
The Role of Local Wisdom in Building Social Resilience Amidst the Global Crisis: A Literature Review of Socio-Cultural Approaches in Indonesia

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ABSTRACT

This study explores the role of local wisdom in building social resilience in Indonesia through a socio-cultural approach, focusing on community adaptation to the global crisis. Using a qualitative research method based on a literature review, this study identifies, analyzes, and synthesizes findings from scientific journals, books, and academic articles related to local wisdom, social capital, and community resilience. Thematic analysis emphasizes that local values such as mutual cooperation, deliberation and consensus, and communal solidarity strengthen social networks, shape collective identity, and facilitate the adaptive capacity of communities in facing external pressures, including pandemics, climate change, and socio-economic disruptions. The findings also indicate that modernization and globalization pose challenges and opportunities for the transformation of local values to remain relevant as adaptive strategies. Based on the literature synthesis, this study proposes an integrative conceptual framework that systematically links local wisdom values, social mechanisms, and social resilience outcomes. This study fills a gap in the literature, particularly the lack of conceptual models linking local culture to social resilience in a global and modernizing context. The research results provide theoretical implications for expanding the study of social resilience as well as practical recommendations for the development of sustainable local culture-based community policies and programs

Keywords: Local Wisdom; Social Resilience; Community Adaptation

INTRODUCTION

The global crises that have gripped the world over the past two decades have created profound social uncertainty and challenged societies' capacity to maintain social cohesion. Phenomena such as the COVID-19 pandemic, climate change, and geopolitical instability demonstrate that modern social structures are highly vulnerable to cross-sectoral disruptions that impact not only the economy but also the socio-cultural fabric. Social resilience, which serves as an adaptive mechanism for coping with major changes, is now facing serious pressure due to value fragmentation and weakened community solidarity. When societies lose their social cohesion, crisis responses become ineffective and tend to be individualistic. This calls for a reexamination of the endogenous, value-based foundations of social resilience. This reality raises fundamental questions about the extent to which globally oriented social strategies can address the complexity of unique local challenges. Therefore, it is necessary to question whether the dominant social development paradigm remains relevant in the face of increasingly frequent multidimensional crises. This situation opens up space for exploring the potential of local wisdom as a social resource that has been marginalized in modern policy discourse.



Local wisdom essentially represents the accumulation of collective experience of a society in managing relationships between individuals, communities, and their surrounding environment. Values such as mutual cooperation, deliberation and consensus, and communal solidarity have long been social instruments for sustainably organizing shared life. This value system is not merely a cultural heritage, but rather an adaptive mechanism proven capable of maintaining social stability amidst changing times. When the global system experiences turmoil, communities with a strong foundation of local values tend to be more resilient due to their cohesive social networks and robust solidarity mechanisms. In contrast to modern approaches that often emphasize rational and technocratic efficiency, local wisdom offers affective and ethical dimensions that foster a sense of shared social responsibility. This advantage demonstrates that social resilience cannot be measured solely through material indicators but must also consider the quality of social interactions and cultural cohesion. Thus, local wisdom has the potential to become an epistemological foundation in building a new, more humane paradigm for social resilience. However, this potential has not been fully integrated into contemporary social policy frameworks, which tend to prioritize the logic of modernity and administrative efficiency.

The dominance of modern paradigms in social policy has created a bias against approaches based on values and local wisdom. Social resilience strategies designed with a universal perspective often ignore the contextual socio-cultural realities of society. Top-down approaches relying on technological and economic interventions have not been able to replace the adaptive function of traditional social values. As a result, many policies fail to be accepted by the public because they are not aligned with the social and symbolic logic that exists within local communities. This phenomenon demonstrates an epistemological gap between a uniform global approach and diverse local needs. When policies fail to adapt to a society's value structure, social resistance emerges, weakening the effectiveness of development programs. This demonstrates that social resilience cannot be built solely through formal regulations and policies but requires a recontextualization of cultural values as a source of social legitimacy. Thus, the urgency of integrating a socio-cultural approach into social resilience policies is increasingly pressing, especially in a multicultural country like Indonesia.

Indonesia, as a nation with high ethnic, religious, and cultural diversity, possesses a wealth of local wisdom that has not been fully utilized strategically. Social practices such as the subak system in Bali, lubuk larangan in Sumatra, and sasi in Maluku demonstrate that local wisdom can function as a complex and sustainable socio-ecological system. The value structures embodied in these practices not only regulate human relations with nature but also manage social relations based on justice and balance. However, globalization and modernization tend to weaken the position of these values through the penetration of instant culture and the commercialization of social life. As a result, both urban and rural communities face a paradox between maintaining tradition and adapting to the currents of modernity. This situation demonstrates that the role of local wisdom is not only historical but also relevant as an instrument of social reconstruction in an era of disruption. Therefore, a systematic study is needed on how local wisdom values can be revitalized and adapted to address the challenges of social resilience today. Such studies become increasingly important as modern values fail to foster authentic solidarity amidst global pressures.

The global crisis has demonstrated that a social resilience model based solely on economic instruments is incapable of ensuring long-term social sustainability. When communities face emergencies, such as pandemics, natural disasters, or social conflict, community resilience is determined not by financial strength alone, but by the extent to

which social networks and trust among community members can be maintained. Local wisdom plays a central role in maintaining these trust structures through rituals, norms, and practices that strengthen horizontal solidarity. However, empirical research examining the concrete contribution of local wisdom to social resilience remains relatively limited and fragmented. Most studies remain descriptive without formulating theoretical models that explain the adaptive mechanisms of local wisdom itself. This creates a significant research gap: the absence of a conceptual framework capable of linking cultural values to social capacity to face crises. By addressing this gap, this research has the potential to make a substantial scientific contribution to the development of socio-cultural-based social resilience theory.

Another issue that reinforces the urgency of this research is the weak integration between cultural dimensions and public policy in building social resilience. Most social policies in Indonesia still adopt a reactive and administrative approach, rather than a reflective and participatory approach. As a result, the resulting policies often fail to take root in the collective consciousness of society. Social resilience can only grow when there is synergy between formal policies and the informal values that exist within society. Local wisdom has the capacity to bridge this gap because it functions as a means of internalizing values that naturally shape social behavior. However, this potential has not yet been translated into a measurable and scientifically tested policy model. At this point, an analytical approach is needed that can conceptually explain how cultural values can transform into a powerful source of social resilience. Therefore, literature-based research that integrates a socio-cultural perspective can provide a strong theoretical foundation for the formulation of contextual and inclusive social policies.

From a methodological perspective, a literature review provides a strategic approach to examining the complex relationship between culture and social resilience. Through a systematic analysis of previous research findings, conceptual patterns linking local wisdom values to social adaptation mechanisms can be identified. This approach not only maps empirical findings but also evaluates the theoretical consistency of various models developed. Thus, this research serves as an attempt to formulate a new conceptual framework that better aligns with Indonesian social realities. The results are expected to identify the value dimensions that contribute most to strengthening social resilience at the community level. Furthermore, this study has the potential to demonstrate how the integration of local values can enrich social resilience theory, which has been dominated by Western perspectives. This approach broadens scientific horizons by emphasizing that the source of social resilience does not always come from modern innovations, but can also stem from time-tested traditional wisdom.

Theoretically, this research seeks to bridge the gap between modern social resilience theory and social practices based on local cultural values. Social resilience has been largely discussed within a structural and institutional framework, while the cultural dimension is often positioned as a secondary variable. Such an approach results in a partial understanding of the social dynamics in Indonesia's pluralistic and tradition-rooted society. This research offers a new reading by placing local wisdom at the center of social resilience analysis, rather than merely as an adjunct. Thus, the research's primary contribution lies in building a theoretical synthesis that combines modern rationality with communitarian ethics based on cultural values. This synthesis is expected to address the research gap related to the lack of conceptual models explaining how traditional values can play a role in strengthening social capacity in facing the global crisis. The results will not only enrich academic discourse but also provide a new direction for social development rooted in the cultural identity of the Indonesian nation.

METHODS

This study uses a qualitative approach with a literature review method to explore the role of local wisdom in building social resilience amidst the global crisis, with a focus on the socio-cultural context in Indonesia. The qualitative approach was chosen because it allows for an in-depth understanding of complex and multidimensional phenomena and emphasizes interpretive analysis of the values, norms, and social practices that shape community resilience (Creswell, 2014). A literature review study was chosen as the primary method for collecting, analyzing, and synthesizing relevant previous research findings, including scientific journals, books, policy reports, and academic articles discussing local wisdom, social resilience, and community adaptation to the crisis. The research stage began with the identification of literature sources using international and national databases, such as Scopus, Copernicus, Google Scholar, and the National Library of Indonesia, with inclusion criteria emphasizing content relevance, academic quality, and recency (the last five years, with several classic literatures serving as seminal references).

Following the identification stage, literature was selected based on topic relevance, publisher credibility, and contribution to understanding the relationship between local wisdom and social resilience. The selected literature was then analyzed thematically by identifying patterns, local value categories, social adaptation mechanisms, and their impact on community social resilience. The analysis process used an inductive approach to uncover new concepts emerging from the literature data, while simultaneously comparing findings across studies to detect consistency or contradictions (Booth, Sutton, & Papaioannou, 2016). This thematic synthesis enabled researchers to formulate a conceptual framework that bridges the gap between modern social resilience theory and local wisdom practices in Indonesia, while emphasizing the socio-cultural dimensions that have been under-recognized in public policy.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

1. Dimensions of Local Wisdom and Socio-Cultural Values in Building Social Resilience

Mark-Local wisdom values such as mutual cooperation, deliberation and consensus, and norms of communal solidarity have long been identified as important social capital in Indonesian society. The study, "Local Wisdom and Social Resilience: Humanities Studies in the Face of Global Crises," shows that these values strengthen social support networks and collective identities, which are critical in facing the pressures of global crises such as pandemics or natural disasters. Thus, local wisdom functions not only as a cultural heritage but also as an active adaptive mechanism in the process of building social resilience. This paragraph emphasizes the need for our research to systematically identify these local values, how they are structured within communities, and how they contribute to resilience. This paragraph opens up space to view local wisdom as an independent variable (cultural values) that influences the dependent variable (social resilience) within a sociocultural framework. However, a gap remains: many studies stop at describing values without mapping the transformation mechanisms of values → collective action → social resilience outcomes. In other words, we need to clarify the phase of "values put into practice" in the community context. The following is a summary table of practical findings as an illustration:

Local Wisdom Values	Practice Form	Findings Related to Social Resilience
Mutual cooperation	Community service, helping each other	Communities with strong mutual cooperation demonstrated a faster social response during the pandemic. Airlangga University E-Journal+1
Consensus	Citizens forum, collective decisions	Deliberation strengthens the legitimacy of community action in emergencies.
Communal solidarity	Informal support networks	High solidarity → level of trust between members increases → social resilience increases.

A thematic analysis of the literature shows that local wisdom also involves social mechanisms such as informal networks, socially sanctioned norms, and ritual practices that build trust. For example, research in the Muara Badak Ulu Village fishing community (Kutai Kartanegara) by Social Capital as a Strengthener of Local Wisdom Identity of Fishermen Communities Muara Badak Ulu Village confirmed that "trust, norms, and networks" (elements of social capital) strengthen local wisdom identity and facilitate collective responses to marine risks. [1](#)This indicates that social capital structures and local values reinforce each other in building community resilience. Therefore, our research needs to explore the structural relationship between values, practices, and mechanisms of social capital—do local values moderate or mediate the influence of social capital on social resilience? At this point, a research gap emerges: few studies quantitatively map the causal pathway from values → social capital → resilience. This paragraph emphasizes the need for a clear conceptual framework to capture this dynamic. If we ignore the "social capital" phase as a mediator, then discussions of local values can become merely narrative without empirical linking to resilience.

From a sociocultural perspective, local wisdom is part of a broader cultural system, namely collective identity, symbolic practices, and human-environmental relations. A study in the Glintung Kampong Malang area by **Is local wisdom able to build sustainable communities in informal flood-prone settlements?**, Malang City, Indonesia, found that informal communities apply local values as adaptation to flooding, through water management based on local norms. [1](#)This raises the claim that local wisdom not only builds social resilience in the interpersonal sense but also creates structural adaptive capacity (environmental and social) in the face of crises. Thus, our research can expand the dimensions of social resilience from the internal community aspect to the human-environmental relationship aspect, which is often overlooked in modern studies. The gap here: most literature focuses on physical disaster risks and technical adaptations (drainage, flooding), but little explicitly links cultural values to social resilience. Therefore, this research needs to map how local values embed human-environmental relations, which then give rise to social resilience. The argument becomes stronger if we integrate an ecological approach into sociocultural studies.

Furthermore, local wisdom plays a crucial role in shaping a collective identity that provides social legitimacy and strengthens community commitment in the face of crises. A study in the multiethnic region of Langsa, Aceh, found that local values foster social resilience through mechanisms of social integration, interethnic tolerance, and solidarity networks that transcend ethnic differences. Thus, social resilience is not only about responding to technical risks but also about social structure and cohesion. Our research

needs to examine whether these local values also function as resistance mechanisms against social disruption (fragmentation, conflict, migration). In this regard, there is a research gap because most studies of social resilience ignore aspects of integration and cultural identity in plural communities. By placing cultural identity and cohesion as variables within the social resilience framework, we open up a more holistic and relevant research space for Indonesia's multicultural society.

The synthesis of the three previous paragraphs shows that the discussion of local wisdom values as a basis for social resilience requires multi-faceted analysis.-dimensions: values, social capital, human-environmental relations, and collective identity. The novelty of this research lies in the effort to formulate a conceptual framework that systematically connects these elements, which has not been widely done so far. The gaps to be filled include: (1) the lack of a conceptual model that connects local values → social mechanisms → social resilience; (2) the lack of research focus that links local wisdom with social resilience in the context of the global crisis specifically; (3) the lack of integration of human-environmental aspects and cultural identity in social resilience studies. The theoretical contribution of this research is expected to expand the literature on social resilience with a local perspective, while its practical contribution can be a reference for social policy makers and communities. Thus, both scientific and policy components are connected through the proposed research framework.

2. The Role of Local Wisdom in Overcoming the Global Crisis and the Dynamics of Modernization

Global crises such as the COVID-19 pandemic, climate change, and economic disruption have demonstrated the inadequacy of solely economic or technocratic models of social resilience. This is reinforced by an analysis in **The Local Wisdom-Based Social Capital for Strengthening Social Resilience During the COVID-19 Pandemic**, which found that in Sleman Regency (DIY), local wisdom values contributed significantly to community social resilience during the implementation of PPKM (Restrictions on Community Activities). Thus, local wisdom can be seen as a relevant “adaptive resource” in the context of large-scale and transnational global crises. However, modernization and globalization have posed challenges to the preservation and relevance of these local values: the penetration of mass culture, urbanization, and lifestyle changes erode traditional social capital. Our research needs to explore how local wisdom transforms or must be revitalized to remain effective in modern contexts. The gap that emerges is that there is still little literature examining the effectiveness of local values in modern complex contexts (urban, multicultural, and multicultural).-ethnic, digital) and in conditions of large-scale global crisis.

Research in the Lembang District of Bandung by Improving Community Resilience on the Lembang Fault: Local Wisdom as the Basis for Innovative Volunteer Communication Strategies for Disaster Mitigation shows how communities modify local values into disaster response communication strategies, combining edutainment methods and local culture (“Katiluan”, “Panca Wilayah”). The strategy demonstrates that local wisdom can be adapted and contextualized in a modern environment as part of a community's response to risk.

From a public policy perspective, the integration of local wisdom within social development and crisis mitigation frameworks has not been optimized. A study of multicultural communities in West Kalimantan by **The Functions of Social Capital and Local Wisdom in Handling the Covid-19 Pandemic in West Kalimantan** showed that traditional rituals such as Tolak Bala functioned as a community mechanism for coping with the pandemic when formal government intervention was limited. This indicates that

local wisdom can function as a complement or even an alternative to formal policies in social emergencies.

Modernization also brings urban and digital realities that change the way social interactions and community values are expressed. In this context, local wisdom may face the risk of erosion or transformation into superficial forms, such as merely tourism elements or cultural symbols without any real adaptive function. However, the literature shows that in some successful communities, local values are adapted so that they remain relevant as collective mechanisms for managing crises. For example, studies in the coastal area of Gunung Kidul indicate that the labuhan/larungan tradition remains implemented in ecosystem conservation efforts as part of communal resilience.

Synthetically, the role of local wisdom in facing the global crisis and the dynamics of modernization shows encouraging potential but is also full of challenges. The novelty of this research is that it positions local wisdom not only as a "cultural reserve" but as an active variable in contemporary social resilience strategies, including on a global scale. This research will explore two aspects: (1) the process of adaptation and transformation of local wisdom in facing modernization and crisis; and (2) the institutional and structural conditions that facilitate or hinder the integration of local wisdom into social resilience policies. The main gap to be filled is the lack of systematic studies that connect local wisdom values with social resilience policies in urban, modern, and global contexts. Thus, this research not only enriches the literature but also provides an applicable foundation for policies that respect local values and strengthen social resilience.

3. Integrative Conceptual Framework: Synthesis of Local Wisdom Values and Social Resilience Strategies

To build an integrative conceptual framework, we begin by formulating the relationship between three core elements: local wisdom values, social mechanisms (social capital, networks, trust), and social resilience outcomes. Previous research indicates that local values influence social resilience through social mechanisms, but there is little systematic explanation of how this process occurs sequentially and in the context of a global crisis. Therefore, the proposed framework will demonstrate "values → social mechanisms → social resilience" as the primary causal pathway. This research will also consider moderating or mediating variables such as the crisis context (pandemic, disaster, economy), modernization (urbanization, digitalization), and institutional structures (policy, community). Thus, this framework is more comprehensive than many studies that only highlight one aspect, such as values or social mechanisms.

The table below describes the main elements of the proposed conceptual framework.

Framework Elements	Sub Variable-component	Operational Indicators
Local Wisdom Values	The values of mutual cooperation, solidarity	Frequency of mutual cooperation participation, trust index between residents
Social Mechanism	Social capital, networks, norms, trust	Level of trust, size of social network, social sanction norms
Social Resilience	Community adaptation, social recovery, social cohesion	Recovery time after crisis, social network integrity index, collective satisfaction

Within this framework, local wisdom values are assumed to be a source of social capital underlying social mechanisms. For example, communities with high levels of mutual cooperation are more likely to build support networks among members during a crisis, which in turn accelerates social recovery. This aligns with the findings of Armawi & Limbongan (2022), which show that local wisdom-based social capital strengthens the social resilience of Yogyakarta communities during the pandemic. Thus, this research positions local values not as a separate phenomenon, but as an integral part of a complex social resilience ecosystem. However, our research must also empirically test whether this relationship is linear or whether there are moderating effects—for example, whether the success of social mechanisms is influenced by the level of modernization or urbanization. The gap to be filled: the lack of studies examining the interaction between local values and contextual environmental factors within a social resilience framework. The practical consequence of this framework is that social resilience policies should not focus solely on infrastructure or technical responses, but should also strengthen local cultural values and social networks. Research in Aceh shows that integrating local values in a multi-ethnic society creates strong social cohesion and prevents post-conflict social conflict. Based on this framework, social development strategies must identify relevant local values, strengthen community networks and trust, and establish institutional mechanisms to support these values and ensure their functioning during crises. Our research will propose policy recommendations based on this framework and test its applicability across various regional contexts in Indonesia.

Overall, this study seeks to provide theoretical and practical contributions by pioneering an integrative conceptual framework that connects local wisdom values, social mechanisms, and social resilience in the context of global crisis and modernization. The novelty of the study lies in the combination of cultural variables and social resilience variables in a holistic model that has not yet appeared widely in Indonesian literature. The gaps addressed are: (1) the lack of a conceptual model that connects local values with social resilience outcomes; (2) the lack of testing of modernization/crisis context variables within a social resilience framework; and (3) the lack of policy recommendations that explicitly integrate local wisdom as a strategic component in social resilience.

CONCLUSIONS

Local wisdom in Indonesia serves as a crucial foundation for building community social resilience, through values such as mutual cooperation (*gotong royong*), deliberation and consensus (*musyawarah mufakat*), and communal solidarity. These values not only strengthen social networks and social capital but also facilitate community adaptation to global crises, both natural disasters and socio-economic disruptions. Literature analysis shows that local wisdom mediates the relationship between social capital and community capacity to respond to external pressures, while simultaneously shaping a collective identity that enhances social cohesion. Modernization and globalization pose challenges, including the risk of eroding local values, but also open up opportunities for transforming local values to maintain their relevance as adaptive strategies. Thematic synthesis confirms that integrating local values with social mechanisms and human-environment relations results in holistic and sustainable social resilience. This study highlights a gap in the literature: the lack of conceptual models linking local wisdom values to social resilience in the context of global crises. The proposed conceptual framework systematically links local values, social mechanisms, and social resilience outcomes. The findings highlight the need for public

policies that respect and integrate local cultural values to enhance the effectiveness of community responses. Using a literature review approach, this research provides an empirical and theoretical basis for developing contextual social resilience strategies. Practical implications include the establishment of culture-based community development programs and strengthening local adaptive capacity. Theoretically, this research confirms the relevance of local wisdom as an active variable within the contemporary social resilience framework. The overall findings encourage further research to examine the implementation of local values in various modern and urban contexts.

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