

Integration of Local Wisdom and The Existence of Customary Law in Climate Change Mitigation Policies

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Article Info	Abstract
<p>Article history: Received: April 13, 2026 Revised: April 21, 2026 Accepted: April 22, 2026</p> <hr/> <p>Keywords: Customary Law Climate Change Mitigation Local Wisdom)</p>	<p>This study aims to analyze the integration of local wisdom and the existence of customary law in climate change mitigation policies. The method used is normative juridical with an analytical and philosophical approach, through a review of laws and regulations, scientific literature, and previous research. The results show that local wisdom and customary law have a significant contribution to maintaining ecosystem balance and supporting climate change mitigation policies. However, their integration into policies remains normative and has not been accompanied by strengthening customary institutions. This study also found disharmony between customary law and state law and the challenges of modernization that weaken the existence of traditional values. Therefore, substantive legal recognition, strengthening customary institutions, and a collaborative approach (co-governance) are needed to optimize the role of indigenous communities in inclusive, adaptive, and sustainable climate change mitigation policies.</p>

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A. Introduction

Climate change is one of the most serious global challenges facing humanity in the 21st century. This phenomenon is characterized by rising average global temperatures, shifts in rainfall patterns, increased frequency of natural disasters such as floods, droughts, and storms, and rising sea levels. The impacts of climate change are not only felt in environmental aspects but also have significant impacts on the social, economic, and cultural lives of communities, especially those directly dependent on natural resources (Nugroho, 2025).

Indonesia, as an archipelagic nation with rich biodiversity, also has a high level of vulnerability to climate change. With more than 17,000 islands, a long coastline, and a high dependence on natural resource-based sectors, Indonesia is highly vulnerable to the impacts of climate change. Data shows that in recent decades, Indonesia has experienced an increase in average temperatures, changes in seasonal patterns, and an increase in the intensity of hydrometeorological disasters such as floods, droughts, and landslides. Furthermore, the threat of sea level rise also threatens coastal areas and small islands, potentially causing significant economic and social losses. Its geographic location, topography, and the community's dependence on the agriculture, fisheries, and forestry sectors make Indonesia one of the most impacted countries. In this context, climate change mitigation efforts are crucial to

reduce greenhouse gas emissions and strengthening community resilience to the impacts caused. (Halawa and Zakiyah, 2025).

To date, climate change mitigation approaches have tended to focus on technology-based solutions and modern policies (Pakidi and Tambaip, 2025). While this approach is important, one aspect is often overlooked: the role of local wisdom and customary law. Yet, indigenous communities have lived alongside nature for hundreds, even thousands of years, possessing traditional knowledge and practices proven effective in maintaining ecosystem balance.

Local wisdom can be defined as the values, norms, knowledge, and practices that develop within a community and are passed down from generation to generation. This wisdom often reflects the harmonious relationship between humans and nature. Meanwhile, customary law is a legal system that exists and develops within indigenous communities, governing various aspects of life, including the management of natural resources.

In Indonesia, indigenous communities have various practices that indirectly contribute to climate change mitigation. For example, a system prohibiting logging in certain areas (customary forests), agricultural land rotation regulations, and water and soil conservation practices (Riani et al., 2025). These practices not only maintain the sustainability of natural resources but also serve as adaptation mechanisms to environmental change. However, the existence of local wisdom and customary law currently faces various challenges. Globalization, modernization, and economic expansion often erode traditional values. Furthermore, development policies that pay little attention to the rights of indigenous peoples also contribute to the weakening role of customary law in environmental management (Suryati et al., 2025).

On the other hand, there is growing awareness of the importance of integrating local wisdom into climate change mitigation policies. Community-based approaches that recognize and value local knowledge are considered more effective and sustainable. This is because local communities have a deep understanding of the environmental conditions in their area and a direct stake in the sustainability of these resources.

The urgency of recognizing local wisdom is also supported by various studies showing that areas managed by indigenous communities tend to experience lower levels of environmental damage than areas managed by modern methods. Therefore, strengthening the role of indigenous communities and customary law can be a crucial strategy in climate change mitigation. A local wisdom-based approach to climate change mitigation also aligns with the concept of sustainable development, which emphasizes a balance between economic, social, and environmental aspects. In this context, local wisdom serves not only as a mitigation tool but also as part of a cultural identity that must be preserved.

Recognizing the existence of local wisdom integration in formal policies still faces various obstacles. One major challenge is the lack of legal recognition of indigenous communities and their customary territories. Furthermore, there is a gap between formal legal systems and customary law, which often gives rise to conflicts in natural resource management (Ridwan and Nuryadin, 2025).

This research is very important to understand how traditional values can be integrated into climate change mitigation policies and how to strengthen the position of indigenous communities in sustainable environmental management in supporting climate change mitigation.

The relevance of this research lies in its contribution to addressing the need for a more inclusive and locally-based approach to climate change mitigation. With the increasingly visible and escalating impacts of climate change in Indonesia, such as rising extreme temperatures, changing seasonal patterns, and increased disaster risks, an approach is needed that relies not only on modern technology but also utilizes historically proven local knowledge. Therefore, the integration of local wisdom and customary law into climate change policy is a strategic step in realizing sustainable development that is both adaptive to global challenges and responsive to local conditions.

B. Methods

This research uses a normative juridical method, a legal research method that focuses on the study of applicable legal norms, both those written in laws and regulations and those that exist within society (Nugroho, 2025). The normative juridical approach views law as an autonomous system of norms, so the main object of study is legal material, not direct societal behavior. In this context, customary law is positioned as part of a living legal system, which has social and cultural legitimacy within society.

The legal materials used in this research consist of primary, secondary, and tertiary legal materials. Primary legal materials include laws and regulations related to the environment, forestry, climate change, and the recognition of indigenous communities. Secondary legal materials include scientific literature such as books, journals, research results, and policy documents relevant to the research topic. Meanwhile, tertiary legal materials include legal dictionaries, encyclopedias, and other sources that support understanding of the concepts used.

This research uses an analytical approach. This approach aims to deeply examine the concepts, principles, and legal norms related to local wisdom and customary law in climate change mitigation. Through this approach, researchers interpret various legal provisions to understand the meaning, purpose, and implications of these norms. In addition to the analytical approach, this research also employs a philosophical approach. This approach is used to explore the basic values, principles, and philosophical principles that underlie local wisdom and customary law in environmental management. A philosophical approach is important because local wisdom is not merely a technical practice but also contains ethical and moral values that reflect the community's perspective on nature (Nugroho et al., 2020).

C. Result and Discussion

Integration of Traditional Values in Climate Change Mitigation Policies

The results of this study show that traditional values that live in local wisdom and customary law have a significant role and have the potential to be integrated into climate change mitigation policies in Indonesia. These values are not only normative but also operational, having been practiced for generations in natural resource management. In various indigenous communities, the value of balance between humans and nature is a key principle guiding people's behavior in utilizing the environment wisely and sustainably. This principle substantially aligns with the goals of climate change mitigation, namely reducing environmental damage and maintaining ecosystem sustainability.

Empirically, various recent studies have shown that local wisdom can increase environmental resilience and contribute to mitigating the impacts of climate change. Research (Waqiah and Sarjan, 2025) revealed that local knowledge has a significant contribution to strengthening social systems. The ecological well-being of communities, particularly through their ability to adapt to environmental change based on historical experience. This knowledge encompasses practices such as sustainable forest management, environmentally friendly traditional agricultural systems, and the proportional use of natural resources. This demonstrates that traditional values have strong relevance in supporting sustainability-based climate change mitigation policies.

Furthermore, studies conducted in various regions in Indonesia show that local wisdom practices have a significant impact on environmental conservation. For example, in certain indigenous communities, there are rules prohibiting excessive forest exploitation and the belief that nature is an integral part of life and must be protected. Research in Liyu Village shows that forest management based on spiritual and social values can effectively maintain ecosystem balance. Such practices not only serve as a conservation mechanism but also contribute to reducing carbon emissions and maintaining local climate stability (Rahman et al., 2025).

In a policy context, the integration of traditional values can be achieved through several systematic approaches. First, substantive integration into regulations, namely by incorporating local wisdom principles into formal policies, such as community-based forest management and recognition of customary territories. Research (Budiman, 2024) shows that forest management that integrates local knowledge is proven to be more effective in maintaining ecosystem sustainability than conventional

approaches. This is because local communities have a deep understanding of the environmental conditions in their areas.

Second, a community-based participatory approach is an effective integration model. In this approach, indigenous communities are not only considered policy objects but also active subjects in the formulation and implementation of climate change mitigation policies. Research (Akbar, 2024) shows that community involvement in environmental management can raise collective awareness and encourage more environmentally friendly behavioral changes. Therefore, participatory policies tend to have a higher success rate.

Third, integrating traditional values into the education system and socialization is a strategic step to ensure the sustainability of local wisdom. An ethnopedagogical approach that incorporates local cultural values into education. Environmental education has proven effective in building ecological awareness among the younger generation. Research in coastal areas shows that values such as simplicity, adherence to norms, and respect for nature can form the basis for developing behaviors oriented toward environmental sustainability.

Fourth, collaboration between local knowledge and modern science is also a crucial aspect in integrating traditional values. The synergy between these two knowledge systems enables the creation of policies that are not only based on scientific evidence but also contextual and tailored to local conditions. Research shows that this integrative approach can increase the effectiveness of climate change mitigation policies, particularly in the agriculture and forestry sectors.

However, this study also found that there are various challenges in integrating traditional values into formal policies. One of the main challenges is the lack of legal recognition of indigenous communities and their customary legal systems. This often results in local wisdom practices lacking legitimacy within the national legal system. Furthermore, there is a gap between local knowledge and modern science, which often positions local wisdom as less scientific. Yet, various studies have demonstrated that local knowledge has high empirical validity.

Another challenge is social change triggered by modernization and globalization. These changes have led to a shift in values within society, particularly among the younger generation, who are increasingly abandoning traditional practices. This situation poses a serious threat to the sustainability of local wisdom as a source of knowledge for climate change mitigation.

Based on these findings, this study confirms that the integration of traditional values into climate change mitigation policies is an urgent and strategic need. This approach not only strengthens policy effectiveness but also enhances its sustainability and social acceptance. Therefore, systematic efforts are needed to recognize, protect, and integrate local wisdom and customary law into environmental policies in Indonesia. Therefore, the results of this study provide an important contribution to the development of more inclusive, adaptive, and sustainable climate change mitigation policies. The integration of traditional values is not only an alternative but also an integral part of the solution to the increasingly complex climate change crisis.

The Position of Indigenous Peoples in Sustainable Environmental Management to Support Climate Change Mitigation

The results of this study indicate that strengthening the position of indigenous communities in sustainable environmental management is a key strategy in supporting climate change mitigation. Indigenous communities not only serve as guardians of ecosystems but also as key actors possessing local knowledge, value systems, and traditional practices that have proven effective in maintaining environmental balance. Therefore, strengthening their position requires an integrated structural, cultural, and policy approach.

Empirically, various recent studies show that indigenous communities have a strong capacity to manage the environment sustainably. Research in Liyu Village revealed that local wisdom practices such as limited forest management, proportional resource utilization, and the belief that forests are an integral part of community life contribute directly to climate change mitigation. These practices reflect

a values-based management system capable of curbing overexploitation of natural resources (Akmal et al., 2025).

Furthermore, research on the "Kelekak Bangka" agroforestry system shows that integrating local wisdom into land management can increase carbon sequestration, maintain biodiversity, and strengthen community economic resilience. These findings confirm that indigenous communities have a significant contribution to climate change mitigation efforts, particularly through sustainable and environmentally friendly land management practices (Marta et al., 2024). Furthermore, a study of farming communities in West Aceh shows that customary institutions and local knowledge play a crucial role in addressing climate change, particularly in interpreting natural signs and determining adaptive cropping patterns. This demonstrates that indigenous communities possess not only ecological knowledge but also institutional systems that support the sustainability of these practices (Juarida, 2025).

Based on these findings, strengthening the position of indigenous communities can be achieved through several key strategies. First, legal recognition and protection for indigenous communities is a fundamental step. Without formal recognition, indigenous communities often lack the legitimacy to manage their territories, leaving them vulnerable to land conflicts and exploitation by external parties. Legal recognition will provide certainty of land and natural resource rights, ultimately strengthening their role in environmental protection.

Second, strengthening customary institutions is a crucial factor in supporting sustainable environmental management. Customary institutions function as regulatory systems that control community behavior in utilizing natural resources. Research shows that the existence of customary institutions can increase community compliance with environmental regulations and strengthen social solidarity in preserving ecosystems. Therefore, revitalizing and strengthening customary institutions needs to be part of climate change mitigation policies.

Third, integrating indigenous communities into environmental and climate change policies is a strategic step that must be taken. To date, environmental policies have tended to be top-down and lack local community involvement. However, research shows that community-based approaches are more effective in implementing climate change mitigation policies. Involving indigenous communities in policy planning, implementation, and evaluation will increase the effectiveness and sustainability of programs.

Fourth, strengthening the capacity of indigenous communities through education and empowerment is also crucial. Research shows that increasing public knowledge and awareness of climate change can encourage the adoption of environmentally friendly practices. Community-based education and training programs have been shown to improve communities' ability to cope with climate change and strengthen socio-ecological resilience. In this regard, an educational approach based on local wisdom is highly relevant to ensuring the sustainability of traditional values.

Fifth, collaboration between indigenous communities, governments, and scientists is key to effective environmental management. The synergy between local knowledge and modern science allows for the development of more comprehensive and contextual solutions. Research shows that collaborative approaches can increase the effectiveness of climate change mitigation policies, particularly in the agricultural and natural resource management sectors.

D. Discussion

The discussion on the integration of local wisdom and the existence of customary law in climate change mitigation policies demonstrates the complex dynamics between traditional knowledge systems and modern legal frameworks. This study reveals that although conceptually, local wisdom and customary law are often considered effective instruments in environmental management (Ilman et al., 2026), their implementation in formal policies still faces various contradictions and structural inconsistencies. This finding also demonstrates a significant difference from several previous studies that tend to position local wisdom as a solution inherently compatible with climate change mitigation policies.

Most previous research confirms that local wisdom has a positive contribution to environmental conservation and climate change mitigation. For example, previous studies have shown that customary practices such as community-based forest management, traditional agricultural systems, and prohibitions on overexploitation have been shown to maintain ecosystem balance and reduce carbon emissions, thereby achieving climate justice. However, this study found that this effectiveness cannot always be replicated when integrated into formal policies. This is due to fundamental differences between the contextual, flexible, and value-based logic of customary law and the state legal system, which tends to be formalistic, uniform, and based on written regulations (Ningsih, 2026).

The main findings of this study indicate that the integration of local wisdom into climate change mitigation policies is often merely symbolic or normative, without being accompanied by concrete strengthening of customary institutions. In many environmental policies, local wisdom is merely mentioned as a principle or consideration, but not operationalized in the form of clear implementation mechanisms. This contrasts with the assumption in previous research that normative recognition of local wisdom is sufficient to increase policy effectiveness. In reality, without structural and institutional support, local wisdom tends to be marginalized in policy practice.

Furthermore, this study also found a paradox in the recognition of customary law. On the one hand, there is a tendency toward increased recognition of indigenous communities in various regulations. However, on the other hand, this recognition is often limited and conditional, thus preventing full autonomy for indigenous communities in managing their territories. This contrasts with previous research findings, which tended to view legal recognition as a progressive step that automatically strengthens the position of indigenous communities. In practice, administrative recognition can actually limit the community's freedom of movement. customs because they have to submit to complex bureaucratic procedures (Anwar and Satrio, 2025).

This study identifies tensions between economic interests and environmental conservation in the context of integrating local wisdom. Previous research generally emphasizes that indigenous communities have a strong orientation toward sustainability, thus being considered ideal actors in climate change mitigation. However, this study's findings indicate that under certain conditions, indigenous communities are also involved in natural resource exploitation practices, particularly when faced with economic pressures and subsistence needs. This demonstrates that local wisdom is not always static or ideal, but can undergo transformation in response to social and economic dynamics.

Another finding that reinforces the differences with previous research concerns the generational aspect. This study found a significant decline in the transmission of local wisdom values to the younger generation. Meanwhile, many previous studies still assumed that local wisdom was maintained from generation to generation without significant disruption. In reality, modernization, urbanization, and the penetration of global culture have shifted the value orientations of the younger generation, resulting in the increasing abandonment of traditional practices. This situation has a direct impact on the weakening of customary law as an instrument for environmental management.

From a legal perspective, this study also demonstrates a disharmony between customary law and state law in environmental management. Unwritten customary law is often not recognized in the formal legal system, thus lacking binding legal force in the context of public policy. Unlike previous research that emphasized the importance of harmonization, this finding indicates that conflict between the two legal systems remains a major obstacle to policy integration (Ramadhan et al., 2024). In some cases, state law even ignores or replaces customary practices with a more technocratic approach. Nevertheless, this study also found that the integration of local wisdom and customary law still holds significant potential if implemented with the right approach. One important finding is that successful integration depends heavily on strengthening customary institutions and providing real space for participation in the decision-making process. This contrasts with previous approaches that emphasized normative aspects without considering institutional and political dimensions.

In the policy context, this research proposes that the integration of local wisdom should be carried out through a co-governance approach, namely collaboration between the state and indigenous

communities in environmental management. This approach positions indigenous communities as equal partners, not simply policy objects. This represents a paradigm shift from previous top-down approaches (Hattu et al., 2025).

Overall, this discussion demonstrates that the integration of local wisdom and customary law into climate change mitigation policies cannot be achieved in a simple or linear manner. A deep understanding of the social, institutional, and political dynamics that influence the existence of local wisdom is required. The findings of this study make an important contribution by demonstrating that local wisdom Local solutions are not automatically effective solutions, but require structural support, substantive recognition, and adaptation to changing times.

E. Conclusion

The integration of local wisdom and customary law plays a significant and potential role in supporting climate change mitigation policies through sustainable environmental management. Traditional values developed within indigenous communities have been proven to maintain ecosystem balance, control natural resource exploitation, and strengthen socio-ecological resilience. In this context, indigenous communities function not only as policy objects but also as primary subjects possessing relevant knowledge, experience, and value systems in addressing the climate crisis. Strategic steps include substantive legal recognition of indigenous communities, strengthening customary institutions, and increasing community participation in policy formulation and implementation. Furthermore, the integration of local wisdom needs to be carried out through a collaborative approach (co-governance) between the government and indigenous communities, supported by synergy between local knowledge and modern science, resulting in a more inclusive, adaptive, and sustainable mitigation approach.

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