

The Model of Ecovillage Value Investment as Independence Village and Cultural Environment at Cimaung, Bandung-Indonesia

Mupid Hidayat, Maulia D. Kembara, Dina S. Logayah, and Firman Ghozali
Universitas Pendidikan Indonesia, Bandung, Indonesia
hidayatmupid@gmail.com

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Abstract: The research models of ecovillage value investment in communities of Cimaung district there is in Bandung-Indonesia, aims to identify the ecovillage values of Cimaung community in forming independent villages and cultured environment, analyzing the implementation, and mechanisms to defend the values as a manifestation of the harmony of life with environment, and explore the ecovillage values of Cimaung community basis for developing an education model for shaping the character of the students in interacting with the environment. The research approach used in this study is qualitative descriptive, because it assessed the ecovillage context of the values of wisdom contained in traditional societies. This research was conducted in Cimaung Bandung-Indonesia contained two indigenous groups and 10 farmer groups. Subjects in this study were the community leaders and farmers at Cimaung as a data source. Subjects of this study involves the community Cimaung. The data taken is through interview, observation and documentation. Validation of data is done through triangulation which serves as a cross-check the data that refers to the dimensionality through plural viewpoints and stability.

1 INTRODUCTION

Humans in everyday life has a dependency that very closely with their environment. As with any other living beings, human beings in daily life is influenced and affected the surrounding environment, good for the environment or not alive. On the other hand, especially the man must meet the needs of biological primary and, among other things need air to breathe, water to drink, as well as the types of plants and animals for food sources. As for the primary needs of human beings need our satisfaction will be material objects or wealth exploited from nature and recreation and entertainment to enjoy the beauty of nature.

Another problem, people sometimes do not realize where they are living and staying, as if human life freely and despite the support of the environment around us. Thus, humans are often less wise in the process of nature and the environment. Human behavior indiscretion that can be observed by cutting down forests that resulted in fires that forest ecosystem becomes disrupted, household waste in rivers causing siltation of rivers and river pollution becomes impaired, as well as the urbanization of rural areas to cities so much land in the countryside is untreated. From those example, it seems that people without the support of the environment such as air,

water, other types of plants, as well as animals, not human beings can't make his life. Therefore, it is appropriate that we in everyday life need to maintain and manage our environment. Especially in a variety of development programs that have the primary purpose of increasing levels of well-being of human life that needs to be backed up by economic capital, social capital and capital of natural resources and the environment or ecosystem.

Thus, the development program has been agreed upon by the leaders of countries in the world, that the development paradigm is no longer emphasizing only on economic growth, but also by integrating the social factors, cultural, and environmental. The development paradigm known as sustainable development. Development in general can be seen as a conscious effort to change human culture, in the form of conscious efforts to improve the kind, quality, quantity that must be met for the satisfaction of the main or primary needs in efforts to improve the welfare of human life. If the elements of human culture, especially a very important benefit for human life include the elements of economics and technology that must be changed and adapted to the efforts to improve the welfare of people's lives, the development activities that cause changes to the system social and ecosystem. For example, a building

may be to change the social system, and cause a change in the ecosystem. Likewise, the development is changing the ecosystem, but the effects can cause changes in the social system (Suparlan, 2005: 117).

For example, the construction of Planted Forest Industry by altering the ecosystem of primary forests to planted forests, such as land clearing for palm oil plantations or otherwise. Due to changes in primary forest ecosystem that can cause changes in the social system of the local community. Ultimately, changes in the social system of the local community can also cause changes in the ecosystem. Thus, in a development program should aspects of economic, social, cultural and environment can be integrated into one inseparable whole, according to the paradigm of sustainable development.

In accordance with the policy of sustainable development in Indonesia as outlined in Agenda 21, sustainable development should have to pay attention to poverty reduction. It is recognized that poverty is one of the causes of environmental degradation and negative impacts of development. Conversely, deterioration of environmental carrying capacity can be a cause of the emergence and development of poverty (KLH, 1997: 7). In other words, preservation of natural resources is essential for the development of capital and to provide guarantees for the poor whose lives are still dependent on natural resources or the biophysical environment.

One of the concepts of sustainable development are ecovillage (village self-sufficiency and cultural environment) which was introduced in September 1991 in a seminar GAIA Trust in Thy, Denmark compiled by Diane and Robert Gilman. Ecovillage interpreted an ideal concept of the balance between social, ecological and spiritual in human interaction and the environment to the sustainability of life on earth as a solution to the major environmental problems, and ensure equality, human health and safety. In this case ecovillage proponents, have assumed that traditional life policies are good enough to make it happen. Indonesian society that has diversity in cultures and customs must have local different knowledge from each other that is reflected by the ordinance of natural and social environment.

Associated with the local knowledge and sustainable development with the ecovillage concept that aims to change the public mindset in behavior change to better care for the environment. To achieve independence regarding the sustainability of rural communities the availability of resources in the village is the main objective of developing ecovillage. Therefore, the ecovillage development must be supported by all members of the village community. Thus, the development of ecovillage would be very good if initiated by the nongovernmental. Ecovillage community members united by a common ecological,

social, economic, and cultural. A village or town which is classified ecovillage usually filled by people or people who care about the environment by seeking to optimize the resources of their environment.

Citarum watershed is a pilot project that is being undertaken by the government of West Java province became a pilot ecovillage. *Citarum* watershed locations that are vital to the needs of human life. West Java Provincial Government has launched the *Citarum* Clean Movement, Healthy and Beautiful 2014-2018. Therefore, *Citarum* watershed is the largest and longest river in West Java Province. But now, the *Citarum* River in danger. Economic development and high population growth have threatened the sustainability of the *Citarum* River. Deforestation in the upper basin have destroyed the ecosystem resulting in soil erosion and siltation of rivers and floods occur. Peoples, towns and villages as well as industry with all its activities have changed and treat the *Citarum* river as trash and waste disposal. Currently the *Citarum* river is known as one of the dirtiest rivers in the world.

Cimaung in Bandung- Indonesia is one location that participates in the development of cultured village or ecovillage environment. *Cimaung* has potential in agriculture and plantations so that the existence of the *Citarum* river when needed for irrigation water for farming and gardening. In addition, *Cimaung* also has the potential of typical agricultural production of commodity that is *arnet* and *rancang* sweet potato.

Accordingly, the identification model of ecovillage value investment (village self-sufficiency and cultural environment) contained in the community, especially at *Cimaung*, in relation to forming responsible environmental behavior becomes strategic to do. Aside from being a vehicle for wealth of local knowledge possessed, is also more important, can be used as one approach to learning Socio-Cultural Education as one of the forming of responsible environmental behavior.

2 THEORETICAL APPROACH

2.1 Ecovillage Value

Humans are the perpetrators and environmental management system that has a value in interacting with its environment. Environmental degradation, among others because there is a value system that puts human beings are not part of nature (Yusuf, 1991). In this case the man acting as conqueror, regulators, and superior. The emergence of environmental problems is the implication of the gap between the spiritual side in this mentality with the physical construction itself.

Ecovillage is a spatial concept and region residents pay attention to quality and ecological quality holistically because it involves all the dimensions of our life. Ecovillage is the development of rural areas who consider quality achievements of individuals, families, communities and the quality of sustainable natural environment. It is expected to increase the welfare of rural communities without damaging the environment. Furthermore, is also expected to happen backflow from the city to the village that can reduce the problems of population, urbanization, energy issues, as well as urban social problems are increasingly complex.

Realizing the independence of the village community with attention to the sustainability of resource availability in the village is the main objective of the development of the ecovillage. Therefore, the development of the eco village must be supported by all members of the village community. Thus, the development of an ecovillage will be very good if an initiated by NGOs of the village. Ecovillage community members United by a commonality of ecologically, socio-economic, and cultural and spiritual values. An ecovillage is usually categorized village populated by people who care about environmental sustainability by working to optimize transactions are material and energy with their surroundings. Nevertheless, the Government still has the responsibility and the most important role for the development of an ecovillage. Build awareness with the extension, providing adequate means for the development of an ecovillage and real support in the form of mentoring in realizing the ecovillage is indispensable. Good cooperation between the community, Government, private sector and research institutions (colleges) to ecovillage development keys to success.

According Euis Sunarti (2012: 5) ecovillage development is considered important because it has a variety of purposes and benefits. First, as a way out of inequality and imbalance of urban-rural development of the region by restoring rural life comfortable and provide opportunities and business opportunities for the fulfillment of basic needs and the evolving needs of its population. Second, to reduce urban density, lower urbanization and its consequences through equitable development and improving the quality of life in rural areas. Third, to optimize resources and efficiency of fuel use, thereby encouraging energy independence of rural communities. Thus, it is expected to be an effort to improve the quality of life of individuals, families, and communities especially those living in rural areas.

The scope of the ecovillage according to Euis Sunarti:

1. Develop a model of spatial and landscaping of rural areas in the provision of space to support the fulfillment of the principal inhabitants
2. Develop an optimization model transformation and transactional materials and energy in fulfilling the basic needs of individuals, families, and society;
3. Formulating the right strategy and effective in solving the problem of poverty in rural areas by: (1) developing regional economic models that support employment and business opportunities (especially for poor families) either through increased productivity and potential exploration of local natural resources, as well as through an increase in value-added economic activities; (2) the application of appropriate technology to increase the added value of primary products and derivatives; (3) developing the institutional system, facilities and infrastructure, as well as rural infrastructure and agricultural support sustainable development; (4) develop a model of increased resilience and family empowerment and community empowerment, among others through coaching and mentoring system development of rural areas independent of economic, technological, social and cultural, as well as covering the fields of agriculture, animal husbandry, fisheries, and industry.
4. Designing materials design and eco-house thermal system that meets the requirements that promote comfort (temperature-resistant, water-resistant, soundproof, and ergonomic aspects) of life of individuals and families, as well as energy saving household.
5. Design optimization of natural resources for the provision of rural carrying capacity of matter and energy to the community through technology, infrastructure, as well as adequate infrastructure.

2.2 Challenges and Criteria in Applying Ecovillage

According to Gilman (1991) unit ecovillage is a scale where each individual can identify and recognize the community, and the extent to which each individual can have an affect other opportunities. Ecovillage community members united by a common ecological, social, economic, and spiritual and cultural values. A village categorized ecovillage, usually filled by people who care about the environment, seeking to

optimize transactions matter and energy with the environment. Kampong that categorized ecovillage filled by people who are trying hard to save energy, such as by selecting alternative system of waste management, water, and electricity independently. Conversely, a consumptive lifestyle community, doing things that affect the destruction of natural habitats, and rely too much on fossil fuels (oil, gas, coal).

Ecovillage is not easy to achieve, because the diverse challenges that accompany it. For some people, ecovillage realize such a dream. Therefore, according to Gilman, R. (1991) there are challenges for citizens who want to realize the ecovillage namely:

- a. residents together to build the realization of a dream ecovillage,
- b. ecovillage vision to develop and maintain it,
- c. build relationships and bonds between citizens,
- d. seeks outside assistance for independent,
- e. maintains balance and sustainability, and
- f. character building society open and honest.

Ecovillage demands skills to live together in one place. Ecovillage is a settlement that is a Full featured a mostly normal life functions, inadequate food supply, the industry, the function of recreation and social life, and the commercial aspects provided proportionally. This does not mean that the ecovillage to be self-sufficient in meeting all the needs of its inhabitants. Ecovillage demanding provision of jobs to offset the working-age population, and the availability of specialization of work life balance as well as human beings with other living creatures. Feature or another important principle in the ecovillage is the cycle of resource use material that led to the use of renewable energy resources (sunlight, wind, water) than fossil sourced fuel use; enactment of garbage composting organic, and sustainable community systems. (Eusi Sunarti, 2012).

According Fickeisen, D.H (1991) there is a life skill that demanded the resident's ecovillage is respect for difference and diversity, the value of heroism, understand the various personality styles and learning styles of individuals, generation and maintenance of motivation, understanding and skills related to the process of group formation, related to the participation and influence in a group, recognition of and adherence to the task. Likewise, with other basic life skills such as decision making, communication skills, conflict resolution, leadership and management. These life skills are united in the life of an ecological village.

Challenges in the development of other ecovillage is the integration of all components and dimensions of life as well as its association with the assuredness of a sustainable environment in regular development

planning and implementation. It takes coordination, consolidating the synergy and harmony between all components of the construction company. The criteria ecovillage is the reference of the *Citarum* are:

- a. Changing the mindset and behavior towards the environment (saving water, saving energy, and others),
- b. management of waste through the 3R (Reduce-Reuse-Recycle),
- c. management of solid and liquid wastes, waste management household (sanitary),
- d. Management of agricultural activities that pay attention to environmentally friendly conservation through tree planting, protection of water resources,
- e. Technology of water and soil conservation (*biopori*, infiltration wells, swales, etc.).

3 RESEARCH METHODS

3.1 Approaches and Methods

The approach used in this study is qualitative. This is done because it studied the context of value investment ecovillage contained in village communities. Thus, through this approach is expected information can be obtained in the focus and depth. Methods in qualitative approach was conducted in a descriptive way that is phenomenal can bring things that stand out involve planting ecovillage values as an independent village and cultured environment.

3.2 Subjects Research

Subjects in this study were the community leaders at *Cimaung*, Bandung- Indonesia and the community members of implementing ecovillage activities in *Cimaung* as a data source. This research subject must involve the community of *Cimaung*.

3.3 Instrument Data Collection

Data will be captured through interviews, observation and documentation. Intensive interviews about research to dig up information about the values held. In addition, do also to other residents as a cross check. Interviews were conducted using the guidelines, so as not to deviate from the goal. The observations were made to see firsthand the implementation of the values ecovillage in interaction with everyday environment at *Cimaung*. Studies conducted to explore the documentation through secondary sources to supplement the results of the field.

Validation of data is done by means of triangulation which serves as a cross-check the data that refers to the dimensionality through plural viewpoints and stability (Alwasilah, 2000). Interviews were conducted with residents to match the correctness of data from sources that have been obtained. Thus, the data obtained can be analyzed as a valid research results.

4 RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

In developing and assessing the potential of rural values need to involve public participation proportionally. This is necessary for any development program received the full support of the community, ranging from data collection, assessment, community service processing, utilization and the formation of the model values Cimaung. By developing community participation, the development model of the values ecovillage would be more effective and efficient because people will be more responsible towards self-sustainability and cultured village or ecovillage environment. Implementation of the development of models of value investment participatory ecovillage which can be reached by steps as follows:

- a. Invite the sub-district heads, represented by the secretary of the district and community leaders to provide an explanation ecovillage activities at Cimaung.
- b. Sharing opinions together with community leaders about the program ecovillage activities to be carried out with Mr. Eyang (a community figure).
- c. Assessment of values Cimaung ecovillage to develop potential through village meetings

attended by the village, Village Consultative Body, Institute of Rural Community Empowerment, village institutions and community leaders.

- d. The collection potential of the village and the needs of society by each family, then gathered in the deliberations of citizens to be sent to the village government as a reference for developing value investment ecovillage.
- e. The Government of the village gather and assess the potential of rural ecovillage character and needs of society as well as inputs from agencies.
- f. Each team of developers doing field survey and assessment to formulate development priorities to really be implemented effectively and efficiently.
- g. Produce a model of value investment Cimaung ecovillage.

4.1 Research Model Ecovillage Values Investment

4.1.1 The Geographical Characteristics of Cimaung

Cimaung located at an altitude of 741 masl to 2224 masl, flanked by *Soreang Banjaran*, *Arjasari* and *Pangalengan*. In the study ecovillage, it is important to know how the geographical conditions affect the survival of the population, which was then called the ecological carrying capacity. It shows the relationship between ecological parameters (Table 2) are in sub closeness to nature and a healthy food.

Tabel 1: The ecological conditions and carrying capacity of Cimaung.

No	Village	Rice fields Area (Ha)	Rate of less Rice fields (Ha/years)	Amount of crops	Population	Ecological Carrying capacity
1	Campaka Mulya	189.99	12.024	11.3994	8718	0.020661
2	Cikalong	292.59	4.572	17.5554	11275	0.099643
3	Cimaung	345.69	21.862	20.7414	10470	0.031325
4	Cipinang	126.36	8.874	7.5816	9009	0.011983
5	Jagabaya	371.7	16.386	22.302	12914	0.039174
6	Malasari	46.8	2.592	2.808	5629	0.009007
7	Mekarsari	306.63	12.906	18.3978	7153	0.061108
8	Pasirhuni	119.16	7.146	7.1496	7152	0.016669
9	Sukamaju	138.69	3.042	8.3214	5117	0.074142

Table 1 shows the variation of the ecological carrying capacity of the region to ten villages at Cimaung. Although quantitative, but it is the basis of

how important do ecovillage in addition to other environmental related reasons including the issue of

damage to Citarum watersheds. Parameter Ecovillage.

4.1.2 Ecovillage is built based on the integration of the four factors including the factor of social, economic, ecological and religious.

Based on the application of the curriculum according to the ecovillage (Gaia Education, 2015) the fourth factor must be translated into several parameters (Figure 1) more operational so it is expected to obtain the characteristics of a region ecovillage in this case at Cimaung.

Similarly, Kasper (2008), that the ecovillage should reflect the activities of the population, valuable communities of spiritual, social and ecological. Also, added by (Kasper, 2008) that in addition to these three things are more important things to be identified associated with zoning for agricultural management, sale (market) and settlements. In addition, it should be ensured the availability of various facilities that can be shared by the whole community. As well as meeting halls and places for recreation. This is important to increase employment opportunities and social interaction in the community. For research purposes, ecovillage is part of human interaction with the environment, especially on matters related to the socio-economic factors. More detail again (Hall, 2015) explains that in an ecovillage, must have a main element 21, as shown in Figure 1 below:



Figure 1: Important Element of Ecovillage (Hall, 2015).

Of the 21 elements, will be rare in the area of industry, urban areas or even in a residential complex. Thus, if the element applied to see how ecovillage in Cimaung conditions are met or not depends on the twenty-one elements of the fine or not. So, Cimaung can be regarded as the Ecovillage.

1. Ecology Parameters

Cimaung is a rural area (rural). In the ecovillage, village not only as a residence but rather an integral part of the system's life. Meaning how

they (residents) can live from his village and how the village could have followed the principle inhabitants live. From these conditions, it can be concluded that the village or somewhere that has ecovillage should have only one or a set of potential that can be used to feed its population naturally.

Based on the elements proposed by (Hall, 2015) and see the current situation that Cimaung have more than 80% of agricultural area (Figure 3) and 603 residents directly related to agriculture, the ecological parameters of Cimaung are as follows:

Table 2: Ecovillage Elements for ecology Parameters.

No	Ecovillage Element	Yes	not	Explanation
14	Healty food	x		
16	Close with environment	x		
17	Environment activity	x		
18	Eco-Friendly (ERB)	x		

2. Social Parameters

Based on Table 1, note less educated population is widely followed by well-educated people at the secondary level by 3236 the population employed in non-Agriculture sector, is believed to give effect to the social conditions of the Cimaung population. Here's an overview of the social factor in Cimaung:

Table 3: Ecovillage Elements for social Parameters.

No	Element Ecovillage	Yes	No	Explanation
2	Shared Work (Gotong royong)	x		
	Volunteer		x	
4	Deliberation	x		
5	Conflict Minimalization	X		
6	Selebration	x		
7	Upholding the values and norms	x		
8	Good personal relationship with openness	x		

9	Physical contact between individuals and groups	x		
10	The dominant relationship between parents and children	x		
11	Self-development	x		
12	Inclusive	x		
13	The local art and culture	x		
15	Sports	x		

3	Minimum working time		X	
4	Volunteer		X	
5	Paid work	X		

5 SUPPORTING AND OBSTACLES FACTORS

During research, ecovillage parameters are not fully can't be obtained. So, there is a shortage obstacle in analyzing the ecovillage character of each village around Cimaung.

Culture and religion Parameter are relatively difficult to obtain. Unlike the components of ecological, social and economic. Therefore, in this study only involves three parameters, namely the ecological, social and economic.

3. Economy Parameters

The extent of agricultural land, not on domination by people who work in agriculture, making Cimaung areas into areas that tend to lose an agricultural pattern. But the element ecovillage based on economic factors obtained the following data:

Table 4: Ecovillage Elements for economy Parameters.

No	Elemen Ecovillage	Yes	No	Explanation
1	Pooled Economy	X		
2	Shared Work	X		

5.1 Cimaung Ecovillage Charactersitic

1) Ecovillage characteristics on ecological parameters (Figure 2 and Table 5) shows the condition of the respondents. In fulfillment of the food, the dominant population in Cimaung prioritizing optimal foods (with adequate protein and rice as the main carbohydrate source).

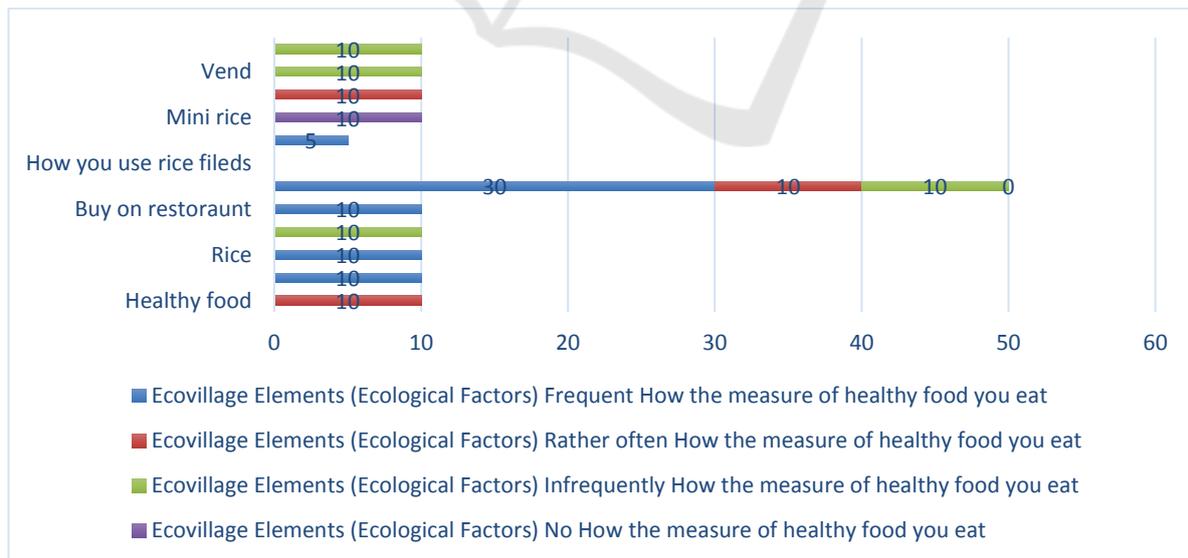


Figure 2: Ecovillage characteristics on ecological parameters.

Table 5. Results of the questionnaire about the ecological parameters

Ecovillage Elements (Ecological Factors)				
	Frequent	Rather often	Infrequently	No
How the measure of healthy food you eat				
Healthy food		10		
Protein	10			
Rice	10			
Noodles			10	
Buy on restaurent	10			
Amount	30	10	10	0
How you use rice files				
Plant	5			
Mini rice				10
Crops and vegetables		10		
Vend			10	
Houses or fishpond			10	

There is a relationship of the results of the questionnaire. The tendency of the population

who use the fields for rice (5 respondents) and alternating with arable crops and vegetables (10 respondents) without having to sell it (10 respondents). They know exactly how to keep the dependence on nature (fields) as an important part to support life. Although not all villages have the same availability of rice fields (table 1), so that the ecological carrying capacity of his farm can vary.

2) Social Economy Parameters

Explanation characteristics ecovillage on ecological parameters (Figure 7 and Table 6) shows the condition of inhabitants of the villages in Cimaung, in terms of social and economic activities. There is a national trend for cooperation / mutual assistance in cases that often occur in the community. This shows that the village as a center for the development and cultivation of the values of local wisdom or known by local genius in good condition, this is evidenced by "they still have the notion that by working together, many things can be done efficiently, effectively and feels light".

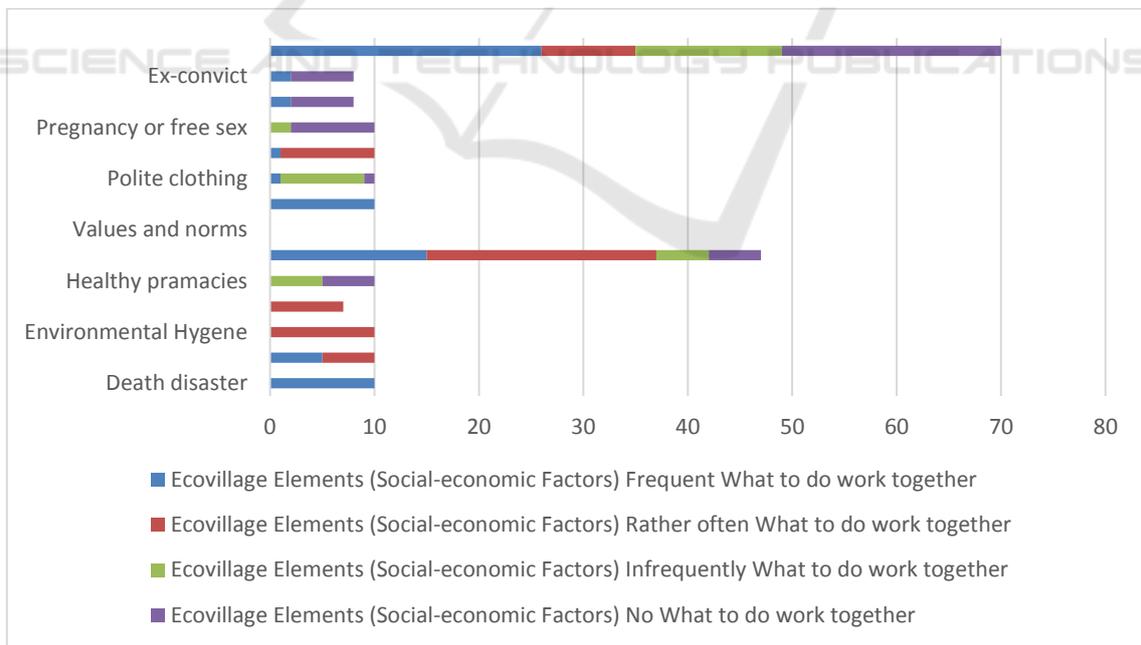


Figure 3. Ecovillage Elements

Tabel 7. Results of the questionnaire about the social economy parameters.

Ecovillage Elements (Social-economic Factors)				
	Frequent	Rather often	Infrequently	No
What to do work together				
Death disaster	10			
Confinement	5	5		
Environmental Hygiene		10		
Development society		7		
Healthy pramacies			5	5
Amount	15	22	5	5
Values and norms				
Religious education	10			
Polite clothing	1		8	1
Subpoena	1	9		
Pregnancy or free sex			2	8
Drugs	2			6
Ex-convict	2			6
Amount	26	9	14	21

6 CONCLUSION

- 1) In implementing the ecovillage in rural areas can be found diversity of socio-cultural elements are quite high, so that hope to create an ecovillage models that can be used for other villages could not be implemented.
- 2) The shape of physiographic region of the village and the ecological carrying capacity of the village can give you the high and low linkages with the activities of people with the ability to apply the principles of ecovillage.
- 3) The implementation of the principles of ecovillage in Cimaung have not been able to integrate entire existing parameters of the principles of ecovillage, so that implementation is centered on one factor alone, for example cleaning the river.

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