Officer, the Mekargalih Village Women Farmer Group, and the PKK (Family Welfare Empowerment) of Mekargalih Village.

### ***3.1.2 Main Materials and Tools***

The research instrument is that the researcher himself consists of three researchers. The tools used, namely cameras, recording tools, and field notes. The main materials used in this study are observation guidelines, interview guidelines, and various related documents in the arrangement and management of the Integrated Useful House Yard Program in Mekargalih Village, Garut Regency.

### ***3.1.3 Data Collection Techniques***

The data sources used are primary and secondary data. Primary data was obtained through in-depth interviews with various related parties, namely informants from the Regional Government, Social Service, Agriculture Office, Food Security Service, Mekargalih Village Head, Village Women Farmer Group Mekargalih, and Mothers PKK

(Family Welfare Empowerment) Mekargalih Village. Meanwhile, secondary data is collected through literature studies, documentation studies, journals, and relevant government websites.

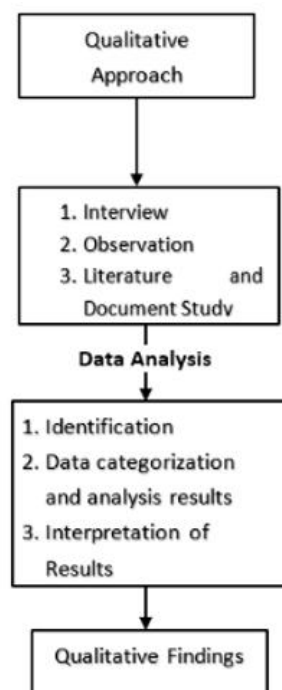
**Table 2.** Interview Time and Data Collection Techniques

Source	Interview Time
Local Government of Garut Regency	Sunday, May 26, 2024 (09.00 – 11.00 AM)
Mekarjaya Village Women Farmers Group	Sunday, May 26, 2024 (14.00 – 16.00 PM)
PKK (Family Welfare Empowerment) Mekarjaya	Sunday, May 26, 2024 (14.00 – 16.00 PM)
Agricultural Extension Counselor of Garut Regency	Monday, May 27, 2024 (13.00 – 14.30 PM)
Mekarjaya Village Head	Monday, May 27, 2024 (15.00 – 17.00 PM)

Garut District Agriculture Office	Thursday, May 30, 2024 (13.30 – 15.30 PM)
Food Security Agency of Garut Regency	Thursday, May 30, 2024 (16.00 – 18.00 PM)
Social Service of Garut Regency	Friday, May 31, 2024 (09.30 – 11.00 AM)
Regional Development Planning Agency (Bappeda) of Garut Regency	Friday, May 31, 2024 (13.00 – 14.00 PM)

### 3.1.4 Data Analysis Techniques

The data analysis technique in this study uses descriptive qualitative methods to understand community capabilities in the Integrated Useful Home Page program.



**Fig. 5.** Descriptive Qualitative

### 3.1.5 Research Locus

Research locus in Mekargalih Village, Tarogong Kidul District, Garut Regency. This research also includes the governance network of the Harum Madu program in Food, Bappeda, agricultural extension workers, Mekargalih village heads, Mekargalih farmer women groups,

and Mekargalih PKK women. The purpose of this interview is to get in-depth information about the views, experiences, and roles of each party in the Harum Madu program.

The observation was carried out in May 2024 in Mekargalih Village, with the aim of seeing firsthand how active, involved, and the condition of the community in the Harum Madu program. Literature studies are used to reinforce findings with existing theories. The study of the documents studied includes Presidential Decree Number 95 of 2018, reports on the activities of the Harum Madu program, technical instructions for the implementation of Harum Madu, reports on sustainable food agricultural land management activities, and priority indicators for the performance achievements of the person in charge of the 2024 Garut regent.

Once the data is collected, the next step is to identify and categorize the data based on relevant themes. This process involves reviewing interview transcripts, observation notes, and collected literature documents. The data is then organized into categories for easy analysis. The results of this analysis are interpreted to find patterns and meanings behind the data. The interpretation of the results is carried out to ensure suitability with the context of the research and to answer the research questions. This process produces qualitative findings that provide an in-depth picture of the community's capabilities in the program.

## 4 Results and Discussion

The agricultural sector has a strategic role. The food provider of the Indonesian people makes a real contribution to the provision of foodstuffs, industrial raw materials, bioenergy, and labor absorption. This will have an impact on reducing poverty levels and maintaining environmental conservation. The Integrated Useful House Yard Program (Harum Madu) initiated by the Garut Regency government aims to strengthen farming traditions and improve community welfare. This program focuses on the use of yard land as a source of food security while opening economic opportunities through increased production and added value of agricultural products. Mekargalih Village is one of the pilot villages in this program. In the village, farmer women groups who are still active play a major role in the implementation of this program. However, many villages have not made optimal use of this program, showing challenges in its implementation. The capability of implementing the Harum Madu Mekargalih Village program is seen from the 6 dimensions of Amartya Sen's capability, 1999.

### 4.1 Structural Capability Deprivation

**Table 3.** Task Delineation of Harum Madu Program Stakeholders

No	Stakeholders	Task Delineation
1	Agriculture Office	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Provide training assistance to beneficiary groups related to the technical implementation of activities and management assistance</li> <li>• Field officers (Extension Officers and POPT Officers) jointly accompany the beneficiary groups during activities</li> <li>• Coaching, mentoring</li> <li>• Conduct joint monitoring and evaluation</li> </ul>

2	Food Security Office	• Coaching, mentoring• Conduct joint monitoring and evaluation
3	Fisheries and Livestock Service Office	• Jointly conduct monitoring and evaluation
4	Community and Village Empowerment Government	• Strengthening support for the use of village funds for food security programs
5	District	• Supervision of the facilitation of food security program activities implementation • Monitoring and evaluation
6	Village	• Facilitation of food security program financing • Managing assistance and monitoring joint BUMDES • Providing coaching and seminars • Strengthening access to the government at the sub-district level
7	Office of Cooperatives and SMEs	• Coaching, marketing assistance • Jointly conduct monitoring and evaluation
8	T.A. Village	• Activity implementation assistance
9	Millennial Farmers	• Activity implementation assistance
10	Other SKPD	• Activity implementation assistance

Table 3. Showing *the structural deprivation* of the management of the Harum Madu program in Mekargalih Village. Social and institutional structures support the success of the program. The surrounding community can actualize their potential to the fullest. The Regent of Garut has directed that village budget funds be allocated for food security. The village head carried out the directive. Based on an interview with the village head, as the most important actor in the village environment, he provides special funds for the management of food security programs. Support from farmer women groups and PKK women who provide access to seeds, fertilizers, and agricultural tools strengthens the community to be able to maximize the potential of their yards.

As a result of the interview, the head of Mekargalih Village explained that in addition to food security, the village's priority programs also include health, education, and other assistance. Mekargalih Village, with its location close to the city, has its own uniqueness. Although the number of farmer groups in this village is less than in other areas, the implementation of the program carried out by stakeholders deserves praise.



**Fig. 6.** Collaborative Governance

Efforts to improve food security in Mekargalih Village are a significant step, although there are various views among the community regarding the Harum Madu program. Some are supportive, while others are not. However, based on the results of the researcher's observations, the Harum Madu program was successfully implemented in accordance with the instructions given. Solid cooperation between the stakeholders involved is also a driving factor for this success.

## **4.2 Social Capability Deprivation**

The Harum Madu program has a significant impact on the social capabilities of the community. Although in this case, the implementation of the Harum Madu program in Mekargalih Village has not shown a significant impact on poverty control. However, based on the observation results, the use of the yard as a food source can be the right solution. By utilizing the yard as a source of food, the people of Mekargalih can grow various types of vegetables and fruits that improve the nutritional quality of their family.

This health improvement also expands their capabilities to participate more actively in social and economic life. *Social capability* of the Harum Madu program in the village Mekargalih can improve their health and nutrition. Mrs. Yuni, as an Agricultural Extension Officer, identified one of the main challenges in her task is to increase public awareness about agriculture. Few residents of Mekargalih Village are reluctant to plant vegetables and fruits in their yards, because of the long-time plant growth and easy access to the nearest vegetable and fruit sellers. This challenge is clearly a major obstacle in the implementation of the Harum Madu program.



**Fig. 7.** The Mekargalih Village Community Received Results from the Harum Madu Program

An additional challenge faced is that some residents of Mekargalih Village do not understand the process of growing vegetables and fruits well. Even so, this program must be continued. The need for in-depth education and the provision of small *rewards* to provide additional incentives and benefits for villagers. This is expected to increase their interest and skills in farming.

### 4.3 Economic Capability Deprivation

One of the main benefits expected from the implementation of this program is the improvement of the economic capabilities of the community. The results of a well-managed yard can be sold for additional income that can help meet basic needs such as food security and daily necessities. This additional income can also be used for further investment in agriculture or other small businesses, which in turn can improve long-term well-being. This program helps communities reduce their dependence on external assistance and increase economic independence.

However, based on the results of interviews and observations, Mekargalih Village has not yet marketed the products of Harum Madu products. In fact, if marketing is carried out, it can increase the income of the village community. Some of the program participants, namely movers the PKK, the Farmer Women's Group, and the posyandu have planned this. However, until now it has not been implemented.



**Fig. 8.** The Results of the Fragnant Honey Program in Mekargalih Village

Based on the results of the interview with the head of Mekargalih Village, the main factor is the lack of marketing of this Harum Honey product, because there has been no further socialization to residents to be able to participate in the marketing of Harum Honey products. In addition, the lack of public awareness is also one of the contributing factors.

#### **4.4 Technological Capability Deprivation**

Harum Madu in Mekargalih Village has not fully provided access to modern agricultural equipment. The equipment used is such as hoes, automatic watering tools, and crop processing equipment, which allows the community to increase yard productivity, without expending more effort and producing better results. Based on the results of interviews with the chairman of the PKK and agricultural extension workers, the provision of Mekargalih Village seed access has been provided. Each house gets free seeds. This is one of the important aspects to ensure that plants are more resistant to pests and diseases, which in turn increases food stability and security.

This was strengthened by the agricultural extension team who said that Mekargalih village has not yet utilized simple agricultural tools. The equipment used in managing Honey Fragrance is private property. However, these limitations are not used as an obstacle in the implementation of the program. Thanks to the movement of the PKK and farmer women groups and some of the communities involved, it is the key to the success of the program.

Knowledge of farming techniques, the use and provision of modern equipment is needed. This technology not only increases agricultural yields but also reduces workload, allowing people to allocate their time and energy to other productive activities

Based on the results of observations, some people still have limitations in developing the concept of using their yard land. Knowledge and training regarding the preparation of planting media and optimization of yard land with agricultural crops are still lacking. In addition, the factor of prolonged drought, lack of water causes the plant to be abandoned. This affects the public to prioritize basic commodities.

#### **4.5 Political Capability**

The success of the Harum Madu program in Mekargalih Village was supported by the Village Head, PKK women, and farmer women groups. In the context of the Harum Madu program, political capabilities include the ability of people to be involved in the decision-making process that affects them. Active participation in the planning and implementation of programs gives the community a voice in determining priorities and strategies that suit their needs.

Deep process Retrieval Decision, cultivation of vegetables and fruitsThe main consideration is the availability and price of the material in the month in question. Especially if it is difficult to find or predicted to experience a price increase. The discussion on this decision involved various stakeholders, including village heads, PKK women, farmer women groups, and the people of Mekargalih Village. In addition, another decision taken is the maintenance of plants placed in special locations, known as seed houses. Therefore, the main priority in picking seeds is from seed houses managed by farmer women groups. Monitoring of the seed house is

carried out by extension workers. This increases a sense of ownership and responsibility towards the program, which in turn can strengthen the long-term sustainability of the program.

#### 4.6 Psychological Deprivation

The public can reduce concerns about food price fluctuations. By having a productive yard, the community has a stable and affordable source of food. This certainty reduces the stress and anxiety associated with food price instability in the market. In addition, success in farming and seeing real results from their efforts will increase people's confidence and independence. This reinforces a positive mentality that favors further involvement in economic and social activities.

The collaboration between groups of farmer women, housewives, and the surrounding community who have a desire to use the yard shows that the people of Mekargalih Village already have a mindset that has been formed from the beginning. They are used to using the yard of their house so that when there is a Harum Madu program, the enthusiasm to participate increases. Awareness of the importance of using yard land for food needs has been embedded in the community.



**Fig. 9.** Participation of the Mekargalih Village Community

Thanks to the cooperation and high enthusiasm in running the Harum Madu program, Mekargalih Village can gradually meet the food needs of their respective families independently.

Basically, the implementation of the program in Mekargalih Village has not been evaluated comprehensively because its implementation is still relatively early. However, based on the results of observations from the implementation of the Harum honey program that is implemented, it is necessary to improve even better, both in terms of community resources and extension workers, as well as resources and support from several *stakeholders*.

The agricultural extension officer said that the extension worker for the Harum Honey program should be 1 extension worker 1 village. However, in reality, currently 1 extension worker holds 2 to 3 villages. This will hinder the implementation of monitoring and evaluation of the Harum Madu program.

Based on the study of the final report document on the monitoring and evaluation of the LP2B Management Sub-activity, in addition to the constraints of the need for production facilities to fulfil the utilization of existing yards. The spirit, knowledge and skills of the community need to be further improved. Mrs. Yuni, who plays the role of an extension worker in Garut Regency, provided information that the challenge faced during the implementation of



the Harum Madu program was habituation. Housewives who are not used to planting, are one of the obstacles to the success of the program.

## 5 Conclusion

The Integrated Useful Home Yard Program in Garut Regency aims to strengthen the tradition of farming from land to yard. This program has potential that is sorted based on the Capability dimension (Mon, 1999). The main potential seen in Mekargalih Village is in terms of dimensional ranking. one, *Structural Capability Deprivation*; two, *Political Capability*; three *Social Capability Deprivation*; and four *Psychological Deprivation*. Stakeholders or stakeholders, the surrounding community play an important role in the success of the Mekargalih Village Honey Harum program. Collaboration between each other makes the Mekargalih Village program continue. Although in the challenge, the dimensions of *Technological Capability Deprivation*, *Economic Capability Deprivation* are still not optimal. This did not reduce the enthusiasm of the people of Mekargalih Village and *stakeholders* involved in implementing the program.

The implementation of the Integrated Useful Community Home Yard Program (Harum Madu) in Mekargalih Village can be improved through the implementation of various approaches that focus on improving various important elements. **First**, intensive counseling and socialization need to be held to increase public awareness and understanding of the benefits of this program. With a better understanding, it is hoped that the interest and participation of the community in the activities Fragrant Honey will increase.

Providing incentives or awards to individuals or groups who play an active role in the program can increase the community's motivation to participate more actively. **Second**, the selection of quality seeds and the manufacture of environmentally friendly fertilizers from organic waste can affect the success of the program. In addition, it can reduce organic waste produced from households. Strategic partnerships with local fertilizer companies or producers and seed management that prioritizes quality and sustainability must be established to ensure an environmentally friendly supply of fertilizers and seeds. **Third**, strict supervision in the Harum Madu program is very important in the sustainability of the program. Effective use of home yards can increase crop productivity. Therefore, good crops can be marketed so that the community can get income. **Fourth**, optimizing the function of BUMDES in sales as product marketing so that it can become a characteristic of Mekargalih Village. In addition, establish partnerships with the private sector or local organizations in product marketing. This can provide the necessary financial and technical support to optimize the implementation of the program. This support is expected to facilitate and extend the sustainability of the program. **Fifth**, increasing coordination between *relevant stakeholders* for the provision of modern equipment to support the implementation of the Harum Madu program.

Periodic evaluations and intensive monitoring need to be carried out to identify and overcome problems quickly and appropriately.

With the right strategy in its implementation and good capabilities, it is hoped that the Harum Madu Program can achieve a higher level of success and provide significant benefits to the people of Garut Regency. A program cannot be viewed based on its purpose alone. However, for the sustainability of the program, we need to look at the aspects of community capabilities in the implementation of the program. Therefore, it is hoped that it will be able to overcome extreme poverty in Garut Regency by implementing a holistic and integrated approach.

## References

- [1] Adon, M. J., Jeraman, G. T., & Andrianto, Y. (2023). Kontribusi Teori Kemiskinan Sebagai Deprivasi Kapabilitas Dari Amartya Sen Dalam Upaya Pemberdayaan Masyarakat Miskin. *Masyarakat Madani: Jurnal Kajian Islam Dan Pengembangan Masyarakat*, 8(1), 1. <https://doi.org/10.24014/jmm.v8i1.22295>
- [2] Bank Dunia: Kemiskinan Ekstrem akan Tetap Ada. (2022). Deutsche Welle. <https://www.dw.com/id/bank-dunia-kemiskinan-ekstrem-akan-tetap-ada/a-63351111>
- [3] Bestari, A. A. (2022). *Indonesia dan Kemiskinan Ekstrem*. Kompas.Com. <https://www.kompas.id/baca/opini/2022/03/21/indonesia-dan-kemiskinan-ekstrem>
- [4] Nurkholidah, A. F., & Pratiwi, P. H. (2020). Dampak Sosial Ekonomi Pembangunan Bandara Internasional Yogyakarta bagi Masyarakat Purworejo. *DIMENSIA: Jurnal Kajian Sosiologi*, 9(1), 46–58. <https://doi.org/10.21831/dimensia.v9i1.38930>
- [5] Presiden Republik Indonesia. (2022). *PRESIDEN REPUBLIK INDONESIA INSTRUKSI PRESIDEN REPUBLIK INDONESIA NOMOR 4 TAHUN 2022 TENTANG PERCEPATAN PENGHAPUSAN KEMISKINAN EKSTREM PRESIDEN REPUBLIK INDONESIA*. <https://peraturan.bpk.go.id/Details/211477/inpres-no-4-tahun-2022>
- [6] Regulation of the Minister of Villages, Development of Disadvantaged Regions and Transmigration of the Republic of Indonesia Number 82 of 2022 Concerning Guidelines for Food Security in Villages. (2022).
- [7] Rilis Humas Pemdakab Garut. (2023). *Pemdakab Garut Launching Program Harum Madu*. PORTAL JABARPROVGID.
- [8] Sen, A. (1993). *Capability and well-being*.
- [9] Sen, A. (1999). *Development as Freedom*. <https://books.google.co.id/books?id=NQs75PEa618C&printsec=copyright&hl=id#v=onepage&q&f=false>
- [10] *Tanya Jawab P3KE*. (n.d.). <https://p3ke.kemenkopm.go.id/tanyajawab/>
- [11] Thoha, M. (2017). *Ilmu Administrasi Kontemporer*.
- [12] Virgianita, A., Nurwijoyo, A., Virajati, K., Agswenko, F. D. P. A., & Aqilahanif, S. Z. (2023). *PERJALANAN SATU DEKADE KSS INDONESIA*. [www.uipublishing.ui.ac.id](http://www.uipublishing.ui.ac.id)
- [13] Waldo, D. (1969). Public Administration and Change: Terra Paene Incognita. *Journal of Comparative Administration*, 1(1), 94–113.