

## Community empowerment for poverty alleviation through social entrepreneurship based on an ecological framework

Hadi Suyono\*, Triantoro Safaria

Department of Psychology, Faculty of Psychology, Universitas Ahmad Dahlan Yogyakarta, Indonesia

\*Corresponding author email: [hadi.suyono@psy.uad.ac.id](mailto:hadi.suyono@psy.uad.ac.id)

Article History:	Submission	Revised:	Accepted	Published
	2024-11-05	2024-12-29	2025-01-01	2025-01-08

### ABSTRACT

This study is rooted in the issue of poverty, which has the potential to incite conflicts. In response to this, the research aims to explore social entrepreneurship as a tool for community empowerment to alleviate poverty and prevent conflicts. The research adopts a qualitative approach with a phenomenological design. The participants include village heads, leaders of cooperatives, tourism awareness groups, ecotourism managers, youth organization members, representatives of the village consultative body, cooperative administrators, managers of village-owned enterprises, neighborhood leaders, and village heads. These participants were selected through purposive sampling. Data were collected via semi-structured interviews, and the data analysis employed thematic analysis, with member checking used to ensure validity. The findings indicate that social entrepreneurship through ecotourism business units, underpinned by an ecological framework, has been successful in fostering contributions from individuals, microsystems, organizations, local communities, and the macrosystem. This approach to empowerment has proven effective in reducing poverty and preventing conflicts.

**Keywords:** conflict, ecological framework, phenomenology, poverty, social entrepreneurship

*This is an open access article under the [CC BY-SA](https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-sa/4.0/) license.*



### Article citation:

Suyono, H., & Safaria, T. (2024). Community empowerment for poverty alleviation through social entrepreneurship based on an ecological framework. *EMPATHY: Jurnal Fakultas Psikologi*, 7(2), 165-192. <https://doi.org/10.12928/empathy.v7i2.30282>

## INTRODUCTION

Recent data indicates that 27.52 million people in Indonesia, or 10.12% of the population, live in poverty [1]. This poverty rate remains notably high in comparison to other Southeast Asian nations, such as Thailand (9.9%), Vietnam (8%), Malaysia (3.8%), Singapore (0.9%), Cambodia (0.3%), and Brunei (0.1%). Indonesia's poverty rate is surpassed only by the Philippines (20.5%) and Myanmar (24.1%) [2]. The situation is exacerbated by an increase in poverty levels, primarily driven by the economic crisis

triggered by the ongoing repercussions of the COVID-19 pandemic [3]. Moreover, global geopolitical factors have weakened the economic stability of numerous countries, including Indonesia [4], [5], [6]. In Indonesia, the worsening poverty situation is linked to the closure of businesses, both domestic and international, which has led to widespread layoffs and unemployment, further exacerbating the poverty cycle [7], [8].

The high poverty rate in Indonesia is driven by both individual factors, such as limited education, poor health conditions, and constrained financial resources, which hinder individuals' ability to compete in the labor market, and by structural poverty within families. At a broader level, macroeconomic factors such as natural disasters, inequality in development, unfavorable economic policies, economic downturns, and inflation also contribute to the persistence of poverty [9], [10].

Poverty increases a region's susceptibility to conflict, as tensions often arise between impoverished communities striving to survive and those in power or capital owners seeking to amass greater economic resources. Poverty-driven conflict dynamics are evident in many regions worldwide [11], [12], [13], [14], [15], [16], [17]. Given that poverty can lead to conflicts that undermine the economic empowerment of low-income communities, it is crucial to explore alternative strategies to mitigate such conflicts. Conflict prevention is vital, as research has shown its effectiveness in reducing the occurrence of conflicts [18], [19], [20], [21], [22], [23].

Social entrepreneurship can be utilized as a preventative approach to conflict, as its implementation integrates psychological factors that promote peace among vulnerable, impoverished populations. For instance, social entrepreneurship is consistent with the Big Five personality traits model. The first trait, agreeableness, includes cooperation, selflessness, humility, trust, altruism, and friendliness. The second trait, conscientiousness, involves self-control, achievement orientation, perseverance, hard work, and discipline. Extraversion, the third trait, encompasses warmth, sociability, assertiveness, energy, approachability, activity, and the desire for novelty. Neuroticism, the fourth trait, refers to emotional stability, enabling individuals to manage external pressures effectively. Finally, openness involves personal and social interactions, embracing diversity, and being receptive to new ideas. This personality framework plays a key role as a psychological strength in fostering harmony among impoverished communities [24], [25].

In addition to an individual-oriented approach, social entrepreneurship development can also adopt a community-based approach. This includes social support, social capital, community participation, and a collective sense of belonging [26], [27]. These variables contribute to the establishment of peace by mitigating conflict [28], [29], [30], [31].

Social entrepreneurship strategies can be relied upon to prevent conflict arising from poverty by offering added value through the improvement of the welfare of economically disadvantaged communities via active community participation [32], [33], [34]. This concept aligns with the broader definition of social entrepreneurship, which is an activity aimed at creating prosperity through principles, processes, and methods that incorporate entrepreneurial practices [35], [36], [37]. Social entrepreneurship programs are particularly effective as they are not solely profit-driven; they also fulfill a social function by addressing poverty and thereby improving the overall quality of life within communities [38], [39], [40], [41]. Research has shown that regions with higher welfare levels tend to experience fewer conflicts. For example, areas with lower poverty rates [42] are often associated with more stable security conditions [43], [44].

Social entrepreneurship plays a crucial role in addressing poverty and mitigating conflict; however, research to date has not extensively focused on this connection. Previous studies on social entrepreneurship have explored various aspects, such as promoting social entrepreneurship organizations from teachers to students [45], examining the impact of social entrepreneurship orientation on the interplay between learning processes and personal identity [46], and utilizing social entrepreneurship training for nursing professionals [47]. Other research has looked into the development of social entrepreneurship's impact on the internal locus of control and bricolage among social enterprise executives [48], the role of innovation in driving economic growth and value creation through social entrepreneurship [49], and the mediation of entrepreneurship education and social entrepreneurial intentions by entrepreneurs' social networks [50]. Additionally, studies have investigated the role of mindfulness in social entrepreneurial orientation, with prosocial motivation and stakeholder pressure acting as mediators [51], as well as the application of social entrepreneurship in cultural tourism for achieving sustainable environmental goals [52].

Similarly, research in Indonesia has not yet specifically explored poverty alleviation as a strategy for conflict prevention. However, several studies on social entrepreneurship in Indonesia have been conducted, focusing on areas such as the development of social

entrepreneurship through digital networks for female migrant workers [53], social entrepreneurship training aimed at enhancing students' social awareness [54], and the exploration of a creative economy-based social entrepreneurship model for tourism development [55]. Other studies have measured social entrepreneurship intentions by examining predictors like social entrepreneurship self-efficacy, social support, and educational support [56], and have explored the implementation of social entrepreneurship in Islamic boarding schools [57]. Research has also focused on fostering social entrepreneurship through effective leadership [58], the role of entrepreneurship education, empathy, and social support in shaping social entrepreneurship intentions [59], and the creation of "Dotolicious Photobooth" as a medium for social entrepreneurship realization [60].

Given that existing literature has not directly examined the intersection of social entrepreneurship, poverty alleviation, and conflict prevention, this study aims to address this gap. The research is grounded in Bronfenbrenner's ecological framework, which offers a comprehensive lens for understanding human psychological dynamics across various levels, including the individual, microsystem, organization, locality, and macrosystem [61].

The ecological framework theory [62] is employed to demonstrate that the success of managing social entrepreneurship is contingent upon several factors. First, the role of the individual is crucial. Second, the involvement of family, which is part of the microsystem, plays an essential role. Third, participation from youth organizations, village consultative bodies, cooperatives, and tourism awareness groups, which are components of the organizational level, is significant. Fourth, the participation of community members through neighborhood associations, community organizations, and local bureaucracy, such as hamlets, villages, and sub-districts, represents the locality aspect. Fifth, the macrosystem is reflected in the involvement of local government as well as national policies and global influences.

This ecological framework theory is consistent with the concept of Entrepreneurship for Sustainable Development (ESD), which posits that the sustainability of entrepreneurial development depends on the context, actions, and transformation of business activities, guided by a framework that operates at multiple levels: micro, meso, and macro [63]. The application of the ecological framework, rooted in community psychology, serves as an

innovative theoretical foundation for this study. Unlike previous research, which has generally utilized other theoretical bases such as prosocial theory [64], gender perspectives [65], morality [66], and social innovation [67], this study introduces the ecological framework as a lens for analyzing social entrepreneurship.

In line with the innovative approach of combining social entrepreneurship with poverty alleviation and conflict prevention, this research centers on community empowerment as a means to combat poverty through social entrepreneurship, serving as a proactive measure to prevent conflict. Such preventative measures are essential because evidence shows that poverty can lead to conflict. In Indonesia, for instance, poverty has been identified as a trigger for religious conflicts, often fueling terrorism [68], economic conflicts, such as land disputes [69], and social conflicts related to criminal activities [70]. Similarly, global experiences in countries such as Afghanistan [71], Ghana [72], and Thailand [73] demonstrate that poverty is a significant driver of conflict.

The persistence of poverty, if left unaddressed, has the potential to escalate, exacerbating conflicts across various regions. This issue serves as the primary motivation for this study, which centers on exploring poverty alleviation through the empowerment provided by social entrepreneurship, a strategy that can help prevent societal conflicts. An additional conceptual contribution of this research lies in its focus on how social entrepreneurship can serve as a solution to poverty, offering a preventive measure against conflict. This finding presents a novel perspective, distinguishing it from prior studies on the topic.

## **METHOD**

This study adopts a qualitative approach using a phenomenological design, aimed at understanding individual experiences. The central objective is to derive meaning from these experiences, which represent the core of individuals' subjective realities. Phenomenology, in this context, emphasizes the interpretation of personal experiences, focusing on the context and human relationships, particularly in the development of social entrepreneurship. Guided by this philosophical approach, the research employs a phenomenological design to uncover the essence of individual experiences, interpret phenomena from a subjective viewpoint, and describe them from the participants' perspectives [74].

The decision to use a phenomenological design is based on its alignment with the research focus, distinguishing it from alternative approaches such as case studies, action research, or grounded theory. Unlike case studies, which focus on specific cases within their context, action research aims at instigating change to solve particular problems, and grounded theory seeks to develop theory based on data [75], [76], [77]. The characteristics of these approaches do not align as closely with the aims of this research, making phenomenology a more fitting choice. This design allows for an in-depth exploration of individual experiences, providing meaningful insights into subjective realities within the context of community empowerment through social entrepreneurship, framed by the ecological model, which includes five key aspects: individual, microsystem, organization, locality, and macrosystem [78].

The selection of participants is a critical component of the phenomenological design, and it is most appropriately addressed through purposive sampling. This approach involves selecting participants based on their direct experience with the phenomenon under investigation [79]. Following the principles of purposive sampling, participants were chosen based on their social roles, expertise, program implementation experience, and direct involvement in the development of social entrepreneurship.

Ten participants were selected for this study. The first participant is the village head (Subject 1), who plays a pivotal role as a structural leader, coordinating various institutions to contribute to the success of social entrepreneurship initiatives. The second participant is the cooperative chairperson (Subject 2), whose expertise in entrepreneurship is instrumental in driving business activities that are critical to the success of social entrepreneurship programs.

The third participant is the chairperson of the Tourism Awareness Group (Subject 3), who plays a significant role in fostering community engagement to establish tourism destinations based on local wisdom, attracting both domestic and international tourists. The fourth participant is the ecotourism manager (Subject 4), who contributes to the realization of the social vision of environmental preservation and promoting peace between the community and government in managing protected forests, a core element of social entrepreneurship implementation.

The fifth participant is the chairperson of the youth organization (Subject 5), who is actively involved in the social entrepreneurship program's execution. The sixth participant is a representative from the Village Consultative Body (Subject 6), responsible for creating regulations that provide legal protection for the program's implementation. The seventh participant is a member of the cooperative management (Subject 7), who supports the human resources necessary to operate the social entrepreneurship business. The eighth participant is the manager of the Village-Owned Enterprises (Subject 8), which is the primary organization responsible for running the social entrepreneurship initiatives.

The ninth participant is the leader of the neighborhood association (Subject 9), who plays a key role in mobilizing community participation during the implementation of social entrepreneurship empowerment, which requires substantial labor force involvement. Finally, the tenth participant is the hamlet head (Subject 10), who acts as a coordinator to rally community participation in the execution of the social entrepreneurship program.

This study is conducted in Mangunan Village, located in Dlingo District, Bantul Regency. The selection of this site aligns with the research theme, as Mangunan Village has successfully empowered its community to combat poverty through social entrepreneurship. The efforts to alleviate poverty have also played a significant role in preventing conflicts between the local community and stakeholders of the pine forest, a designated protected area. Prior to these empowerment initiatives, villagers relied on tapping resin and cutting down pine trees to meet their basic needs.

These activities, however, led to environmental damage within the pine forest, prompting security authorities to prohibit such exploitation. Faced with the absence of alternative income sources, the community continued to depend on the forest for their livelihoods, despite the security warnings. In response, authorities implemented stricter measures to halt the forest's exploitation. This tension between the conflicting interests of the community and the authorities became a source of conflict.

In light of this situation, community leaders recognized the need for preventive measures to avoid the escalation of conflict. The solution involved establishing a business venture grounded in social entrepreneurship, specifically designed to address the community's issues. The identified issue was the conflict with the government over the exploitation of the pine forest, and the proposed solution was the development of ecotourism a type of tourism that leverages the natural environment.



The introduction of ecotourism proved to be an effective strategy, as it allowed the community to utilize the forest for tourism purposes without causing environmental harm. In fact, the community actively worked towards preserving the pine forest, which became a crucial asset in supporting the success of the tourism business. Additionally, the community benefited financially from various income-generating activities, such as entrance fees, parking services, homestays, handicrafts, and local cuisine. Through the implementation of community empowerment via social entrepreneurship and ecotourism, a mutual understanding was fostered between the community and the government. This understanding centered on the sustainable management of the pine forest, which allowed the community to improve their income and overcome poverty, while the government supported ecotourism for its benefits in preserving the protected forest.

Data collection was carried out through semi-structured interviews, which offer a flexible framework by providing a set of guiding questions while allowing for exploration of respondents' perspectives. During the interviews, additional questions were posed to gain deeper insights into the participants' viewpoints. The duration of each interview ranged from 30 to 40 minutes, depending on the amount of data needed from each participant. If further exploration was necessary, the interviews were extended accordingly. In some instances, participants were interviewed multiple times, typically two or three sessions, to ensure a comprehensive understanding of their experiences and allow for a more nuanced interpretation of the data.

Following the completion of the interviews, the collected data was transcribed verbatim and subjected to thematic analysis. The initial step in thematic analysis involved a detailed review of the transcriptions to fully grasp the data. Special attention was given to interpreting the participants' experiences in developing social entrepreneurship within the context of the ecological framework. Once this understanding was established, the next step involved identifying meaning units. This process entailed breaking down the data into manageable, meaningful units, which were expressed in phrases or sentences. After identifying these units, each was labeled with a descriptive tag focused on the phenomenon of social entrepreneurship.

These labeled meaning units were then categorized into subthemes based on the ecological framework, which includes the individual, microsystem, organization, locality,



and macrosystem. The grouping into subthemes was successfully completed. The subsequent step was to develop overarching themes that encapsulate the core of the participants' experiences. These themes were carefully examined to ensure they accurately reflected the subjects' lived experiences. The final stage of data analysis involved organizing the themes into a coherent narrative, presenting a holistic view of the participants' experiences, supported by direct quotations to reinforce the research findings. To ensure the accuracy of the interpretations, member checking was employed as a validation method, confirming the reliability and validity of the conclusions drawn by the researcher.

## **RESULTS AND DISCUSSION**

The development of ecotourism is an integral component of social entrepreneurship. Conceptually, it demonstrates how managing pine forests as a tourism destination, which leverages the natural environment, aligns with social entrepreneurship. Although the business is operated under professional management principles, its primary aim extends beyond profit generation [80]. The broader objective is to address poverty alleviation within the local community, while simultaneously preventing conflicts between the community and governmental entities.

An additional key factor that solidifies ecotourism as a form of social entrepreneurship is the inherent social value [81] embedded in its practice. This value includes facilitating the transition of local residents, who previously depended on exploiting the pine forest, towards managing the forest in ways that generate sustainable income through ecotourism. Moreover, the initiative improves residents' quality of life by fostering an environment where they increasingly prioritize the preservation of the protected forest, recognizing it as a vital asset for ecotourism development. This shift also empowers marginalized individuals, enhancing their economic capacities and contributing to their overall welfare.

A significant benefit of social entrepreneurship as a social movement in preventing conflict is demonstrated through the management of ecotourism, which has successfully redirected the community's actions from forest degradation to conservation. The ecotourism model, which is centered on sustainability, has encouraged community members to engage in activities that promote the preservation of the pine forest. This shared goal of maintaining

the forest's health has facilitated a harmonious relationship between the community and the government [82].

The success of these social entrepreneurship initiatives, which not only alleviated poverty but also mitigated conflicts between the community and the government, is closely associated with the application of the ecological framework [83]. Data analysis reveals that the implementation of this framework is reflected in individual-level behavioral indicators. These include community members' willingness to learn from their experiences, their selfless contributions, strong commitment, and pursuit of independence in establishing ecotourism ventures. Additionally, at the microsystem level, the roles of family members, neighbors, and local task forces in providing emotional, social, and moral support have been instrumental in the successful development of ecotourism and the enhancement of local income.

Another key factor contributing to the success of establishing a pine forest ecotourism initiative is the involvement of various organizations. These include youth organizations, village-owned enterprises, tourist awareness groups, village consultative bodies, cooperatives, businesses, and universities, all of which play significant roles in supporting the development of a tourism village focused on ecotourism. Locality, including neighborhood associations, village units, natural resources, and the social system, is also crucial in ensuring the effective implementation of the ecotourism project. At the macrosystem level, external factors such as the royal court, local government departments, the Regional People's Representative Council, and policy-making mechanisms provide the necessary regulatory framework to transform the protected forest area into an ecotourism destination.

Further analysis of the data reveals the following insights:

### **Individual Level**

The data analysis highlights the successful management of the protected forest as an ecotourism site, which has contributed to poverty alleviation and conflict prevention. This success can be attributed to the individuals' willingness to learn and gain experience in business management. One participant expressed this by stating:

*"...learning through practice, so I gain experience. If there are weaknesses, I learn again. This way, I find ways to develop a tourism business aimed at improving the welfare of the community, not just pursuing profit" (Subject 2).*

The interview results suggest that the participants' learning experiences were crucial to the successful operation of the ecotourism venture. A conceptual framework that explains this success is experiential learning, which emphasizes the importance of direct experience for acquiring the knowledge and skills needed to operate in a specific field. Experiential learning is an approach that centers on learning through practice to understand and master tasks, thereby fostering the development of competencies essential for entrepreneurship [84], [85]. This finding aligns with research that shows experiential learning as a key factor in successful entrepreneurial development [86].

Another behavioral indicator that underscores an individual's capability to manage ecotourism within the framework of social entrepreneurship is altruism, as highlighted by the following statement:

*"...willing to help sincerely and be beneficial to others..." (Subject 4).*

The interview data from Subject 4 emphasizes the individual's genuine willingness to assist others in achieving social entrepreneurship goals. Theoretically, this willingness to help selflessly is grounded in the concept of altruism. Altruism refers to the behavior of prioritizing the well-being, happiness, and safety of others over personal interests, without seeking any personal gain [87], [88]. Altruism plays a crucial role in the effective operation of social entrepreneurship, as evidenced by the research, which shows that altruistic behavior significantly contributes to the success of social entrepreneurship initiatives aimed at enhancing community well-being [89].

Commitment is another critical factor that ensures the success of social entrepreneurship, particularly in the context of ecotourism. As one participant noted:

*"...finding solutions to problems and advancing the area... can be achieved with commitment..." (Subject 1).*

The analysis of the data reveals that commitment is vital for individuals to overcome challenges and sustain their efforts in managing social entrepreneurship. Conceptually, commitment represents the psychological resilience to maintain focus and take action toward achieving long-term goals, even in the face of difficulties [90, 91].

Research supports the idea that commitment, particularly when tied to a social mission, is a strong determinant of success in social entrepreneurship initiatives [92].

Independence is another important behavioral trait that influences an individual's success in running a social entrepreneurship venture, especially in the ecotourism sector. This is reflected in the following statement:

*"...there is starting to be income coming in. No matter how small, it is important to take steps and be able to determine the direction on my own..." (Subject 7).*

This statement highlights the role of independence in cultivating soft skills that are essential for driving social entrepreneurship. Independence refers to an individual's ability to make decisions, solve problems, and take responsibility for their actions without relying on others for direction or support [93].

The successful establishment of an ecotourism business has contributed to improved community welfare and played a key role in conflict prevention. This success can be attributed to the shared interests between the community and the government, particularly concerning the conservation of protected forests. This mutual alignment fosters peace between both parties. As one participant noted in an interview:

*"Tourism that utilizes the natural environment has made the community more prosperous. In order to improve our income, we must take care of the protected forest. What the community is doing aligns with the government's interest in preserving the protected forest. That's why, since the advent of tourism utilizing this protected forest... there has been no more conflict between the community and the government..." (Subject 5).*

The positive outcomes of managing social entrepreneurship in this context are evident in the prevention of conflict, which arises from the shared commitment to safeguarding the protected forest, ensuring the smooth operation of ecotourism. Conceptually, this shared interest fosters the identification of common values, goals, and needs that contribute to community well-being. The positive effects of this alignment promote effective communication, which helps overcome differences and resolve conflicts. This cooperative dynamic is critical in preventing conflicts. The research findings suggest that effective communication plays a key role in fostering cooperation, which is a vital strategy for conflict resolution [94].

## Microsystem

The data analysis highlights the significant role of family support in fostering the success of individuals managing social entrepreneurship ventures in ecotourism. The psychological support provided by family members plays a crucial role in enhancing the well-being of the broader community and facilitates the creation of cooperative, mutually beneficial relationships between the community and the government, particularly in terms of family income. This collaborative effort helps prevent conflicts, as both the community and the government share the goal of developing an ecotourism destination through social entrepreneurship. One participant elaborated on the supportive role of the family as follows:

*“...my parents asked their child to become a leader in the community. And I sought my mother's blessing... In addition to my mother, a part of the family that played a role in supporting the social entrepreneurship venture was my wife... to focus on the forest tourism business, I resigned from my job. And it turns out, my wife agreed with my decision... (Subject 3).”*

From this statement, it can be theoretically explained that the ability to manage the ecotourism venture is strongly supported by social support from close family members, such as the participant's mother and wife. Social support, which encompasses the assistance provided by people within one's immediate environment, particularly family members, has significant psychological benefits. It is especially valuable when an individual faces challenging and unresolved work situations [95]. In this case, the support from close family members includes emotional support empathy, understanding, love, and care crucial for mental wellbeing, even when dealing with significant tasks [96].

The buffering hypothesis theory explains that social support can protect mental health when facing external pressures related to tasks [98]. Additionally, the social integration theory suggests that social support enhances social bonds, helping individuals within a community to avoid psychological challenges [99]. Communities with strong social ties are less likely to experience mental health problems when pursuing difficult goals [100]. Based on these theories, it can be concluded that the managers of the ecotourism venture, despite facing numerous challenges, maintain their motivation and mental health due to the support received from family members, particularly from their mother and wife.

Furthermore, this social support fosters mental resilience, helping individuals to remain focused on managing the protected forest, which is crucial for the ecotourism business's sustainability. The forest is preserved as a vital asset for the business, and these

environmental preservation efforts are supported by the government due to a shared goal: to protect the forest. This alignment of interests contributes to preventing conflict, as expressed by Subject 3:

*"Family motivates us to take care of the protected forest. The protected forest is wellmaintained. The ecotourism business can run smoothly. It turns out that the government supports our efforts because of the shared goal. This shared goal strengthens the cooperation. Through this process, we no longer have conflicts (Subject 3)."*

The statement from Subject 3 underscores the peaceful relationship between ecotourism managers and the government, facilitated by a shared objective. This finding aligns with other research suggesting that shared goals can unite diverse groups, promoting cooperation and reducing conflict [101].

## **Organizations**

The data analysis revealed key insights regarding the role of organizations in promoting social entrepreneurship through the development of the ecotourism business. This includes contributions from various community organizations, local economic institutions, and external partners. As one participant stated:

*"...the success of tourism based on the protected forest is closely linked to the involvement of the youth group... the role of BUMDES (villageowned enterprises) is also to create leading products aimed at attracting visitors... Additionally, the LPMD (Village Community Empowerment Institution) makes decisions to engage the community... working together... and the cooperative manages the business... External parties, such as hotels creating a green camp and universities contributing to innovation in tourism services, also play a role (Subject 6)."*

The participant's statement underscores the significant role of community organizations, local economic institutions, and external stakeholders in the success of social entrepreneurship in ecotourism. This aligns with the concept of social capital, which refers to the networks and relationships that enable communities to collaborate and achieve common goals. Social capital variables can significantly contribute to the development of social entrepreneurship by enhancing community capacity to solve shared problems, reduce social inequalities, and improve overall welfare. Social capital includes social interactions that benefit the community, fostering collective action to address challenges [102], [103].

Key elements that foster social capital within a community include social networks formed through interpersonal relationships, which create opportunities for members to exchange information and resources [104]. Additionally, shared norms and values that align with community interests [105] and the trust and mutual support between individuals [106] are essential for strengthening social capital. These elements support the promotion of social entrepreneurship to address poverty and prevent conflicts. Research suggests that social capital improves community welfare [107] and can serve as a preventive measure against social issues, including criminal behavior [108].

### **Locality**

The data analysis reveals that the locality, encompassing neighborhood associations and villages, plays a vital role in supporting the development of social entrepreneurship. This is illustrated by the following statements from the subjects: One participant emphasized the involvement of neighborhood associations:

*"...the activity requires a large amount of labor, which is requested from the neighborhood association (Subject 9)." Another participant highlighted the role of the village: "...we ask the village to encourage residents to participate in community service to work on infrastructure (Subject 10)."*

These statements underscore the significant contribution of the local community in advancing social entrepreneurship, particularly through collective labor initiatives such as *gotong royong* (communal work activities). The engagement of localities in this process is pivotal for the successful development of ecotourism as a social entrepreneurship venture. This is aligned with the concept of community participation, which refers to the active involvement of the community in executing programs aimed at improving the community's wellbeing. Research indicates that community participation is crucial for shaping development strategies that align with the community's needs and empower its members [109].

In the context of ecotourism, community participation is demonstrated through joint efforts to preserve protected forests, which serve as essential assets for ecotourism development. The local community's involvement in conservation efforts, supported by the government, further strengthens the development of ecotourism. The government's role is crucial, as it supports ecotourism initiatives that promote the conservation of protected forest



areas, thus ensuring environmental sustainability. This collaboration contributes to fostering harmony between the local residents, who rely on the protected forest as a tourism resource, and the government, which is responsible for forest conservation [110], [111], [112].

### **Macrosystem**

The data analysis revealed that the macrosystem plays a significant role in motivating social entrepreneurship managers in the ecotourism sector, particularly due to the influence of the King of the Yogyakarta Sultanate. As one participant stated:

*"...we received the blessing from the King of the Yogyakarta Sultanate to develop a nature tourism business. This blessing has motivated us to realize the nature tourism project (Subject 8)."*

The support from the King of the Yogyakarta Sultanate exemplifies the role of local wisdom in the success of social entrepreneurship, helping to prevent conflicts between the community and the government. Local wisdom refers to the knowledge, beliefs, and cultural practices that evolve within a community and serve as guiding principles. It encompasses values, ethics, and morals that are deeply rooted in the community's traditions [113]. The findings suggest that local wisdom can be a crucial resource in promoting the successful development of ecotourism ventures based on social entrepreneurship, thereby fostering peace and cooperation within the community [114], [115].

### **CONCLUSION**

This study demonstrates, through its conceptual framework, that social entrepreneurship can effectively address poverty and prevent conflicts. It achieves this by empowering communities to leverage natural resources and local wisdom. Based on this conceptual foundation, it is clear that government policies are essential to optimize social entrepreneurship, ultimately enhancing community prosperity and fostering a peaceful, conflict-free society. The practical implications of this research highlight that the successful establishment of social entrepreneurship is a powerful strategy for fostering collective business activities within communities. This approach aims to alleviate poverty and improve community wellbeing. Social entrepreneurship is best implemented through the development of ecotourism businesses based on an ecological framework, encompassing the

roles of individuals, microsystems, organizations, locality, and macrosystems. The broader advantages of ecotourism can also play a significant role in mitigating conflicts between local communities and the government, which is responsible for the management of protected forests. Peace is achieved through a shared commitment to preserving these forests to ensure their longterm sustainability. In this partnership, the community is dedicated to maintaining the protected forest as a key asset for ecotourism, while the government remains invested in the conservation of the area, recognizing its value as a protected natural resource.

## REFERENCES

- [1] Sudibyoy, N. A., Iswardani, A., Sari, K., & Suprihatiningsih, S. (2020). Penerapan data mining pada jumlah penduduk miskin di Indonesia [Application of data mining to the number of poor people in Indonesia]. *Jurnal Lebesgue: Jurnal Ilmiah Pendidikan Matematika, Matematika dan Statistika*, 1(3), 199–207. <https://lebesgue.lppmbinabangsa.id/index.php/home/article/view/42>
- [2] Nasution, L. N., Sari, W. I., & Lubis, A. B. (2021). Kebijakan moneter dan pengaruhnya terhadap tingkat kemiskinan di lima negara ASEAN [Monetary policy and its impact on poverty levels in five ASEAN countries]. *JEpa*, 6(2), 593–600. <https://journal.pancabudi.ac.id/index.php/jepa/article/view/3851>
- [3] Setyadi, S., & Indriyani, L. (2021). Dampak pandemi Covid19 terhadap peningkatan resiko kemiskinan di Indonesia [The impact of the Covid19 pandemic on increasing the risk of poverty in Indonesia]. *PARETO: Jurnal Ekonomi Dan Kebijakan Publik*, 4(1), 53–66. <https://journals.unihaz.ac.id/index.php/pareto/article/view/1891>
- [4] Sari, N., Pebrianata, E., Suhairi, A., & Sitepu, A. A. (2024). Bagaimana dampak perang RusiaUkraina terhadap stabilitas keuangan di Indonesia? [How the RussiaUkraine war impacts financial stability in Indonesia?]. *Neraca: Jurnal Ekonomi, Manajemen dan Akuntansi*, 2(4), 288–296. <http://jurnal.kolibi.org/index.php/neraca/article/view/1281>
- [5] Dano, D. (2023). Dampak konflik militer ChinaTaiwan terhadap perekonomian Indonesia [The impact of the ChinaTaiwan military conflict on the Indonesian economy]. *Knowledge: Jurnal Inovasi Hasil Penelitian dan Pengembangan*, 3(4), 383–391. <https://www.jurnalp4i.com/index.php/knowledge/article/view/2704>
- [6] Dewi, R. S. (2024). Pengaruh konflik PalestinaIsrael terhadap perekonomian dunia [The impact of the PalestineIsrael conflict on the world economy]. *JEBESH: Journal of Economics Business Ethic and Science Historis*, 2(3), 11–19. <http://jurnalhamfara.ac.id/index.php/jb/article/view/511>
- [7] Thoif, M. (2022). Pemutusan hubungan kerja (PHK) terhadap karyawan terdampak pandemi Covid19 [Termination of employment for employees affected by the

- Covid19 pandemic]. *Perspektif Hukum*, 22(2), 265–285.  
<https://doi.org/10.30649/ph.v22i2.125>
- [8] Randi, Y. (2020). Pandemi corona sebagai alasan pemutusan hubungan kerja pekerja oleh perusahaan dikaitkan dengan undangundang ketenagakerjaan [The Corona pandemic as a reason for the termination of employment by the company is linked to labor laws]. *Yurispruden: Jurnal Fakultas Hukum Universitas Islam Malang*, 3(2), 119–136. <https://doi.org/10.33474/yur.v3i2.6709>
- [9] Pinem, E. Y., Widiono, S. W., & Irnad, I. (2019). Kemiskinan struktural komunitas nelayan di Kelurahan Sumber Jaya, Kecamatan Kampung Melayu, Kota Bengkulu [Structural poverty of the fishermen community in Sumber Jaya Village, Kampung Melayu District, Bengkulu City]. *Jurnal Sosiologi Nusantara*, 5(2), 91–112. <https://ejournal.unib.ac.id/jsn/article/view/9923>
- [10] Riswanto, A. (2016). Kemiskinan: Faktor penyebab dan analisis pemecahan masalah [Poverty: Causes and problemsolving analysis]. *Jurnal Sosial Humaniora*, 7(1), 59–72. <https://ojs.unida.ac.id/JSH/article/view/486/pdf>
- [11] Suryani, D., Izzati, F. F., Syafi'i, I., Adaba, P. Y., & Satriani, S. (2022). Kemunduran demokrasi tata kelola SDA: Penguatan oligarki dan pelemahan partisipasi civil society [The decline of democracy in natural resource governance: Strengthening oligarchy and weakening civil society participation]. *Jurnal Penelitian Politik*, 18(2), 173–190. <http://ejournal.politik.lipi.go.id/index.php/jpp/article/view/1032>
- [12] Cadith, J. (2019). Konflik dalam pemanfaatan sumber daya di pesisir Teluk Banten [Conflict in the utilization of resources on the coast of Banten Bay]. *Jurnal Administrasi Publik*, 10(2). <https://jurnal.untirta.ac.id/index.php/jap/article/view/6929>
- [13] Novendra, M. D., Lesawengam, L., & Kandowangko, N. (2021). Dampak pertambangan emas bagi kehidupan ekonomi masyarakat Bolaang Mongondow Timur di Kotabunan Kecamatan Kotabunan Kabupaten Bolaang Mongondow Timur [The impact of gold mining on the economic life of the East Bolaang Mongondow Community in Kotabunan District, East Bolaang Mongondow Regency]. *Jurnal Ilmiah Society*, 1(1). <https://ejournal.unsrat.ac.id/index.php/jurnalilmiahsociety/article/view/35817>
- [14] Anugerah, T., Dharmawan, A. H., & Agusta, I. (2021). Dampak penambangan timah laut terhadap sumber penghidupan rumah tangga nelayan di Kabupaten Meranti [The impact of offshore tin mining on the livelihoods of fishermen's households in Meranti Regency]. *BHUMI: Jurnal Agraria Dan Pertanahan*, 7(1), 112–125. <http://www.jurnalbhumi.stpn.ac.id/JP/article/view/480>
- [15] Suritno, F., Purwanto, A., & Waani, F. J. (2022). Dampak pertambangan nikel terhadap pola hidup petani kelapa di Desa Waleh Kecamatan Weda Utara

- Kabupaten Halmahera Tengah [The impact of nickel mining on the lifestyle of coconut farmers in Waleh Village, North Weda District, Central Halmahera Regency]. *Jurnal Ilmiah Society*, 2(1).  
<https://ejournal.unsrat.ac.id/index.php/jurnalilmiahsociety/article/view/37626>
- [16] Miklian, J., & Birkvad, I. R. (2016). Religion, poverty, and conflict in a garbage slum of Ahmedabad. *International Area Studies Review*, 19(1), 60–75.  
<https://doi.org/10.1177/2233865916631925>
- [17] Tollefsen, A. F. (2020). Experienced poverty and local conflict violence. *Conflict Management and Peace Science*, 37(3), 323–349.  
<https://doi.org/10.1177/0738894217741618>
- [18] Suyono, H. (2018). Merawat perdamaian metode sistem peringatan dini konflik [Maintaining peace early warning system method conflict]. *Semesta Ilmu and Clinic for Community Empowerment*.
- [19] Suyono, H. (2020). Conflict early warning system index as a preventive effort. *Journal of Educational, Health, and Community Psychology*, 9(1), 42–66.  
<https://journal.uad.ac.id/index.php/Psychology/article/view/15297>
- [20] OseiKyei, R., Chan, A. P., Yao, Y., & Mazher, K. M. (2019). Conflict prevention measures for public–private partnerships in developing countries. *Journal of Financial Management of Property and Construction*, 24(1), 39–57.  
<https://doi.org/10.1108/JFMPC0620180032>
- [21] Oladimeji, A. W. O., Abiola, E. D., & Adebajo, M. (2023). National security and conflict prevention strategies in Nigeria: The place of inclusive peace education. *Ilorin Journal of Education*, 43(1), 90–105.  
<https://ije.unilorinedu.sch.ng/index.php/ije/article/view/78>
- [22] Khalilzada, J. (2022). The EU peacebuilding in Moldova: Analysis of the EUBAM as a conflict prevention, conflict transformation, and peacebuilding strategy in MoldovaTransnistria conflict. *Barış Araştırmaları ve Çatışma Çözümleri Dergisi*, 10(1), 128–148. <https://dergipark.org.tr/en/pub/yalovabaccd/issue/68227/991342>
- [23] Agbonifo, J. (2017). Sanctions, conflict prevention, and peacebuilding: Coercing nonstate armed actors in Africa. *Journal of Peacebuilding & Development*, 12(1), 65–78. <https://doi.org/10.1080/15423166.2017.1281679>
- [24] Hossain, M. U., Arefin, M. S., & Yukongdi, V. (2021). Personality traits, social selfefficacy, social support, and social entrepreneurial intention: The moderating role of gender. *Journal of Social Entrepreneurship*, 1–21.  
<https://doi.org/10.1080/19420676.2021.1936614>
- [25] Suyono, H. (2023). *Social entrepreneurship: Konsep & implementasi. Pendekatan psikologi sosial & komunitas* [Social entrepreneurship: Concept and implementation. Social psychology and community approach]. Jejak Pustaka.

- [26] Liem, A., & Rahmawati, K. D. (2017). The meaning of complementary, alternative and traditional medicine among the Indonesian psychology community: A pilot study. *Journal of Integrative Medicine*, 15(4), 288–294. [https://doi.org/10.1016/S20954964\(17\)603364](https://doi.org/10.1016/S20954964(17)603364)
- [27] Sommerfeld, E. (2025). Religious perfectionism, spiritual struggles, and sense of community: Associations with depression among ultraOrthodox Jews. *Personality and Individual Differences*, 233, 112936. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.paid.2024.112936>
- [28] Muldoon, J., Davis, P. E., Bendickson, J. S., McDowell, W. C., & Liguori, E. W. (2022). Paved with good intentions: Moral disengagement and social entrepreneurship. *Journal of Innovation & Knowledge*, 7(4), 100237. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jik.2022.100237>
- [29] Lee, D. W., & Kim, H. Y. (2021). The effect of social capital on disaster conflicts in local communities: Focusing on disaster victims. *International Journal of Disaster Risk Reduction*, 63, 102445. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ijdrr.2021.102445>
- [30] Abiddin, N. Z., Ibrahim, I., & Abdul Aziz, S. A. (2022). Nongovernmental organisations (NGOs) and their part towards sustainable community development. *Sustainability*, 14(8), 4386. <https://doi.org/10.3390/su14084386>
- [31] Jacobson, G. (2016). The sociology of emotions in a contested environmental illness case: How gender and the sense of community contribute to conflict. *Environmental Sociology*, 2(3), 238–253. <https://doi.org/10.1080/23251042.2016.1221169>
- [32] Frankowski, J. (2020). Attention: Smog alert! Citizen engagement for clean air and its consequences for fuel poverty in Poland. *Energy and Buildings*, 207, 109525. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.enbuild.2019.109525>
- [33] Sudiantini, D., Priatna, W., & Meutia, K. I. (2023). Social entrepreneurship management: PKK moms' poverty alleviation strategy. *Jurnal Inovasi Dan Pengembangan Hasil Pengabdian Masyarakat*, 1(2), 90–97. <https://journal.assyfa.com/index.php/jipdimas/article/view/234>
- [34] Yusriadi, Y., bin Tahir, S. Z., Awaluddin, M., & Misnawati, M. (2020). Pengentasan kemiskinan melalui socialpreneur [Poverty alleviation through socialpreneurship]. *Wikrama Parahita: Jurnal Pengabdian Masyarakat*, 4(2), 115–120. <https://ejurnal.lppmunsera.org/index.php/parahita/article/view/2529>
- [35] Rahim, H. L., & Mohtar, S. (2015). Social entrepreneurship: A different perspective. *International Academic Research Journal of Business and Technology*, 1(1), 9–15. <http://www.iarjournal.com/wpcontent/uploads/2014/12/IARJBT20151915.pdf>

- [36] Dwivedi, A., & Weerawardena, J. (2018). Conceptualizing and operationalizing the social entrepreneurship construct. *Journal of Business Research*, 86, 32–40. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jbusres.2018.01.053>
- [37] Saebi, T., Foss, N. J., & Linder, S. (2019). Social entrepreneurship research: Past achievements and future promises. *Journal of Management*, 45(1), 70–95. <https://doi.org/10.1177/0149206318793196>
- [38] Richardson, K. (2024). The Cascadia Innovation Corridor: The role of social entrepreneurship in the making of a North American innovative crossborder region. *Regional Science Policy & Practice*, 100067. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.rspp.2024.100067>
- [39] Amanah, S., Baliwati, Y. F., Khasanah, D. U., Apriwani, S., & Ramadhan, D. N. (2023). Kewirausahaan sosial penggerak pemberdayaan dan kesejahteraan keluarga. *JMM (Jurnal Masyarakat Mandiri)*, 7(1), 539–555. <https://journal.ummat.ac.id/index.php/jmm/article/view/12353>
- [40] Manjon, M. J., Merino, A., & Cairns, I. (2022). Business as not usual: A systematic literature review of social entrepreneurship, social innovation, and energy poverty to accelerate the just energy transition. *Energy Research & Social Science*, 90, 102624. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.erss.2022.102624>
- [41] HladyRispa, M., & Servantie, V. (2016). Deconstructing the way in which value is created in the context of social entrepreneurship. *International Journal of Management Reviews*, 20(1), 62–80. <https://doi.org/10.1111/ijmr.12113>
- [42] Badan Pusat Statistik. (2021). Indeks kemiskinan di Indonesia [Poverty index in Indonesia]. <https://www.bps.go.id/indicator/23/192/1/persentasependudukmiskinmenurutprovinsi.html>
- [43] Aprilianto, P., & Prakoso, L. Y. (2023). Peran tingkat pertumbuhan ekonomi masyarakat dalam implementasi sistem pertahanan dan keamanan rakyat semesta (Sishankamrata) [The role of community economic growth rate in the implementation of the people's defense and security system]. *Jurnal Kewarganegaraan*, 7(1), 288–295. <https://journal.upy.ac.id/index.php/pkn/article/view/4765>
- [44] Lee, I. (2019). Can North Korea follow China's path? A comparative study of the nexus between national security and economic reforms. *Pacific Focus*, 34(1), 102–126. <https://doi.org/10.1111/pafo.12135>
- [45] Du, J., Han, G., & Huang, Z. (2020). Promoting social entrepreneurial organizations: An empirical study of teacher–student coentrepreneurship. *Frontiers in Psychology*, 11, 1470. <https://doi.org/10.3389/fpsyg.2020.01470>
- [46] Xiaobao, P., Hongyu, C., & Horsey, E. M. (2023). The predictive effect of relative intuition on social entrepreneurship orientation: How do exploratory and



- exploitative learning and personal identity interact? *Acta Psychologica*, 237, 103951. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.actpsy.2023.103951>
- [47] Backes, D. S., Colomé, J. S., Mello, G. B. D., Gomes, R. C. D. C., Lomba, M. D. L. L. D. F., & Ferreira, C. L. D. L. (2022). Social entrepreneurship in the professional training in nursing. *Revista Brasileira de Enfermagem*, 75(3), e20220391. <https://www.scielo.br/j/reben/a/QvPPfMMj4QRB6NGRDkTxLwB/>
- [48] Xiabao, P., Horsey, E. M., Song, X., & Guo, R. (2022). Developing social entrepreneurship orientation: The impact of internal work locus of control and bricolage. *Frontiers in Psychology*, 13, 877317. <https://doi.org/10.3389/fpsyg.2022.877317>
- [49] Wang, W. (2022). Toward economic growth and value creation through social entrepreneurship: Modelling the mediating role of innovation. *Frontiers in Psychology*, 13, 914700. <https://doi.org/10.3389/fpsyg.2022.914700>
- [50] Hassan, H. K., Igel, B., & Shamsuddoha, M. (2022). Entrepreneurship education and social entrepreneurial intentions: The mediating effects of entrepreneurial social network. *Frontiers in Psychology*, 13, 860273. <https://doi.org/10.3389/fpsyg.2022.860273>
- [51] Shan, T., & Tian, X. (2022). The effects of mindfulness upbringing perception on social entrepreneurship orientation: A moderated mediation model of prosocial motivation and perceived pressure from external stakeholders. *Frontiers in Psychology*, 13, 968484. <https://doi.org/10.3389/fpsyg.2022.968484>
- [52] Li, X., Abbas, J., Dongling, W., Baig, N. U. A., & Zhang, R. (2022). From cultural tourism to social entrepreneurship: Role of social value creation for environmental sustainability. *Frontiers in Psychology*, 13, 925768. <https://doi.org/10.3389/fpsyg.2022.925768>
- [53] Wahyono, E., Kolopaking, L. M., Sumarti, T., & Hubeis, A. V. S. (2019). Jaringan digital dan pengembangan kewirausahaan sosial buruh migran perempuan [Digital networks and the development of social entrepreneurship for female migrant workers]. *Jurnal Ilmu Komunikasi*, 16(1), 5776. <https://ojs.uajy.ac.id/index.php/jik/article/view/1837>
- [54] Rustya, D., & Zaini, A. (2020). Peranan perguruan tinggi dalam peningkatan kepedulian sosial mahasiswa melalui pelatihan kewirausahaan sosial [The role of higher education in increasing student social awareness through social entrepreneurship training]. *Tadris: Jurnal Penelitian Dan Pemikiran Pendidikan Islam*, 14(2), 4454. <https://doi.org/10.51675/jt.v14i2.100>
- [55] Cakranegara, P. A., Rahadi, D. R., & Sinuraya, S. D. (2020). Model kewirausahaan sosial berbasis ekonomi kreatif dalam mendukung sektor pariwisata di Kota Tasikmalaya [Creative economybased social entrepreneurship model supporting the



- tourism sector in Tasikmalaya]. *Jurnal Manajemen dan Kewirausahaan*, 8(2), 189205. <https://jurnal.unmer.ac.id/index.php/jmdk/article/view/4318>
- [56] Marco, B. C., & Selamat, F. (2022). Pengaruh efikasi diri kewirausahaan, dukungan sosial, dan dukungan edukasi terhadap intensi kewirausahaan sosial pada mahasiswa perguruan tinggi di Jakarta [The influence of entrepreneurial self-efficacy, social support, and educational support on social entrepreneurship intentions among university students in Jakarta]. *Jurnal Manajerial Dan Kewirausahaan*, 4(2), 289300. <https://journal.untar.ac.id/index.php/JMDK/article/view/18221/0>
- [57] Hariyati, D. R., Irawan, A. W., & Rikantasari, S. (2022). Model kewirausahaan sosial di Pondok Pesantren Miftahul Hikmah Sukorejo Pangen Tuban [Social entrepreneurship model at Miftahul Hikmah Islamic Boarding School in Sukorejo Pangen Tuban]. *Akademika*, 16(2). <https://journal.fai.unisla.ac.id/index.php/akademika/article/view/1097>
- [58] Thahira, A., Rimbahari, A., & Widjayanti, R. E. (2023). Keterlibatan kepemimpinan efektif dan kewirausahaan sosial dalam kinerja UMKM yang optimal [The involvement of effective leadership and social entrepreneurship in optimal MSME performance]. *Value Added: Majalah Ekonomi dan Bisnis*, 19(2), 7179. <https://jurnal.unimus.ac.id/index.php/vadded/article/view/13172>
- [59] Wijaya, W., & Handoyo, S. E. (2022). Pengaruh pendidikan kewirausahaan, empati, dan dukungan sosial terhadap intensi berwirausaha sosial mahasiswa [The influence of entrepreneurship education, empathy, and social support on students' social entrepreneurship intentions]. *Jurnal Manajerial Dan Kewirausahaan*, 4(2), 546555. <https://journal.untar.ac.id/index.php/JMDK/article/view/18263/0>
- [60] Yuliana, L., Mayasari, I., Wijanarko, A. A., & Mandowally, J. B. (2022). Photobooth Dotolicious sebagai wadah kewirausahaan sosial di distrik Depapre [Dotolicious photobooth as a social entrepreneurship platform in Depapre District]. *Jurnal Pengabdian Kepada Masyarakat*, 1(4), 7075. <https://ejournal.stpkat.ac.id/index.php/jpkm/article/view/355>
- [61] Eriksson, M., Ghazinour, M., & Hammarström, A. (2018). Different uses of Bronfenbrenner's ecological theory in public mental health research: What is their value for guiding public mental health policy and practice? *Social Theory & Health*, 16, 414433. <https://doi.org/10.1057/s4128501800656>
- [62] Tudge, J., & Rosa, E. M. (2019). Bronfenbrenner's ecological theory. In *The encyclopedia of child and adolescent development* (pp. 111). <https://doi.org/10.1002/9781119171492.wecad251>
- [63] Kline, C., Boluk, K., & Shah, N. M. (2017). Exploring social entrepreneurship in food tourism. In *Social entrepreneurship and tourism: Philosophy and practice* (pp. 135154). [https://doi.org/10.1007/9783319465180\\_8](https://doi.org/10.1007/9783319465180_8)

- [64] Bacq, S., & Alt, E. (2018). Feeling capable and valued: A prosocial perspective on the link between empathy and social entrepreneurial intentions. *Journal of Business Venturing*, 33(3), 333350. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jbusvent.2018.01.004>
- [65] FernándezGuadaño, J., & MartínLópez, S. (2023). Gender differences in social entrepreneurship: Evidence from Spain. *Women's Studies International Forum*, 96, 102663. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.wsif.2022.102663>
- [66] Muldoon, J., Davis, P. E., Bendickson, J. S., McDowell, W. C., & Liguori, E. W. (2022). Paved with good intentions: Moral disengagement and social entrepreneurship. *Journal of Innovation & Knowledge*, 7(4), 100237. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jik.2022.100237>
- [67] Yousefi, M., & Keikha, A. (2023). The social as the heart of social innovation and social entrepreneurship: An emerging area or an old crossroads? *Science and Technology Policy Letters*, 13(3), 84100. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ijis.2022.03.001>
- [68] Panjaitan, M., & Rajagukguk, J. (2021). Kemiskinan, korupsi dan terorisme dalam pendekatan kausalitas [Poverty, corruption, and terrorism in a causal approach]. *Jurnal Ilmu Sosial dan Politik*, 1(1), 96103. <https://doi.org/10.51622/jispol.v1i1.331>
- [69] Anastasia, S., Nurohman, R., Zaidan, D. T. N., & Mubarok, A. (2024). Implikasi hukum agraria terhadap konflik pertanahan Indonesia [The legal implications of agrarian law on land conflicts in Indonesia]. *Arus Jurnal Sosial dan Humaniora*, 4(2), 545553. <https://doi.org/10.57250/ajsh.v4i2.485>
- [70] Maulana, R. R., Yasmin, M. I., Ammara, M. F., & Ribawati, E. (2024). Kemiskinan dan kriminalitas [Poverty and criminality]. *Sindoro: Cendikia Pendidikan*, 5(2), 6170. <https://doi.org/10.9644/sindoro.v5i2.3955>
- [71] Floreani, V. A., LópezAcevedo, G., & Rama, M. (2021). Conflict and poverty in Afghanistan's transition. *The Journal of Development Studies*, 57(10), 17761790. <https://doi.org/10.1080/00220388.2021.1945040>
- [72] Adonteng-Kissi, O., Adonteng-Kissi, B., Jibril, M. K., & Kwesi Osei, S. (2020). Living in protracted communal conflict: Socioeconomic trends and household poverty in Ghana's Yendi area. *Development Policy Review*, 38(3), 303322. <https://doi.org/10.1111/dpr.12409>
- [73] Boonyamanond, S., & Chaiwat, P. (2020). Poverty and conflict in Thailand's Deep South. *The Economics of Peace and Security Journal*, 15(2), 5365. <https://doi.org/10.15355/epsj.15.2.53>
- [74] Alhazmi, A. A., & Kaufmann, A. (2022). Phenomenological qualitative methods applied to the analysis of crosscultural experience in novel educational social contexts. *Frontiers in Psychology*, 13, 785134. <https://doi.org/10.3389/fpsyg.2022.785134>

- [75] Nguyen Ngoc, H., Lasa, G., & Iriarte, I. (2022). Humancentred design in industry 4.0: Case study review and opportunities for future research. *Journal of Intelligent Manufacturing*, 33(1), 3576. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s1084502101796x>
- [76] ErroGarcés, A., & AlfaroTanco, J. A. (2020). Action research as a metamethodology in the management field. *International Journal of Qualitative Methods*, 19, 1609406920917489. <https://doi.org/10.1177/1609406920917489>
- [77] Charmaz, K., & Thornberg, R. (2020). The pursuit of quality in grounded theory. *Qualitative Research in Psychology*, 18(3), 305–327. <https://doi.org/10.1080/14780887.2020.1780357>
- [78] Klooss, B., Hill, J., Thomas, E., Case, D. A., Scott, C. V., & Wandersman, A. (2021). *Community psychology: Linking individual and communities* (4th ed.). American Psychological Association.
- [79] Dodgson, J. E. (2017). About research: Qualitative methodologies. *Journal of Human Lactation*, 33(2), 355–358. <https://doi.org/10.1177/0890334417698693>
- [80] Kummitha, H. R., Kolloju, N., Jancsik, A., & Szalók, Z. C. (2021). Can tourism social entrepreneurship organizations contribute to the development of ecotourism and local communities? Understanding the perception of local communities. *Sustainability*, 13(19), 11031. <https://doi.org/10.3390/su131911031>
- [81] Li, X., Abbas, J., Dongling, W., Baig, N. U. A., & Zhang, R. (2022). From cultural tourism to social entrepreneurship: Role of social value creation for environmental sustainability. *Frontiers in Psychology*, 13, 925768. <https://doi.org/10.3389/fpsyg.2022.925768>
- [82] Gupta, P., Chauhan, S., Paul, J., & Jaiswal, M. P. (2020). Social entrepreneurship research: A review and future research agenda. *Journal of Business Research*, 113, 209–229. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jbusres.2020.03.032>
- [83] Murphy, M. C. (2020). Bronfenbrenner’s bioecological model: A theoretical framework to explore the forest school approach? *Journal of Outdoor and Environmental Education*, 23(2), 191–205. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s42322020000565>
- [84] Ramsgaard, M. B., & Christensen, M. E. (2016). Interplay of entrepreneurial learning forms: A case study of experiential learning settings. *Innovations in Education and Teaching International*, 55(1), 55–64. <https://doi.org/10.1080/14703297.2016.1228468>
- [85] Hockerts, K. (2018). The effect of experiential social entrepreneurship education on intention formation in students. *Journal of Social Entrepreneurship*, 9(3), 234–256. <https://doi.org/10.1080/19420676.2018.1498377>
- [86] Anwar, G., & Abdullah, N. N. (2021). Inspiring future entrepreneurs: The effect of experiential learning on the entrepreneurial intention at higher education.

- International Journal of English Literature and Social Sciences*, 6, 183–194.  
<https://doi.org/10.24001/ijelss.6.3.2021.183>
- [87] Giudici, G., Guerini, M., & RossiLamastra, C. (2017). Rewardbased crowdfunding of entrepreneurial projects: The effect of local altruism and localized social capital on proponents' success. *Small Business Economics*, 50(2), 307–324.  
<https://doi.org/10.1007/s111870169830x>
- [88] Saleem, F., Adeel, A., Ali, R., & Hyder, S. (2018). Intentions to adopt ecopreneurship: Moderating role of collectivism and altruism. *Entrepreneurship and Sustainability Issues*, 6(2), 517–537. <https://hal.science/hal02342836/>
- [89] McMullen, J. S., & Bergman, B. J. (2017). Social entrepreneurship and the development paradox of prosocial motivation: A cautionary tale. *Strategic Entrepreneurship Journal*, 11(3), 243–270. <https://doi.org/10.1002/sej.1263>
- [90] Ayuso, S., & NavarreteBáez, F. E. (2017). How does entrepreneurial and international orientation influence SMEs' commitment to sustainable development? Empirical evidence from Spain and Mexico. *Corporate Social Responsibility and Environmental Management*, 25(1), 80–94. <https://doi.org/10.1002/csr.1441>
- [91] Ambarwati, T., Djatmika, E. T., & Handayanti, P. (2022). Entrepreneurial values on business performance: Entrepreneurial commitment as a mediation. *International Journal of Environmental, Sustainability, and Social Science*, 3(2), 234–241. <https://www.journalkeberlanjutan.com/index.php/ijesss/article/view/139>
- [92] Muñoz, P., & Kimmitt, J. (2019). Social mission as competitive advantage: A configurational analysis of the strategic conditions of social entrepreneurship. *Journal of Business Research*, 101, 854–861.  
<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jbusres.2018.11.044>
- [93] Stackhouse, M., Rickley, M., Liu, Y., & Taras, V. (2024). Homogeneity, heterogeneity, or independence? A multilevel exploration of Big Five personality traits and cultural values in 40 nations. *Personality and Individual Differences*, 230, 112795. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.paid.2024.112795>
- [94] PetersenPerlman, J. D., Veilleux, J. C., & Wolf, A. T. (2017). International water conflict and cooperation: Challenges and opportunities. *Water International*, 42(2), 105–120. <https://doi.org/10.1080/02508060.2017.1276041>
- [95] Wang, J., Ye, Z., & Chang, B. (2024). The association between perceived social support and future decent work perception: A moderated mediation model. *Acta Psychologica*, 249, 104458. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.actpsy.2024.104458>
- [96] Wang, S., Luo, X., Zang, X., Ma, Y., & Yang, J. (2024). Impact of social reward on stress circuit function and regulation: Path differences between value affirmation and emotional support. *International Journal of Clinical and Health Psychology*, 24(3), 100499. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ijchp.2024.100499>

- [97] Hu, X., Song, Y., Zhu, R., He, S., Zhou, B., Li, X., ... & Liu, B. (2022). Understanding the impact of emotional support on mental health resilience of the community in social media during the COVID19 pandemic. *Journal of Affective Disorders*, 308, 360–368. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jad.2022.04.105>
- [98] Siegmann, P., Teismann, T., Fritsch, N., Forkmann, T., Glaesmer, H., Zhang, X. C., ... Margraf, J. (2017). Resilience to suicide ideation: A crosscultural test of the buffering hypothesis. *Clinical Psychology & Psychotherapy*, 25(1), e1–e9. <https://doi.org/10.1002/cpp.2118>
- [99] Feeney, B. C., & Collins, N. L. (2014). A new look at social support. *Personality and Social Psychology Review*, 19(2), 113–147. <https://doi.org/10.1177/1088868314544222>
- [100] Caravan, M., Gallo, W. T., & Marshall, G. L. (2020). The moderating effect of social support and social integration on the relationship between involuntary job loss and health. *Journal of Applied Gerontology*. <https://doi.org/10.1177/0733464820921082>
- [101] Wu, G., Liu, C., Zhao, X., & Zuo, J. (2017). Investigating the relationship between communicationconflict interaction and project success among construction project teams. *International Journal of Project Management*, 35(8), 1466–1482. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ijproman.2017.08.00>
- [102] Gelderblom, D. (2018). The limits to bridging social capital: Power, social context and the theory of Robert Putnam. *The Sociological Review*, 003802611876536. <https://doi.org/10.1177/0038026118765360>
- [103] Yuliarmi, N. N., Dunggio, M., & Yasa, I. N. M. (2020). Improving public welfare through strengthening social capital and cooperative empowerment. *Cogent Business & Management*, 7(1), 1841075. <https://doi.org/10.1080/23311975.2020.1841075>
- [104] Li, J., & Barbieri, C. (2020). Demystifying members' social capital and networks within an agritourism association: A social network analysis. *Tourism and Hospitality*, 1(1), 41–58. <https://doi.org/10.3390/26735768/1/1/4>
- [105] Putro, H. P. N., Rusmaniah, R., Mutiani, M., Abbas, E. W., Jumriani, J., & Ilhami, M. R. (2022). Social capital of micro, small and medium enterprises in Kampung Purun for improving entrepreneurship education. *ALISHLAH: Jurnal Pendidikan*, 14(2), 1669–1680. <http://journal.staihubbulwathan.id/index.php/alishlah/article/view/1909>
- [106] Tomay, K., & Tuboly, E. (2023). The role of social capital and trust in the success of local wine tourism and rural development. *Sociologia Ruralis*, 63(1), 200–222. <https://doi.org/10.1111/soru.12396>
- [107] Borisova, E., Govorun, A., & Ivanov, D. (2017). Social capital and support for the welfare state in Russia. *PostSoviet Affairs*, 33(5), 411–429. <https://doi.org/10.1080/1060586X.2017.1348588>

- [108] Griffiths, C. E. (2022). Strangers in our midst: Immigration, social capital and segmented conflict. *Criminology & Criminal Justice*, 22(4), 559–580. <https://doi.org/10.1177/1748895820986226>
- [109] Bouzguenda, I., Alalouch, C., & Fava, N. (2019). Towards smart sustainable cities: A review of the role digital citizen participation could play in advancing social sustainability. *Sustainable Cities and Society*, 101627. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.scs.2019.101627>
- [110] Bozhikin, I., Macke, J., & da Costa, L. F. (2019). The role of government and key nonstate actors in social entrepreneurship: A systematic literature review. *Journal of Cleaner Production*, 226, 730–747. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jclepro.2019.04.076>
- [111] Seda, A., & Ismail, M. (2020). Challenges facing social entrepreneurship: The implications for government policy in Egypt. *Review of Economics and Political Science*, 5(2), 162–182. <https://doi.org/10.1108/REPS0320190036>
- [112] Van Dexter, K., & VisserenHamakers, I. (2019). Forests in the time of peace. *Journal of Land Use Science*, 15(2–3), 327–342. <https://doi.org/10.1080/1747423X.2019.1699614>
- [113] Sulaiman, A. I., Adi, T. N., & Runtiko, A. G. (2022). Community empowerment as socioeconomic education of tourism villages based on local wisdom. *Education Quarterly Reviews*, 5(3). [https://papers.ssrn.com/sol3/papers.cfm?abstract\\_id=4160323](https://papers.ssrn.com/sol3/papers.cfm?abstract_id=4160323)
- [114] Widayati, C., Malihah, F. D., Siregar, A., & Angeline, W. (2023, November). Green entrepreneurship based on local wisdom to support the attraction of sustainable ecotourism. In *ICCD*, 5(1), 34–38. <https://doi.org/10.33068/iccd.v5i1.566>
- [115] McSweeney, M. J. (2018). Returning the “social” to social entrepreneurship: Future possibilities of critically exploring sport for development and peace and social entrepreneurship. *International Review for the Sociology of Sport*, 101269021878429. <https://doi.org/10.1177/1012690218784295>