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Sustainable Development Goals Implementation: Youth Ecopreneurship Intention in Waste Plastics Management into Valuable Products in Border Area

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ABSTRAK

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Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengembangkan niat berwirausaha kaum muda daerah perbatasan. Peneliti melakukan dengan cara mengolah limbah plastik menjadi produk bernilai jual dengan tetap menjaga keberlanjutan lingkungan. Metode penelitian yang digunakan adalah metode kualitatif pembelajaran partisipatif yang berbasis proyek. Metode ini dipilih agar dapat secara obyektif menjelaskan kelayakan penggunaan sampah plastik menjadi barang-barang produktif. Data dikumpulkan dengan menggunakan metode observasi partisipatif, wawancara mendalam, dan teknik dokumentasi. Objek penelitian ini adalah kaum muda daerah perbatasan khususnya di Bengkayang. Temuan menunjukkan bahwa niat dan motivasi internal dalam berwirausaha kaum muda untuk mengubah limbah plastik menjadi produk bernilai jual sangat positif. Hal ini disebabkan karena proses pembuatannya yang relatif mudah dan murah. Namun, ada faktor-faktor eksternal, yang secara negatif dapat mempengaruhi dorongan wirausaha muda, oleh karena itu perlu adanya dorongan dengan memberikan pelatihan dan motivasi. Ada kecenderungan kaum muda cepat bosan dengan proses yang panjang, dengan ingin segera mendapatkan hasil. Studi ini hanya fokus pada intensi kewirausahaan kaum muda di daerah perbatasan, oleh karena itu masih bias. Perlu adanya penelitian lanjutan dengan menentukan variabel yang lebih kompleks dan jumlah sampel yang lebih bervariasi.

ABSTRACT

This study aims to develop the entrepreneurial intentions of youth in border areas. We evaluate how to process plastic waste into a valuable product as well as maintaining sustainable environment. This is qualitative type research utilizing participatory and project based learning method. This method was chosen so we can objectively explain the feasibility of the use of plastics waste into productive goods. Data is collected using participatory observation method, in-depth interviews and documentation techniques. The object of this research is the youth in the border area especially in Bengkayang. The finding indicated that intention and internal motivation in the youth entrepreneurship for converting plastics waste into valuable products is very positive. It is due to relatively easy and inexpensive manufacturing process. However, there are external factors, that can negatively influence

youth entrepreneurs's drive, therefore we need to have stimulus and encouragement from outsiders (mentors), training and motivation. There was a tendency for youth to get bored with the long due process, and they want to get quick results immediately. This study only focused on the youth ecopreneurship intention in border areas, therefore it could still be bias. Therefore, further research is needed to provide more complex variable

INTRODUCTION

Climate change and global warming which is increasingly widespread can have a negative impact on people's lives. One of the causes is development strategies and policies that do not consider the environment's resilience and the interests of the people. This causes an environmental crisis, a social crisis and an energy and resource crisis. Green economy and sustainable development is one of the solutions to prevent the occurrence of several crises with principles based on four pillars, namely pro-growth, pro-job, pro-poor and pro-green (Badan Perencanaan Pembangunan Nasional, 2017).

Sustainable Development Goals are 17 goals with 169 measurable achievements and deadlines set by The United Nations as the world development agenda for the benefit of humans and planet earth. This goal was declared jointly by intergovernmental countries in the United Nations (UN) resolution published on 21 October 2015 as a joint development ambition until 2030. One of the goals raised in the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) is the matter of environmental management where waste is still the biggest problem in various countries in the world. This is a concern for many parties and countries including Indonesia (Bappenas, 2017).

Bengkayang City is one of the cities in the regency of West Kalimantan province which is a border area with the state of Malaysia that has a status as foremost, outermost, and underdeveloped city. Therefore, it must be developed to get better life, one of the ways is by fostering the entrepreneurial spirit of young people who are expected to increase economic resilience among border communities. But while maintaining the surrounding environment. This concept has known as ecopreneurship. However, there is a question 'how to grow the spirit of ecopreneurship among young people who have been born and grew up in a family environment that is not an entrepreneur?' (Kristianto & Usman, 2018). The public awareness of waste is still very poor and they just throw it away without thinking about the impact that will occur if there is too much garbage piled up. Based on the results of the Global Competitive Index, Indonesia is located rated 45 out of 140 countries. Achievement is not good enough if you look at the demographics of the Indonesian people today. One of the serious problems that is of global concern to Indonesia is the problem of waste, especially plastic waste. So it's no wonder Indonesia has been named as the second largest contributor to waste in the country

world (Sani Aryanto, Markum, Vira Pratiwi & Pedagogik, 2019). In this case, the waste that is still inorganic waste without being managed properly. Based on this situation, the researchers want to examine how to foster a spirit of ecopreneurship among young people in the field of waste management into a valuable product with the concept of green creativity.

Ecopreneurship is an entrepreneurial concept that is not only profit-oriented but also prioritizes environmental aspects. Ecopreneurship is also a behavior that pays attention to and attaches importance to the future interests in sustainable sustainability. The concept of Ecopreneurship is expected to be a better concept than the world of entrepreneurs in general because with this concept it is expected to be able to maintain a better environment without having to damage it. Ecopreneurship is considered as a solution in overcoming the current environmental problems, especially in handling waste problems in Indonesia. In essence the concept of ecopreneurship emphasizes on economic beneficiaries from the natural environment. Therefore, the ecopreneurship orientation is the natural environment naturally not government regulation, stakeholders or pressure from certain groups (Schaper, 2002), so the concept of ecopreneurship is definitively characterized as activity entrepreneurship is oriented to management systems or procedures technical and more focused on the initiative and personal skills of the person or team of entrepreneurs to realize market success with environmental innovation (Schaltegger, 2002). In the beginning the concept of ecopreneurship was only applied in economics in accordance with the grand theory of Schaper (2002) and Schaltegger (2002), but after being analyzed through the results of research conducted by Aryanto (2018) proving that this concept can implemented in the world of education at the elementary level. Aryanto (2017) revealed that conceptually ecopreneurship was built from the concepts of ecoliteracy and entrepreneurship. Therefore, the aim of developing the concept of ecopreneurship in elementary schools is to make students creative, innovative and unyielding spirit surrender like an entrepreneur balanced with ecological behavior, so that they can maintain, utilize and manage the natural environment well (Sani Aryanto, Markum, Vira Pratiwi & Pedagogik, 2019).

Waste management is a systematic, comprehensive and sustainable activity that includes waste management aimed to improve the public health and environmental quality and making waste a resource. This management is also based on the principle of sustainable development by thinking long term about environmental sustainability. To keep it sustainable, among others are by utilizing waste that can still be reused, do not throw the plastic waste in the ground, creating products from unravel waste into valuable goods. Because of many problems about waste, the researcher was inspired to foster ecopreneurship in utilizing plastic waste into productive or valuable goods, namely the ecobrick system, to the young people of the border

area. Ecobricks is one of the creative efforts to manage plastic waste into useful objects, reducing pollution and toxins caused by plastic waste (Suminto, 2017). The independence that is highlighted in the process of making ecobricks is individual. This is also supported by research (Nurun Nasichah, 2019) to make students aware that plastic waste is very dangerous for the environment and the right solution is to lock it into a bottle (ecobricks).

Contextual learning can be one alternative that can be applied for students to minimize waste problems is to recover plastics, and / or inorganic materials, from waste streams, for recycling or energy generation and to process waste into green production through ecobricks. Green production is the application of environmentally and socially sensitive practices to reduce the negative impacts of temporary manufacturing activities (Baines, Brown, Benedettini, & Ball, 2012).

The aim is to foster them to become interest in entrepreneurship and stimulate them to care for the environment, especially the problem of waste, by utilizing it into productive goods that can be a source of income. That is why the researchers want to examine how to foster the ecopreneurship spirit of young people, in the field of plastic waste management into productive goods.

The human paradigm regarding the rubbish is only to throw it into the trash that has been provided by the government or burned and thrown into the river. However, it certainly harms the environment. So, to avoid this, the paradigm must be changed by the principle of Community-Based Waste Management, namely: Reduce, Reuse, Recycle.

This research aims to observe how the interest of young people in entrepreneurship by developing the principle of green innovation in ecopreneurship to process waste (inorganic) into productive goods that valuable. Based on the description of the research background above, the formulation of the problem in this research is how to develop the ecopreneurship of young people in the border area in utilizing plastic waste creatively and innovatively. The purpose of this research is to look the development of ecopreneurship of young people in the border area in utilizing plastic waste creatively and innovatively.

The Ecobrick system is a method of minimizing waste with plastic bottle that is filled with inorganic waste until hard and solid. This system can also used as a solution to protect the environment from the adverse effects of plastic waste which is very difficult to decompose. This aims to reduce plastic waste and recycle them with plastic bottles to be useful. Some examples are the manufacture of furniture such as tables, chairs and other artistic items of value. This method has been proven to reduce the amount of plastic waste in Canada, where the system was created by Russell Maier.

LITERATURE REVIEW

Sustainable Development

Sustainable development is an effort to clarify the nature of the desired balance of development, namely the economic growth on one hand and environmental preservation or natural resources on the other hand and it more refers to meet the needs of the present generation without having to harm the needs of future generations (Dawes, 2020).

Another understanding from Fazlagic (2019) that sustainable development is a development effort that covers economic, social, environmental and even cultural aspects for present needs but it does not sacrifice or reduce the needs of future generations including economic aspects. Sustainable development is closely related to economic growth and how to find the ways to advance the economy in the long run, without depleting natural capital. But the concept of "economic growth" itself is problematic because the earth's resources are limited.

The social aspect means the development that has dimensions in humans in terms of interaction, interrelation, and interdependence, which are closely related to cultural aspects (Nguyen *et al*, 2019). Not only on economic issues but also sustainable development maintains the cultural sustainability of a community so that a community can still exist to live life into the future.

The beginning of the concept of sustainable development was due to attention to the environment, especially the natural resources that cannot be renewed (Ong, 2019). The understanding of not reducing and sacrificing the needs of future generations is that development carried out in the present time should not damage the environment, wasteful of natural resources and also pay attention to the future generations. Indeed, the future generations do not be too spoiled by the availability of all facilities. However, they must also be allowed to express their creative ideas to cultivate and develop nature and development (Djagba, Zwart, Houssou, Tenté, & Kiepe, 2019).

Ecopreneurship

Ecopreneurship comes from two main words namely ecology and entrepreneurship. The meaning of the word ecology is a study of the interaction between organisms and the environment, generally, it can be said that the study of the relationship of mutual influence between living things and the environment. While regarding entrepreneurship according to Lowe and Marriot (2006: 10) states that entrepreneurship originates from the French language "entreprendre" which means "between taker" or "go-between" which means "to undertake" or try, Another definition of entrepreneurship according to Shane and Venkataraman (Seikkula -

Leino, 2011: 71) is present-day entrepreneurship reflect the characteristic of individual, self-oriented behavior, manifested the creation, management and ownership of a small enterprise. In addition entrepreneurship depends on particular opportunities, the process of discovery, evaluation and exploitation of those opportunities and the mindset of individuals who discover, evaluate and exploit them. So the definition that can be taken is that entrepreneurship is not an action-based something that is thought, but something that is done or practiced. Another definition of entrepreneurship according to Shane and Venkataraman (Seikkula - Leino, 2011: 71) is present-day entrepreneurship reflect the characteristic of individual, self-oriented behavior, manifested the creation, management and ownership of a small enterprise. In addition entrepreneurship depends on particular opportunities, the process of discovery, evaluation and exploitation of those opportunities and the mindset of individuals who discover, evaluate and exploit them. yang ditunjukkan dalam kreatifitas dalam mengelola dan memiliki perusahaan kecil. Based on the definition above, it can be seen that entrepreneurship can be shown in the characteristics of individuals who are self-oriented in their behavior, which is shown in their creativity in managing and owning a small company. Entrepreneurship also depends on certain opportunities, how to find opportunities, evaluate opportunities, and exploit those opportunities (Zain, Akram, & Ghani, 2010). From some of the definitions above, it can be concluded that the definition of ecopreneurship in general, is the creation of innovative companies that support environmentally friendly products or services, which not only pursue profit but also have good and true environmental values. In this case, there are three value combinations namely environmental value, social value, and profit value.

Waste Management

Waste can be a burden and a problem in society in general, which means it will pose risks that will be faced in the future. The community indifference of waste management cause environmental degradation that does not provide comfort for a living now and in the future, which can reduce the quality of public health. This degradation is more triggered by the behavior patterns of people who are not environmentally friendly, such as dumping garbage in water bodies (Alkadri et al., 1999: 264) so that garbage will accumulate in existing waterways and cause various other derivative problems. This condition often occurs in densely populated areas in urban areas. Proper waste management will have a positive impact on life and health of the community, especially the household-scale environment by utilizing it to become valuable goods. The basic knowledge is needed for using and managing waste properly.

Sources of waste produced include are from households, offices, markets, public facilities (parks, highways), and industry. The problem that arises which still occurs is that in general

waste is still combined into one, both organic, inorganic. The waste sorting habits have not been practiced en masse and are optimal in the community, not only in the household but also in government offices which should be an example of waste management. This waste incorporation will complicate the process of managing waste further.

It is being the main task of producing garbage to sort waste by type, such as organic, inorganic waste (plastic, paper, plastic bottles, metal, etc.). Then apply the 3R concept of reuse, reduce, and recycle, for example doing household-scale composting. Nowadays, there have been many government projects in the form of socialization of household-scale waste management, including the guidance on how to sort waste to the community. But the effort of sorting waste is not only aimed at households but also government agencies as initial role models and carried out consistently and informally about the impacts that will occur later.

There have been many researches or kinds of literatures that explore the concept of waste management, by the environmental experts who understand about waste in Indonesia. But the problem of waste has never been completely resolved. The government has not yet succeeded in creating a waste management system that is following the standards and established in practice, it means that it is mass accepted and will not be damaged by government succession.

The waste management analysis above shows that the current waste management is merely moving the waste in a way that does not meet the standards. For the current management conditions, the terminology of the final processing site is not yet suitable for use, what is suitable is the final disposal site for waste. If it pay attention to the analysis above, an improvement in the waste flow system must be carried out from upstream to downstream.

Determinants of Entrepreneurial Interest

The importance of educated entrepreneurs today makes the universities become one of the elements that can play an important role, especially in the field of entrepreneurship education. College, in this case, becomes a place in entrepreneurship education and training aimed in increasing the number of creative and innovative young entrepreneurs. The role of universities in developing entrepreneurial interest and exploring the factors that influence entrepreneurial behavior has been explored by several researchers (Neneh, 2014).

The entrepreneurial attitudes and interests influence entrepreneurial interests which can be directed through the entrepreneurship education. An entrepreneurial interest can be seen from the availability to work hard in achieving business progress. Interest in entrepreneurship is the desire, attachment, and willingness to work hard or willing to try optimally to meet their needs without feeling afraid of the risks that will occur, as well as a strong will to learn from failure

(Sharma & Madan, 2014). According to Alma (2007: 9) states that 3 determinants that play a role in entrepreneurial interest are:

1. Personality Factor

This relates to aspects of personality. According to David McClelland in Alma (2007: 13) in his book entitled *The Achieving Society* states that an entrepreneur is a person who has a very high desire to achieve compared to people who are not entrepreneurial. Also Alma (2007: 13) in a research in England states that someone's interest and motivation to open a business is 50% want to have freedom by doing business alone, only 18% states want to earn money and 10% states the answer to open a business for pleasure, hobbies, challenges, or personal satisfaction and creativity.

2. Sociology Factor

Concerning the problems related to family and other social relationships. Alma (2007: 7) states that family relationship problems can be seen from parents, work and social status. Social factors that influence are a matter of responsibility to the family. In addition to the work of parents, it is often seen that there are influences from parents who work alone, and have their own business, their children tend to become entrepreneurs. This situation often inspires children (Sharma & Madan, 2014).

3. Environmental Factor

Factors originating from the environment include role models, opportunities, activities, in addition to be influenced also by competitors, resources, and government policies (Ridha & Wahyu, 2017). For many people the decision to be an entrepreneurship is a behavior with high involvement which will involve several factors including (Chlosta, Patzelt, Klein, & Dormann, 2012):

- Internal factors as personality, perception, motivation, and learning (behaviour)
- Faktor external factors as family, friend, and neighbor etc.

Entrepreneurship is determined by achievement motives, optimism, value attitudes, and entrepreneurial status or success (Thrikawala, 2011).

Ecobriks and Marble Proskaf as Media

Ecobrick is processing plastic waste into environmentally friendly materials. This is an effort to reduce the accumulation of plastic waste. The environmentally friendly material is

made by inserting and compacting clean and dry plastic waste into used plastic bottles and using a small stick to condense plastic waste into the bottle (Andriastuti, Teknik, Fakultas, Universitas, & Tanjungpura, 2019).

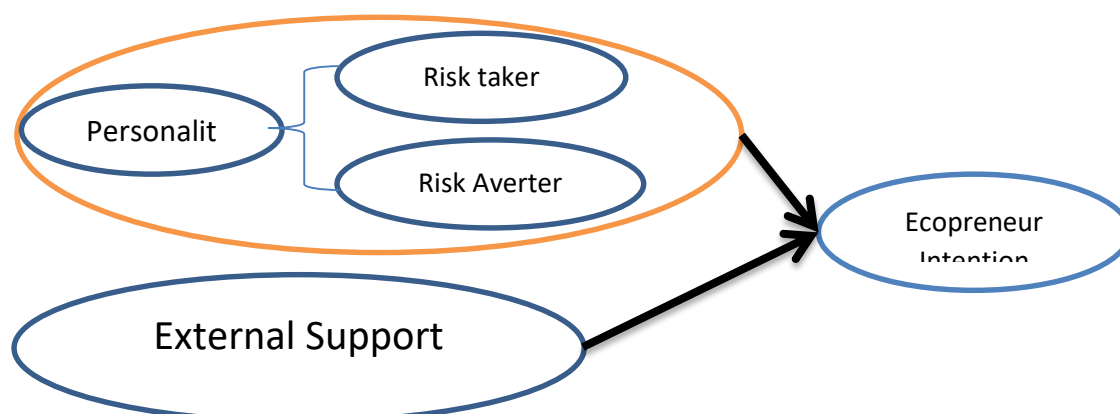
Plastic is a polyester molecule that is difficult for earth to decompose naturally. Therefore, it needs human intervention to process it. The best way to process the plastic is by recycling it. Many ways to recycle plastic. One way is to make the plastic into an ecobrick. Ecobrick is an environmentally friendly brick. Ecobrick is made by inserting used plastics into used bottles until they are solid and the bottles become hard. The process of making ecobrick so that it can be used is that not short. It takes a lot of time and plastic material. But it needs a process to make that a challenge. The classy artwork cannot be made in a short time. That is why ecobrick is a classy plastic processing art. This ecobrick system was invented by Russel Maier from Canada who lived in the Philippines with his wife (Ani Himawati) who comes from Yogyakarta. This system has been widely promoted in various regions in Indonesia such as Jogja, Semarang, Pemalang and Pekalongan, Central Java. This ecobrick system can be used to make chairs, parks or other buildings that have a sale value (Pujjati, 2019).

Marble Proskaf is not a new thing, this product is made from the melting plastic process that will be made for various types of goods such as accessories, wall clocks, and furniture. The plastics that can be made are plastic bags, HDPE plastic materials, etc. sorted according to its type. The hope is to be able to ravel the plastic waste in the surrounding environment and it can be made into a valuable product, a simple tool is a bread oven and a press tool to shape the product as expected. This Marble Proskaf has been running in several countries such as Thailand, Canada, England which are countries that have adopted a zero-waste system.

Both of these products are made and socialized only to maintain a sustainable environment without having to damage it. It will make people aware, especially Indonesia who are not familiar with. This action reflects the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). In economic terms, it can increase the people's income and it can open new jobs so that it will affect the increase in regional income.

The conceptual framework of the research results can be seen in the chart below:

Figure 2: Conceptual Framework of Research Findings. These findings are very open and give offer for further research agendas.



METHODS

This research used participatory research method. A participatory action research is considered as an alternative in social research that is often associated with social change. This research has a strong commitment in developing social, economic and political aspects that are responsive to the needs of the community. In this research, a project is carried out collaboratively with the community, based analysis of community social problems, and it is oriented towards the community action (Kemmis & Taggart, 2007; Mikkelsen, 2011). There was also a limited and focused discussion (Focus Group Discussion: FGD) with the young people members of the Bengkayang area consisting of each district representative including (see table 1 below):

Table 1: The Origin Participants of FGD

Place of Participants	Origin	Participant	Information
Bengkayang (A)		2 people	1. Bani Mas Village 2. Sebalu Village
Lumar (B)		3 people	1. Belimbing Village 2. Tiga Berkat Village 3. Magmagan Karya Village
Ledo (C)		1 person	1. Semangat Village
Sungai Betung (D)		2 people	1. Suka Bangun Village 2. Cipta Karya Village
Samalantan (E)		1 person	1. Samalantan Village
Sanggau Ledo (F)		3 people	1. Lembang Village 2. Bange Village 3. Gua Village

Besides conducting FGD, the problem identification is carried out by informal in-depth interviews. The purpose of in-depth interviews is to find problems more openly, wherein those invited to the interview ask for opinions and ideas. Some data and related to research information, including how to process plastic waste using the ecobrick system and processing waste to be made into marble proskaf and asking for ecology-based entrepreneurship.

The research source that was studied was the young people of the region who were willing to carry out ecobrick and marble proskaf manufacturing activities to create a valuable product from plastic waste. The main data source in the form of words and actions obtained from the results of research at the site through observation and interviews with informants consisting of 12 respondents who are interested in developing business by utilizing plastic and bottle waste. The selection of speakers is taken from young people who do not have a business life and have a non-entrepreneurial family background.

Table 2: Research Participants of FGD

Name	Family Background	Location
A1	Driver + Farm worker	Bengkayang
A2	Farmer	Bengkayang
B1	Farm worker	Lumar
B2	Palm oil plantation worker	Lumar
B3	Farmer	Lumar
C1	Farmer	Ledo
D1	Cattle Laborer	Sungai Betung
D2	Garden Worker	Sungai Betung
E1	Farmer	Samalantan
F1	Garden Worker	Sanggau Ledo
F2	Farmer	Sanggau Ledo
F3	Farmer	Sanggau Ledo

Note : The informant names are not the real names

Source : *processed researchers (2018)*

In this research, the names of the participants used pseudonyms or initials. This aims to maintain the privacy or confidentiality of the participant's identity so that he does not mind providing important information during the research. According to Berg (2007) related to this matter that: "Requires researchers to systematically change the original name of each subject into a pseudonym or case number when reporting data." (In Noviriani, 2015).

Data analysis techniques used during the fieldwork were carried out interactively and continuously from the process of collecting plastic waste, the manufacturing process, to the

scale and intensity of scheduled discussions to see and observe the results. The activities undertaken in data analysis were data reduction, data entry, and verification (Creswell, 2014). In reducing data, the researchers focused on data that showed the behavior and process of making ecobrick and marble proskaf to success and interest in entrepreneurship based on ecopreneur. The presentation of data in the form of narrative texts because it was considered to be relevant to the results and the research objectives. The final stage of data analysis was data verification and conclusions.

RESULTS

Ecopreneurship is one aspect of the entrepreneurship field that makes an important contribution in society, especially related to the environment (Schaltegger, 2002). It is not prioritizing profit, because being an ecopreneur must be a creative while maintaining the environment without damaging it. Waste plastics management is one of the important things in environmental sustainability because it is related to how the people can process plastic waste into valuable products on the one hand. On the other hand it can reduce plastic waste which has been a problem in society generally. The maximum results and the acceptance of the products in community is a deeper value in entrepreneurship that not only prioritizes profits that are entrepreneur perseverance, but there are still many entrepreneurs stopping in the middle of their business because they are impatient in carrying out the process that must be undertaken.

Likewise, this also happened to young people in Bengkayang Regency, as an area with foremost, outermost, and underdeveloped status, they must have a deeper understanding of entrepreneurship and the processes that must be followed. This research is ongoing because in the process of entrepreneurship, especially in creating products there will be many challenges going forward, especially in terms of brand or product introduction to the public or consumers. The below table 3 discusses the results of the FGD, namely the Determinant Variable of young people's interest in waste plastics management to become a valuable product, namely Ecobriks and Marble Proskaf. Picture 1 below is the example of ecobrik results and marble proskaf from plastic waste and plastic bottle :

Figure 1: Ecobrick and Proskaf Marble



Table 3: The Determinant Variable of The Youth Ecopreneurship Intention in Waste Plastics Management as Valuable Products

Participants	Personality Factor and Social-Economic Factor	Waste Plastics Management
A1+B2+C1+D1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● They prefer to work and have a side bussines ● Being an Ecopreneur is quite promising, it can be for a side business outside the main job in order to have other income. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Bengkayang has the potential to develop ecobrick, because ecobrick can be used as substitution goods for bricks which are immersed using basic materials of sand and cement, by using the plastic bottles and plastic waste. The manufacturing process is not difficult.
B1+B3+D2+F1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● They like entrepreneurship because it is more free and independent. They looking for fund to develop an ecology-based business. ● Cooperate with the community by buying their plastic waste on agreed terms (clean and sorted). ● External parties (family, friends, social environment) do not have an influence to make decisions in choosing to work or entrepreneurship. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● They ever received information about processing plastic waste into ecobricks but it has never been made to make it, there needs to be a joint commitment to make it happen. ● Marble Proskaf is a new thing and has the potential to be developed, in terms of economic the marble proskaf is valuable, the fund is how the people create the products.
A2+E1+F2+F3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● They prefer to work to look for fund before they open a bussiness ● They still consider suggestions outside of personal decisions in entrepreneurship, because they still consider the risks in doing business. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Marble Proskaf is a unique product, especially it can be used for handicraft businesses or as motifs in the furniture business. ● Ecobrick products can also be used as a substitute for bricks, to reduce the exploitation of clay, or it could also be a piece of plastic waste used for making bricks.

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

Based on the findings that have been analyzed above, the conclusion that can be drawn from the results of the research is that the interest of young entrepreneurs in using of plastics

waste into valuable products gave a positive response because the manufacturing process was easy and inexpensive. This ecobricks and proskaf marble production can be used as the main business with a larger scale production process, for a side business or just a hobby with in creating forms of furniture and handicrafts from plastic waste materials. However, during the process of making this plastic waste product results, there needs to be stimulus from outsiders (mentors) because there was a tendency for young people to get bored with the old process, and want to get quick results immediately. Apart from the manufacturing process, the most important things are form of design that continuously adapts to market needs, to the sales process.

From the conclusions above, the suggestions can be given by the researchers that Bengkulu young people have the potential to be developed in entrepreneurship which in this case it needs the support of external parties such as families, surrounding communities, the school environment, and the government. In the case of the government and schools (high schools or colleges) continuously provide stimulus in the form of entrepreneurship training and a forum for associations to give them a place to be creative and innovative in developing their regions to improve the regional economy. There must be synergistic cooperation from many parties in developing the potential of young people who are very dynamic by utilizing their creativity in terms of the environment, arts and culture, culinary, information systems and advertising by providing creative space one of which is through ecological young entrepreneurship expo or with a sustainable green concept without leaving local wisdom.

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