

JOLOTUNDO LESTARI: HARMONY OF NATURE CONSERVATION AND LOCAL WISDOM OF MAJAPAHIT HERITAGE

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Abstract

Jolotundo is one of the heritage sites of the Majapahit Kingdom, which has high cultural and ecological value. This study aims to examine the role of local wisdom in environmental conservation in the Jolotundo area through literature study methods and questionnaires. The research was carried out in Lebak Hamlet, Lebaksono Village, Pugging District, Mojokerto Regency, involving 165 respondents. The results of the analysis show that the community has a high awareness of the importance of maintaining spring water, cultural traditions, and environmental cleanliness. This study found that local traditions such as Ruwat Petirtaan rituals and gotong royong activities make a great contribution to sustainable preservation. These findings confirm the importance of collaboration between the government and the community in maintaining ecological and cultural values. This research highlights the relevance of integrating local wisdom in conservation strategies as a sustainable approach to heritage areas.

Keywords: Conservation, Local Wisdom, Jolotundo, Sustainability, Environment

Abstrak

Jolotundo merupakan salah satu situs peninggalan Kerajaan Majapahit yang memiliki nilai budaya dan ekologi yang tinggi. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengkaji peran kearifan lokal dalam pelestarian lingkungan di kawasan Jolotundo melalui metode studi pustaka dan kuesioner. Penelitian dilaksanakan di Dusun Lebak, Desa Lebaksono, Kecamatan Pugging, Kabupaten Mojokerto dengan melibatkan 165 responden. Hasil analisis menunjukkan bahwa masyarakat memiliki kesadaran tinggi terhadap pentingnya menjaga mata air, tradisi budaya, dan kebersihan lingkungan. Penelitian ini menemukan bahwa tradisi lokal seperti ritual Ruwat Petirtaan dan kegiatan gotong royong memberikan kontribusi besar terhadap pelestarian yang berkelanjutan. Temuan ini menegaskan pentingnya kolaborasi antara pemerintah dan masyarakat dalam menjaga nilai ekologi dan budaya. Penelitian ini menyoroti relevansi integrasi kearifan lokal dalam strategi konservasi sebagai pendekatan berkelanjutan untuk kawasan warisan.

Kata kunci: Konservasi, Kearifan Lokal, Jolotundo, Keberlanjutan, Lingkungan

INTRODUCTION

Jolotundo is one of the historical sites of the Majapahit Kingdom, which has high cultural and ecological value. Located on the slopes of Mount Penanggungan, the site is famous

for its crystal clear spring water source and never experiences drought, even in the long dry season (Putri & Andriyanto, 2022). More than just a historical relic, the existence of Jolotundo has an important role in the lives of the surrounding community, both as a source of clean water, a location for religious rituals, and as a tourist destination that attracts many visitors every year. As tourism activities and environmental changes increase, the preservation of the region faces significant challenges. The increase in the number of tourists and uncontrolled infrastructure development has the potential to disrupt the balance of the ecosystem in this region. In addition, climate change and the exploitation of natural resources are also factors that threaten the sustainability of springs and biodiversity around the Jolotundo site (Keaslian dkk., 2024). In this context, various previous studies have highlighted the importance of local wisdom as a sustainable conservation approach, revealing that people's cultural practices can play a role as a guardian of nature conservation. Subawa (2024) Emphasise the importance of integrating cultural values in environmental conservation strategies, especially in historic areas of high ecological value.

Based on these studies, this study presents scientific novelty by examining specifically how the practice of local wisdom in Jolotundo can become a pillar of environmental conservation that not only maintains ecological values but also strengthens the cultural identity of the local community. The focus on the Jolotundo site as a space for interaction between history, ecology, and local culture is still rarely studied in depth in the current literature. The formulation of the problem raised in this study is how the role of local wisdom in preserving the environment of the Jolotundo site is affected during modernisation and climate change challenges. The purpose of this study is to identify and analyze the role of local wisdom in environmental conservation in Jolotundo using the literature study method, especially in terms of community practices in maintaining ecosystems, the role of culture in conservation, and sustainable environmental conservation efforts based on local values (Keaslian dkk., 2024; Rosyidah, 2022).

According Apriliani dkk., (2024) Jolotundo, as a cultural and ecological site, not only emits historical value, but also contains spiritual, social, and ecological dimensions that are closely intertwined. Its location on the slopes of Mount Penanggungan strengthens its image as a sacred place that is not only respected by the local community but also by pilgrims from outside the region. The springs that continue to flow clear throughout the year have made it a symbol of fertility and sustainability, a gift of nature that is believed to have spiritual power and is used for various religious rituals. The lives of the people around the area have adapted and evolved with the site, creating a deep connection between humans and their environment (Suryanto dkk., 2024). The Jolotundo site is a reflection of the harmony between culture and nature that has been formed over the centuries through the practice of local wisdom. The local community not only plays a role as a successor to tradition but also as a guardian of ecological sustainability. In this context, the concept of environmental conservation is not understood technocratically or modernly, but is carried out through a cultural approach that is sourced from local values. This makes the conservation practices that take place in Jolotundo a community-based

conservation model that combines spiritual, social, and ecological elements in an integrated manner.

One form of local wisdom that is still maintained in the Jolotundo area is the existence of certain prohibitions on using spring water sources. The community believes that the Jolotundo spring has a guardian spirit, so they carry out certain rituals to ask permission before taking the water, and always maintain its cleanliness and purity (Rizqi & Mujiwati, 2023). These values are passed down from generation to generation and form a strong environmental ethic in everyday life. This collective consciousness not only shapes people's behaviour in managing the environment, but also becomes the moral basis that guides their interactions with nature. In addition, the form of local wisdom is also manifested in the social structure of the community that facilitates environmental conservation through cooperation. Activities of cleaning the springs, maintaining the cleanliness of the site area, and supervising tourist behaviour are carried out together by the surrounding community. Mistianah dkk., (2024) Explain that this system not only increases a sense of belonging to the site, but also strengthens social solidarity in preserving ancestral heritage. The role of traditional leaders and elders is very central in coordinating these various activities. They are considered the custodians of values and norms that connect the past, present, and future.

However, in the era of modernisation and globalisation, this local wisdom faces great challenges. The influx of technology, shifting the value of the younger generation, and increasing economic needs often collide with long-held conservation principles. An increase in the number of visitors without proper management can lead to environmental degradation, ranging from water pollution to damage to vegetation around the site. On the other hand, infrastructure development to support tourism sometimes does not consider the carrying capacity of the environment and the cultural sensitivity of the region (Oktaviana & Suasthi, 2024). This raises concerns about the fading of local wisdom values as a fortress to protect nature. Climate change is also a major challenge that can affect the sustainability of the Jolotundo ecosystem. Fluctuations in rainfall, rising temperatures, and seasonal irregularities can affect spring water discharge as well as the existing flora and fauna conditions. In this condition, conservation strategies based on local wisdom need to be combined with scientific approaches and supportive public policies. Collaboration between the community, academia, the government, and the private sector is crucial in designing an adaptive and inclusive conservation model.

To answer these challenges, it is important to revitalise and document various local wisdom practices that have been proven to be able to preserve the environment. One of the steps that can be taken is to educate the younger generation about traditional values related to nature conservation. Local culture-based educational activities can be incorporated into the school curriculum or through extracurricular activities, such as customary training, introduction to the history of the site, and environmental activities involving traditional elements. Thus, value regeneration can go hand in hand with the times. Previous studies have shown that local wisdom has great potential in supporting the sustainable development agenda, especially in the aspects of environmental conservation and sustainable natural resource management (Thohari, 2022). In the

context of Jolotundo, conservation practices based on local understanding provide advantages because they are easier to accept and run by the community. This approach also tends to be more cost-effective and sustainable in the long term because it does not rely on constant external interventions. The key to the success of this approach lies in respect of local value systems and the active involvement of communities in every stage of conservation.

On the other hand, it is also important to build a legal and institutional framework that supports conservation based on local wisdom. Local governments can make regulations that protect cultural practices and ensure that development around the area does not interfere with the ecosystem or the spiritual values it contains. Legal recognition of indigenous peoples' rights to natural resource management can provide greater space for community-based conservation (Pratama, 2024). In this regard, the role of local institutions such as tourism-aware groups, customary institutions, and cultural preservation communities is essential to be strengthened. Conservation strategies based on local wisdom can also be integrated with scientific approaches through participatory research. Researchers can work with communities to document local knowledge about seasonal patterns, types of medicinal plants, soil and water conservation techniques, and beliefs related to nature conservation. This knowledge can then be developed into a useful database for sustainable environmental planning. This approach not only strengthens the role of the community as the main actor in conservation but also opens up opportunities for cross-sectoral collaboration that is mutually beneficial.

In the context of sustainable tourism development, the Jolotundo site has great potential to be used as an educational destination that combines historical, cultural, and ecological aspects. The concept of ecotourism can be developed by utilising local narratives and strengthening community participation. Tour packages that involve the community in guides, providing traditional culinary, and organising cultural rituals can be an alternative to local economic development that does not damage the environment. However, this development must be carefully designed so as not to commercialise sacred values or reduce the cultural significance of the site. Furthermore, in the face of global challenges such as climate change, clean water crises, and biodiversity degradation, conservation models such as the one taking place in Jolotundo can be an important reference for other regions. Local wisdom based on empirical experience, spiritual values, and social relations has been proven to make a real contribution to maintaining the balance of ecosystems. This model emphasises the importance of a holistic relationship between humans and nature, an approach that is increasingly relevant in an era of global ecological crisis.

Thus, this research is not only important from an academic point of view, but also has practical implications in the management of cultural heritage sites that have ecological value. The results of this study are expected to contribute to designing contextual, locally based, and sustainable conservation policies. In the future, the synergy between modern science and local wisdom needs to be developed to create a conservation model that is adaptive to the changing times without losing its cultural roots. This research will explore in depth the forms of local wisdom that develop around Jolotundo, the social mechanisms

that support it, and its impact on ecosystem sustainability. This study will also discuss how people interpret this site in their daily lives and how they respond to the changes that occur. The approach used in this study is an in-depth literature study, examining various relevant primary and secondary sources, including previous research reports, cultural documents, as well as historical records and local policies related to environmental management and cultural preservation.

Using participatory conservation theory and ethnoecological frameworks, this study will explore the role of symbols, myths, and traditional practices in shaping people's ecological consciousness. This research will also try to identify the potential for strengthening conservation practices through the integration of local knowledge and modern science. In addition, it is also important to identify challenges and opportunities in maintaining local values in modernisation and globalisation. Finally, through this study, it is hoped that strategic recommendations will emerge that can be used as a reference in formulating environmental conservation policies based on local culture. Not only for Jolotundo, but also for other sites facing similar dynamics. Environmental conservation is not only a technical and scientific issue, but also a matter of values, culture, and identity. Therefore, building a bridge between local wisdom and modern conservation strategies is an important step for a more sustainable future of the Earth.

METHOD

This study uses a quantitative descriptive method with a survey approach through the distribution of questionnaires (Djaali, 2021). This method was chosen to describe and analyse the role of local wisdom in the environmental conservation of the Jolotundo site based on the perception of the community around the research site. The research was carried out in Lebaksono Village, Lebak Hamlet, Punggging District, Mojokerto Regency, which is one of the areas close to the Jolotundo site and still practices local traditions in natural resource management. The selection of this location is based on geographical proximity and the direct involvement of the community in preserving the spring water and the surrounding ecosystem. The number of respondents in this study is 165 people, consisting of residents of Lebak Hamlet who were selected by purposive sampling based on their involvement in traditional or conservation activities in the area. The questionnaire used consists of two main parts, namely: (1) closed-ended questions on the Likert scale to measure people's perceptions and attitudes towards local wisdom and environmental conservation, and (2) open-ended questions to explore information about local practices related to environmental conservation. The data obtained from the questionnaire were processed using descriptive statistical analysis. The analysis process includes calculating the distribution of frequencies, percentages, and average values to interpret people's perceptions. In addition, to assess the extent to which local values affect conservation actions, a simple correlation analysis is used. All data processing is carried out using statistical software such as Microsoft Excel and the latest version of SPSS. Measurement performance is determined through indicators of community involvement in traditional rituals, the application of culture-based conservation practices, and an understanding of local ecological values. The validity and reliability of the instrument are

tested before use to ensure the accuracy of the data. The questionnaire was developed based on references from cultural and environmental conservation survey models.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

This study obtained data from 165 respondents from residents of Lebak Hamlet, Lebaksono Village, Punggging District, Mojokerto Regency, regarding the perception and participation of the community in environmental conservation around the Jolotundo site. The survey results are processed and presented in the Table and Figure as follows.

Table 1. Recapitulation of the Results of the Perception and Community Participation Questionnaire

YES	QUESTION	ANSWER "YES" (%)	ANSWER "NO" (%)
1	Knowing that Jolotundo has a source of spring water that needs to be conserved	97% (160 people)	3% (5 people)
2	Believes that keeping the spring clean is a form of environmental preservation	100% (165 people)	0% (0 people)
3	Know or have heard of the Ruwat Petirtaan tradition	88.5% (146 people)	11.5% (19 people)
4	Participated in cooperative activities	63.6% (105 people)	36.4% (60 people)
5	Supporting culture-based tourism management and environmental conservation	99.4% (164 people)	0.6% (1 person)
6	Agree that government regulation and community engagement are important for the conservation of Jolotundo	100% (165 people)	0% (0 people)

Respondent Response Percentage to Each Survey Question

Figure1

Apakah Anda mengetahui bahwa Jolotundo memiliki sumber mata air yang perlu dilestarikan?

 [Salin diagram](#)

165 jawaban

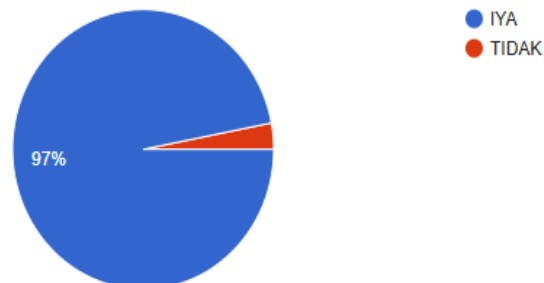


Figure 2

Apakah Anda percaya bahwa menjaga kebersihan mata air adalah bentuk nyata pelestarian lingkungan?

 [Salin diagram](#)

165 jawaban

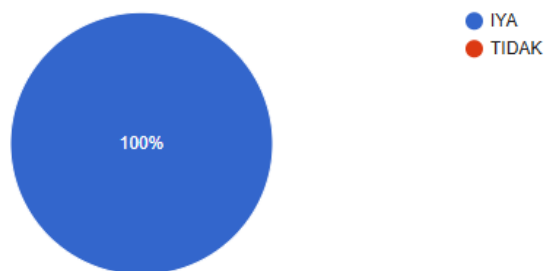


Figure 3

Apakah Anda mengenal atau pernah mendengar tradisi Ruwat Petirtaan sebagai bentuk pelestarian budaya dan alam?

 [Salin diagram](#)

165 jawaban

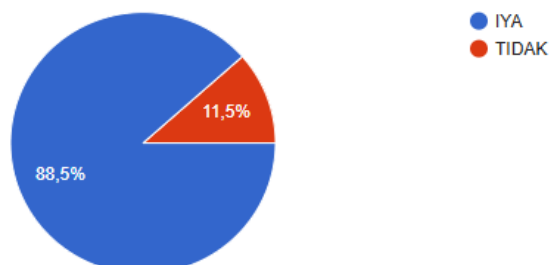


Figure 4



Figure 5



Figure 6



From the results of the questionnaire, several important scientific findings were obtained:

- a. **High Awareness of the Existence and Importance of Jolotundo Spring.**
Sources many as 97% of respondents know the importance of Jolotundo spring as a source of life. These findings show that communities have a high level of ecological awareness of local natural resources. This awareness is formed through the inheritance of local values that make water a symbol of purity and sustainability, in line with the results of research by (Putri & Andriyanto, 2022) Which found that indigenous peoples have high environmental awareness due to sustainable cultural interaction with nature.
- b. **Absolute Confidence in the Importance of Maintaining Spring Cleanliness**
All respondents (100%) believe that maintaining the cleanliness of water sources is a real form of environmental conservation. These findings indicate a strong understanding of the relationship between human behaviour and the sustainability of aquatic ecosystems. This reinforces the concept of cultural ecology, which states that local cultural values can be an instrument of environmental conservation (Yulio dkk., 2025).
- c. **The Influence of the Ruwat Petirtaan Tradition on Cultural and Ecological Awareness**
As many as 88.5% of respondents were familiar with the Ruwat Petirtaan tradition, showing that local cultural traditions are still firmly rooted in the community. This tradition serves as a medium of transmission of the values of nature conservation through religious rituals, supporting the views of the (Lestari, 2021) This emphasises the importance of culture in maintaining the ecological identity of local communities.
- d. **The Participation Rate in Mutual Cooperation Activities Still Needs to Be Increased**
Only 63.6% of respondents had participated in gotong royong activities, indicating that there was a potential for active participation that was not optimal. This low number can be caused by changes in modern lifestyles that are starting to abandon the values of collectivism. Community participation in conservation declined as the individualism of modern society increased (Rosyadah dkk., 2024).
- e. **Strong Support for Culture- and Environment-Based Tourism Management**
As many as 99.4% of respondents support culture-based tourism management and environmental conservation. This support shows that the community understands the importance of integrating cultural and ecological aspects in tourism development. This support is per the results of research by Jufri, (2021) which states that culture- and environment-based tourism tends to be more sustainable in the long term.

The Importance of Government and Community Involvement in Conservation
All respondents (100%) agreed that government engagement with the community is an important factor in conservation efforts. These findings suggest that society is not only dependent on cultural values but also needs a supportive regulatory framework, as explained by Zurohman dkk., (2022) in a community-based collaborative conservation model.

DISCUSSION

The Jolotundo site, located on the slopes of Mount Penanggungan, is one of the historical relics of the Majapahit Kingdom, which has high cultural and ecological value. The existence of clear springs and never experiencing drought, even in the long dry season, makes this site a source of life for the surrounding community. In addition, Jolotundo also serves as a location for religious rituals and tourist destinations that attract many visitors every year. To preserve the environment around the Jolotundo site, the local wisdom of the local community plays a very important role. Cultural practices that have been passed down from generation to generation are the foundation for maintaining ecosystem balance and preserving natural resources. One example of local wisdom that is still carried out is the Ruwat Petirtaan tradition, a religious ritual that aims to clean and purify the Jolotundo spring. This tradition not only has spiritual value, but also contributes to maintaining the cleanliness and preservation of the springs.

The results of a survey conducted on 165 respondents from Lebak Hamlet, Lebaksono Village, Pugging District, Mojokerto Regency, showed that 97% of respondents knew the importance of Jolotundo spring as a source of life. All respondents (100%) believe that maintaining the cleanliness of water sources is a real form of environmental conservation. As many as 88.5% of respondents were familiar with the Ruwat Petirtaan tradition, showing that local cultural traditions are still firmly rooted in the community. However, only 63.6% of respondents had participated in gotong royong activities, indicating that there was a potential for active participation that was not optimal. As many as 99.4% of respondents supported culture-based tourism management and environmental conservation, and all respondents (100%) agreed that the involvement of the government with the community is an important factor in conservation efforts. These findings show that communities have a high level of ecological awareness of local natural resources. This awareness is formed through the inheritance of local values that make water a symbol of purity and sustainability. This is in line with the results of research Wanudyastuti dkk., (2025), which found that indigenous peoples have high environmental awareness due to sustainable cultural interaction with nature. In the context of cultural ecology theory, this awareness reflects the close relationship between culture and the environment, where cultural values influence the way people interact with nature.

All respondents (100%) believe that maintaining the cleanliness of water sources is a real form of environmental conservation. These findings indicate a strong understanding of the relationship between human behaviour and the sustainability of aquatic ecosystems. This reinforces the concept of cultural ecology, which states that local cultural values can be an instrument of environmental conservation (Siswantara, 2021). In this case, the practice of keeping the spring clean is not only a physical act, but also a manifestation of cultural values that respect and protect nature. As many as 88.5% of respondents were familiar with the Ruwat Petirtaan tradition, showing that local cultural traditions are still firmly rooted in the community. This tradition serves as a medium of transmission of nature conservation values through religious rituals, supporting the view of Khusni dkk., (2025), who emphasises the importance of culture in maintaining the ecological identity

of local communities. Ruwat Petirtaan is not only a spiritual ceremony, but also a means of environmental education that teaches the importance of maintaining ecosystem balance.

Only 63.6% of respondents had participated in gotong royong activities, indicating that there was a potential for active participation that was not optimal. This low number can be caused by changes in modern lifestyles that are starting to abandon the values of collectivism. Community participation in conservation has decreased in line with the increasing individualism of modern society (Rochmah dkk., 2024). In the context of community participation theory, it is important to develop strategies that can increase community involvement in environmental conservation activities, such as through environmental education and community empowerment. As many as 99.4% of respondents supported culture-based tourism management and environmental conservation. This support shows that the community understands the importance of integrating cultural and ecological aspects in tourism development. This support follows the results of research by Khairi, (2025), which states that culture- and environment-based tourism tends to be more sustainable in the long term. In this case, an ecotourism approach involving local communities can be an effective strategy in preserving the environment and improving community welfare.

All respondents (100%) agreed that government engagement with the community is an important factor in conservation efforts. These findings suggest that society is not only dependent on cultural values but also needs a supportive regulatory framework, as described by Nurcahyanti dkk., (2021) in a community-based collaborative conservation model. In the context of environmental governance theory, collaboration between the government and the community is essential to create effective and sustainable policies in environmental conservation. The integration of local wisdom in conservation strategies can increase the effectiveness of environmental conservation efforts, as this approach is more in line with the social and cultural context of the local community. In this regard, it is important to develop policies that recognise and support the role of local wisdom in environmental conservation. Practices such as Ruwat Petirtaan and gotong royong reflect cultural values that support environmental conservation. The integration of local wisdom in conservation strategies can increase the effectiveness of environmental conservation efforts, as this approach is more in line with the social and cultural context of the local community.

This research reveals that the people of Lebak Hamlet have high awareness and participation in environmental conservation around the Jolotundo site, which is supported by the values of local wisdom. However, there are challenges in increasing active community participation, especially in cooperation activities. For this reason, a strategy is needed that integrates local wisdom with modern approaches in environmental conservation, as well as collaboration between the government and the community in the development of sustainable environmental conservation policies. The results of this study successfully answer the hypothesis that has been formulated, namely that the local wisdom of the Lebaksono community plays an important role in environmental conservation at the Jolotundo site. The high level of awareness, trust in cultural values,

and support for culture-based conservation proves that local values are still relevant in facing the challenges of modernisation and environmental change.

CONCLUSION

This study shows that the people of Lebak Hamlet, Lebaksono Village, have a very high level of awareness and support for environmental and cultural preservation in the Jolotundo area. The main scientific findings prove that the values of local wisdom, such as the *Ruwat Petirtaan tradition*, are not only still known but also play a role in shaping the ecological attitude of the community. In addition, active participation in cooperation activities and support for culture-based tourism management affirm that environmental preservation cannot be separated from local cultural identity. Other findings affirm the importance of synergy between the government and the community in the conservation of natural and cultural heritage areas. This proves that the preservation of an area like Jolotundo requires a collaborative approach that involves formal regulation and community values. As a follow-up idea, this study recommends strengthening education programs and the involvement of the younger generation in preserving traditions and the environment, as well as the development of community-based regulations to ensure the long-term sustainability of Jolotundo conservation.

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