

INTISARI

Penelitian ini berjudul Penerapan Konsep *Ecovillage* Dalam Penataan Lanskap Di Desa Malasari Kecamatan Cimaung Kabupaten Bandung. Penelitian bertujuan untuk mengidentifikasi kondisi dan menata lanskap berbasis *ecovillage* di Desa Malasari.

Penelitian dilakukan di Desa Malasari menggunakan metode survey yang disertai dengan wawancara terhadap responden, pengisian kuisioner terhadap responden dan pengumpulan data sekunder. Responden dipilih yang mempunyai peran dalam *ecovillage* sehingga dapat mewakili keseluruhan sampel yang terdiri dari petani, pedagang, peternak, buruh dan PNS. Pemilihan responden dilakukan dengan menggunakan metode *purposive sampling* oleh peneliti. Analisis data dilakukan dengan menggunakan metode deskriptif dan spasial.

Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa di Desa Malasari memiliki potensi sebagai desa berbasis *ecovillage* dengan tingginya minat masyarakat dalam menyambut kegiatan pertanian terpadu sehingga upaya pemanfaatan limbah bisa lebih dioptimalisasi dan tidak terjadi pembuangan limbah yang tidak bermanfaat. Penerapan konsep *ecovillage* di Desa Malasari didukung oleh keberandaan potensi sumber daya alam yang lengkap seperti terdapat induk sungai, anak sungai, area pesawahan, hutan, bukit, dan permukiman yang saling berkaitan satu dengan yang lain. Konsep *ecovillage* yang dikembangkan meliputi pemerataan penerapan sistem pertanian terpadu di Desa Malasari, mengembangkan pertanian lahan sempit (pekarangan) dan penerapan lingkungan bebas sampah.

Kata kunci : pertanian terpadu, pertanian lahan sempit, pemanfaatan limbah

ABSTRACT

A study entitled The Application of the Ecovillage Concept in Landscape Arrangement in Malasari Village, Cimaung District, Bandung Regency. The study aimed to identify the conditions and organize ecovillage-based landscapes in Malasari Village.

The study was conducted in Malasari Village using a survey method accompanied by interviews with respondents, filling out questionnaires against respondents and collecting secondary data. Respondents were chosen to have a role in the ecovillage so that they could represent the entire sample consisting of farmers, traders, farmers, laborers and civil servants. The selection of respondents was conducted using a purposive sampling method by researchers. Data analysis was carried out using descriptive and spatial methods.

The results showed that Malasari Village has the potential as an ecovillage-based village with high public interest in welcoming integrated agricultural activities so that efforts to utilize waste can be optimized and there is no waste disposal that is not useful. The application of the ecovillage concept in Malasari village is supported by the complete potential of natural resources such as the presence of rivers, creeks, rice fields, forests, hills and settlements that are interrelated with each other. The ecovillage concept that was developed included equitable application of integrated farming systems in Malasari Village, developing narrow land farming (yards) and the application of a waste-free environment.

Keywords: integrated farming, limited land agriculture, waste utilization