

The Role of Non-Government Actors in Realizing Ecopreneurship Based on Environmental Security



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ABSTRACT: The efforts to save the environment have actually been carried out, both through awareness to the community and stakeholders. One of the actors who play an important role in saving the environment is the community through the business world. This gave birth to a model, namely ecopreneurship. This paper aims to find a model of the role of non-government actors in realizing ecopreneurship based on environmental security. The method used to analyze this is a descriptive method with a qualitative approach. The results of this study found that ecopreneurship is an effort made in order to preserve the sustainable on environmental security by the role of non-government actors. The role of non-government actors is implemented through the role of Karang Taruna Batu Bejamban, waste banks, and sustainable environmental management in the context of realizing ecopreneurship.

KEYWORDS: Ecopreneurship; Environmental Security; Non-Government Actors

1. INTRODUCTION

Climate change and environmental degradation that have an impact on the economy are the most prominent global problems in the 21st century. This then gave rise to a study of the green economy. A green economy is widely understood as a collective economic adjustment on a global scale that can prevent the harmful consequences of environmental degradation and climate change. The green economy concept also has the potential to be implemented on a national, regional and international scale through the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) [1] [2].

The green economy concept also can be implemented on a national, regional, and international scale through the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). The main reason for the emergence of the concepts of green economy and green growth is the movement towards a more integrated and comprehensive approach to incorporating social and environmental factors in economic processes, in order to achieve sustainable development [3].

In addition, the role of society as environmental managers and preservationists is rapidly attracting study and policy attention. Community participation in environmental management has a wide range. Because environmental resource management is inextricably tied to development, it is critical to investigate society's activities thoroughly. The society play a multifaceted role in natural resource management. Unfortunately, society's central and crucial role is frequently neglected and undervalued. As a result, society are less likely to contribute as producers and active agents in long-term environmental management.

Around the world, society have traditionally been community stewards, and their job is primarily to meet subsistence needs. The society take the multidimensional and multifunctional aspects. It is difficult for society in these circumstances to devote sufficient time and effort to undertake broader activities economically. Society may take the time to collect surplus agricultural, fish, and forestry products for sale in local markets. However, due to time constraints, they could not realize the maximum profit from this effort, and their activities continued to be defined on a small scale. Ultimately, this has an impact on their contribution. Research by previous researchers has been conducted to analyze society's participation in environmental management. The study results found that society's commitment is realized through rescue and conservation activities by preventing natural resource exploitation.

Previous research has been conducted to analyze the participation of Karang Taruna Batu Bejulung in environmental management. The results of the study found that the commitment of Karang Taruna Batu Bejulung was realized through rescue and conservation activities through the prevention of exploitation of natural resources in accordance with the mandate of Law of the Republic of Indonesia Number 32 of 2009 concerning Environmental Management (Saleh, 2014). Based on this background, the research

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written by the author this time focuses to find a model of the role of non-government actors in realizing ecopreneurship based on environmental security.

2. LITERATUR REVIEW

2.1. Environmental Security

The concern for the environment has become a global issue because: (a) These environmental problems always have global effects, for example, problems involving CFCs (Chlorofluorocarbons) which have an effect on global warming and increasing types and quality of diseases due to holes. The ozone layer that is felt around the world; (b) Environmental issues also concern the exploitation of global resources such as oceans and atmosphere; (c) Environmental problems are always transnational so that environmental damage in a country will also have an impact on the surrounding area (e.g., forest fires); (d) Many activities of environmental exploitation or degradation have a local or national scale, and are carried out in many places around the world so that they can be considered as a global problem, for example, soil erosion and degradation, deforestation, water pollution, and so on; (e) The processes that lead to over-exploitation and environmental degradation are related to global political and socio-economic-political processes [4].

Furthermore, environmental damage has become a concern in international relations where non-state actors play an essential role in responding to these environmental problems. Global environmental problems focus on developing and implementing international environmental regimes.

2.2. Ecopreneurship

Ecopreneurship is widely regarded as a viable means of fostering an entrepreneurial community by giving equitable employment possibilities based on gender equality and society's empowerment beliefs. This is an essential instrument for improving the nation's social and economic well-being by acting as a catalyst for social innovation [5]. The main strength of society's entrepreneurship is its ability to transform society by defeating men—the dominant socio-cultural structure around us. This will solve social problems and help build an economically superior country.

Society is characterized as patriarchy and amalgamation of different cultures. A mixture of various socio-cultural values, norms, and beliefs develops over a period embedded and ingrained in people's daily lives [6]. Society's mobility is considered undesirable and an insulting social act and only responsible as guardians of cultural and religious norms and values [7]. However, socio-cultural boundaries and limitations mainly apply in rural areas where people are usually uneducated; intensive feudalism approaches male-dominant cultures where society are culturally and socially bound from free mobility [8]. As a result, society are unable to utilize their abilities and skills for the advancement and welfare of society, losing desired social status throughout life.

Support regardless of demographic and geographic profile [9]. Despite making many efforts in designing policies and programs to encourage society's development and empowerment opportunities, still, all government initiatives are unproductive because they are dominated by socio-cultural factors and the lack of awareness programs to keep them informed and aware about the opportunities available to them. Most society do not know about policies, programs and some of them are unintentionally involved in these policies and programs because of their length and biased procedures [10].

2.3. Non-Government Actors

Non-Government Organizations are part of the civil society movement [11]. Form a more technical role for non-governmental organizations (NGOs) in fighting for global environmental issues. First, non-governmental organizations (NGOs) gather, disseminate, and analyze data on current global environmental conditions. Second, NGOs contribute to the agenda-setting and policy-development processes of local governments. Third, non-governmental organizations (NGOs) actively carry out operational functions or activities. Fourth, non-governmental organizations conduct an assessment of current global environmental conditions and monitor local governments' compliance with the international environmental agreements to which they have agreed. Fifth, non-governmental organizations (NGOs) promote the global fight for environmental justice [12].

Activities of non-governmental actors include, but are not limited to environmental, social, advocacy, and human rights work. They can work to promote social or political change on a large or small scale. Non-governmental actors's role was an important in the development of society, the improvement of communities, and the promotion of citizen participation. Non-state actors are tasked with complementing and assisting the performance of the state itself.

Non-government actors has several limits and problems connected to entrepreneurial activities, according to the mainstream society entrepreneur literature, such as a lack of access to financing, a performance that is under-shown, work-life conflicts, fear of failure, and especially socio-cultural issues [13]. However, the push and pull concept becomes a motivating force for non-government actors entrepreneurs in addition to the hurdles [14] [15].

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3. RESEARCH METHOD

This study uses a descriptive research method with a descriptive qualitative approach and uses analysis with the aim of finding an ecopreneurship model, namely sustainable environmental management based on environmental security. Data obtained from literature study. The data obtained are then analyzed in stages, namely data collection, summarizing, and making conclusions.

4. RESULT AND DISCUSSION

Over the past few years, the magnitude and perceived severity of various threat environments has increased. For example, the annual survey of the World Economic Forum [16]. The focus of analysis is usually on regions with substantial environmental consequences. These are also where change is most noticeable due to its severity, the community's local fragility, or a combination of the two issues. Environmental interactions, access to natural resources, and jeopardized livelihoods have been studied as direct security threats [17]. This is especially evident in post-conflict areas or areas of high conflict risk.

Furthermore, the security implications of the societal reforms required to mitigate and adapt to climate change have received less attention so far. Stable, high-income democracies, on the other hand, are thought to be better suited to adapt to new circumstances and so less sensitive to risk [18]. Environmental security is by no means a forgotten theoretical subject. The literature covers from environmental reasons to conflict, beginning with the advent of broader approaches to security at the end of the Cold War [19].

Many environmental safety implications are indirect, making prediction and control even more difficult. Environmental change knowledge must be integrated with difficult-to-predict socioeconomic and political events, resulting in prognoses that are so complicated and unclear that the use of their information suffers substantially. Due to geopolitical linkages, the direct impact felt locally in one region may be felt indirectly in another [20].

Furthermore, the role of the Batu Bejulung Youth Organization in Temajuk Village as an agent for environmental management and preservation is increasingly becoming the focus of research and policy attention. Environmental resource management is directly related to development, and this makes it important to examine the activities of Karang Taruna Batu Bejulung more closely. The role of the Batu Bejulung Youth Organization in managing natural resources is multidimensional. Unfortunately, the central and crucial role played by Karang Taruna Batu Bejulung is often ignored and not appreciated. This then makes the Batu Bejulung Youth Organization tend to reduce their contribution as producers and active agents in sustainable environmental management.

Globally, Karang Taruna Batu Bejulung has traditionally been community stewards and their job is primarily to meet subsistence needs. Karang Taruna Batu Bejulung tends to take multidimensional and multifunctional aspects. It is difficult for Karang Taruna Batu Bejulung under these circumstances to devote sufficient time and effort to carrying out broader activities economically. Karang Taruna Batu Bejulung may be able to take the time to collect surplus agricultural, fish, and forestry products for sale in the local market. However due to time constraints, they were not able to realize the maximum profit from this effort and their activities continued to be defined on a small scale. Ultimately, this has an impact on their contribution.

The waste bank managed by Bumdes with Karang Taruna Unit Batu Bejulung is one of the strategies for implementing the principles of waste management, namely 3R (Reuse, Reduce, and Recycle). The working mechanism of a waste bank is similar to the working mechanism of a conventional bank, but what is saved is not money but waste that has been sorted out by the customer. Garbage that enters the waste bank is then managed into various things. Among other things, through the creation of recycled products that have selling value, such as recycled flower crafts from crackle, pots from newspapers, to 'eco-fashion' products. Apart from recycling, the waste received by the Temajuk Village Waste bank is also processed into other products such as soap from used cooking oil, fertilizer processing, both compost and liquid organic fertilizer.

The Karang Taruna Batu Bejulung who are the administrators of the Waste bank can earn income as ecopreneurs and contribute to generating economic value from waste that was previously wasted. It is said to be an entrepreneur because of the continuation of waste management from the waste bank they produce into compost and handicrafts which have high selling value. In addition, they also developed hydroponic plants which were also used as entrepreneurship by the administrators.

The chairman of the Batu Bejulung Youth Organization revealed that the local and central governments strongly support the development of the Waste bank. Because with the existence of a waste bank, waste production from the Batu Bejulung Youth Organization in Temajuk Village can be managed first before ending up in the Final Processing Site (TPA). The head of the Batu Bejulung Youth Organization admitted that it is still difficult to provide education to the Batu Bejulung Youth Organization to change the mindset that was previously indifferent to waste to care about waste. The entrepreneurship of the Batu Bejulung Youth Organization in the environmental field has been carried out by the Chair of the Karang Taruna Batu Bejulung through the Temajuk Village Waste bank which can be analyzed as an Ecopreneurship model. The model can be seen in the following figure.

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Figure 1. The Model of Ecopreneurship



Source: Processed by researchers

A waste bank is a facility for sorting and collecting waste that can be recycled or reused with economic value [21]. The waste bank is one of the methods for putting the 3R (reuse, reduce, and recycle) waste management principles into practice. A waste bank's functioning process is similar to that of a traditional bank, except that what is saved is not money but rubbish that has been pre-selected by the consumer.

The term ecopreneurship or sometimes referred to as ecoprenership, ethical entrepreneurship, or environmental entrepreneurship [22]. Ecoprenership comprises two words: ecological (eco) and entrepreneurship. Ecopreneurship creates innovative companies or business behaviors managed by entrepreneurs committed to environmentally friendly and sustainable economic management. Thus, Ecopreneurship is supported by the following three aspects: the role of the community, waste bank, and sustainable environmental management.

5. CONCLUSIONS

The potential of society in environmental management is tremendous. The nature of society who like to grow plants, clean their home environment, protect pets, conserve water and energy needs to be supported with more actions. These actions include entrepreneurship or businesses that support sustainable environmental management by the Waste bank. This gave birth to the ecopreneurship model, which has its main points: the role of society, waste bank as institutions, and sustainable environmental management. So, we can see that ecopreneurship is supported by the following three aspects: the role of the community, waste bank, and sustainable environmental management. As a result, members of the community, particularly society, are expected to be more conscious of their duties and responsibilities in protecting, maintaining, and preserving the environment, particularly when it comes to environment especially in waste issues.

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