

Exploration of Gresik Local Wisdom (Tegal Deso-Okol) as Student Learning Resources on Environmental Pollution to Build Awareness of Cultural Values

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Abstract

The exploration of local wisdom integrated into education has great potential to increase students' awareness of the importance of environmental conservation, especially in dealing with pollution problems. This study aims to explore local wisdom (Tegal Deso-Okol) in Gresik and analyze its role in environmental conservation and its potential as a learning resource for students on environmental pollution material. The research method used was a survey to identify local wisdom, traditions, and practices relevant to biology learning. The research process involved interviews with local people, migrants, as well as officials and community leaders to explore information about habits, phenomena, culture, and beliefs in a series of events (Tegal Deso-Okol). The results showed that local wisdom in Setro Village and Bongso Wetan Village reflected a close relationship as a form of respect for nature and ancestors. The values contained in the local wisdom include 1) religious value, 2) environmental value, 3) trust value, 4) sharing value, 5) cultural value, and 6) tradition preservation value. Gresik's local wisdom also serves as a learning resource, where the use of natural materials from cultural activities, such as food waste and straw waste, is developed into compost as organic fertilizer.

Keywords: Local Wisdom, Environmental Pollution, Learning Resources, Cultural Values

Abstrak

Eksplorasi kearifan lokal yang terintegrasi dalam pendidikan memiliki potensi besar untuk meningkatkan kesadaran siswa akan pentingnya pelestarian lingkungan, terutama dalam menghadapi permasalahan pencemaran. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengeksplorasi kearifan lokal (Tegal Deso-Okol) di Gresik serta menganalisis perannya dalam pelestarian lingkungan dan potensinya sebagai sumber belajar bagi siswa dalam materi pencemaran lingkungan. Metode penelitian yang digunakan adalah survei untuk mengidentifikasi kearifan lokal, tradisi, dan praktik yang relevan dengan pembelajaran biologi. Proses penelitian melibatkan wawancara dengan masyarakat setempat, pendatang, serta pejabat dan tokoh masyarakat untuk menggali informasi mengenai kebiasaan, fenomena, budaya, dan kepercayaan dalam rangkaian acara (Tegal Deso-Okol). Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa kearifan lokal di Desa Setro dan Desa Bongso Wetan mencerminkan hubungan yang erat sebagai bentuk penghormatan terhadap alam dan leluhur. Nilai-nilai yang terkandung dalam kearifan lokal ini meliputi 1) nilai religius, 2) nilai lingkungan, 3) nilai kepercayaan, 4) nilai berbagi, 5) nilai budaya, dan 6) nilai pelestarian tradisi. Kearifan lokal di Gresik juga berfungsi sebagai sumber belajar, di mana pemanfaatan bahan alami dari kegiatan budaya, seperti limbah makanan dan limbah jerami, dikembangkan menjadi kompos sebagai pupuk organik.

Kata kunci: Kearifan Lokal, Pencemaran Lingkungan, Sumber Belajar, Nilai Budaya

INTRODUCTION

Local wisdom is all forms of wisdom based on good values and norms that are applied, trusted, and maintained for a long time from generation to generation by a group of people in a particular environment, region, or area where they live (Suidat et al., 2022). Local wisdom is the knowledge, norms, and culture of the community (Hafid, 2019). that can be used as a source of educational innovation and support community welfare (Kurniawan & Survani, 2018). Local wisdom can foster an exemplary attitude to realize harmony, harmony, and balance between humans and the environment, and also create individuals who have the character and character to protect, preserve the environment, and realize the wise use of natural resources (Kahfi, 2022).

In Gresik Regency, especially in Setro Village and Bongso wetan Village, they also have local wisdom in the form of a series of tegal deso events which is another name for earth alms. This series of tegal deso events is a form of local wisdom with a dimension of preserving nature and the environment based on cultural traditions and customs. The local wisdom used, namely the tegal deso tradition, is generally understood as the implementation of a large celebration intended to express gratitude to God for the abundance of sustenance, safety from various kinds of calamities, and prosperity for the surrounding community (Suryani & Abdurrahman, 2020). In the context of environmental conservation, tegal deso not only acts as a practice of culture, but also as a form of sustainable environmental preservation (Wibowo et al, 2012).

Based on existing research in the Gresik area conducted by Izzah (2020) with the title "Forms of Expressions of Gratitude of the Bongso Wetan Gresik Hamlet Community". Tegal Deso is a ceremony that aims as an expression of human gratitude to God for providing sustenance and asking for safety to avoid disasters that can threaten the welfare of the local community. The research was conducted to find out the implementation process and function of the Tegal Deso ceremony so that it could integrate the people of Bongso Wetan Hamlet. A series of events carried out are grave cleaning ceremonies and joint prayers, followed by Khotmil Qur'an, art entertainment, then the core Tegal Deso ceremony was held at the punden which was attended by the entire community of Bongso Wetan Hamlet. The Tegal Deso ceremony also has several functions, namely religious functions (as a form of community gratitude and asking for safety), social functions (to honor ancestral traditions and as a means of community integration), and entertainment functions during art performances.

Various local wisdoms in Gresik, especially Tegal Deso-Okol, have not been widely researched and studied to be used as a source of teaching materials. Whereas the application of local wisdom in learning, such as Tegal Deso-Okol, has great potential in facilitating students' understanding of the subject matter (Mudatsir et al., 2022). Okol is performed by the community on straw (damen) involving a pair of fighters taking turns. In the past, the match was not held on a stage, only on a pile of straw. Now the place to compete is made a stage but does not eliminate the pile of straw as a characteristic.

Straw that has been used as okol bedding is mostly just burned to ash rather than reusing it. Therefore, efforts need to be made to change this paradigm by utilizing straw that has been used as a base for okol into a more valuable resource, such as organic fertilizer (Ikhsan & Hartanto, 2021). Through this learning, students not only understand the importance of straw waste management, but can also apply effective composting techniques, so that the waste can be converted into quality organic fertilizer (Nurmalasari & Ami, 2021). Students learn to appreciate natural resources and contribute to environmental conservation, which is an integral part of the biology material on environmental pollution.

The local community uses the principles contained in this tradition to preserve the surrounding nature, such as maintaining the balance of the ecosystem, avoiding excessive exploitation of natural resources, and instilling a sense of responsibility for the environment to each individual (Wahyuni, 2017). Local wisdom has an important role in environmental aspects and is also a great potential as a learning resource for students, especially in environmental pollution material (Hilman & Sunaedi, 2016). Linking local wisdom with learning can provide a more contextual and relevant understanding for students, because they can see firsthand how local traditions and values play a role in protecting the environment.

This article aims to explore the local wisdom of (Tegal Deso-Okol) Gresik and analyze the role of (Tegal Deso-Okol) Gresik as a learning resource for students on environmental pollution to build awareness of cultural values. By studying the principles and practices of this local wisdom, we can gain a deeper understanding of its contribution to environmental conservation and its potential to inspire future generations to take action to protect the environment.

METHOD

This research falls into the category of exploratory research, which aims to describe a situation or phenomenon through narrative sentences, then draw conclusions from these results. The data and information used in this study were obtained through direct observation. The method applied was a survey to identify local wisdom, traditions, or practices relevant to the context of biology learning about environmental pollution. The research process was conducted through interviews with 10 resource persons such as local people, migrants, officials, and community leaders, using interview sheets to explore information about habits, phenomena, culture, and beliefs in a series of events (*Tegal Deso- Okol*) in Gresik.

In these interviews, researchers explored various aspects, such as the role of religion in the implementation of the event, the practice of preserving the environment, and the beliefs or myths associated with the tradition. In addition, the researcher also asked about the value of sharing shown by the community, the cultural elements displayed, and efforts to preserve the tradition in the midst of changing times. Unique customs and practices that reflect local wisdom values, the social impact of the event on the community, and the community's views on the importance of this tradition to their local identity were also the focus of the interviews. Finally, researchers explored innovations or changes made in the implementation of the event over time, as well as how the community adapts to modern challenges without eliminating existing local wisdom values.

The research time was conducted from September to December 2024 to obtain information related to analyzing local wisdom (*Tegal Deso-Okol*) Gresik East Java. Research on local wisdom will be carried out in the Gresik area, precisely at: 1) Setro Village, Menganti District, Gresik Regency, 2) Bongso Wetan Village, Menganti Sub-district, Gresik Regency. The village used as a sample research site is a place to collect data on the culture (*Tegal Deso-Okol*) of Gresik. The results of the data are then processed into a source of learning materials.

The next step is the documentation stage, which serves to record all information obtained from 10 sources related to the object under study. Data analysis is carried out through several stages, namely data reduction which focuses on important things from the data that has been collected since observations and interviews were conducted until the data is collected, and drawing conclusions or verification which provides a description or description of objects that were previously unclear to be clearer (Rikizaputra, 2022).

The analysis used in this research is descriptive analysis. The purpose of this analysis is to make a systematic, factual and accurate description or painting, regarding the facts, characteristics and relationships between the phenomena being investigated. The data obtained is then presented and analyzed using descriptive techniques, which is a flow of activities that includes: data reduction, data presentation, and drawing conclusions (Ardiansyah & Jailani, 2023). Qualitative analysis is generally not used as a tool for finding data in the sense of frequency but is used to analyze ongoing social processes and the meaning of the facts that appear on the surface. Thus qualitative

analysis is used to understand a process and facts and not just to explain these facts (Alamsyahbana, 2023).

RESULT

Local wisdom is an important cultural heritage in society, serving as a guide in living daily life, including in environmental conservation and natural resource management (Hidayati, 2022). Local wisdom in Gresik, especially Setro Village and Bongso Wetan Village, has local wisdom values that are firmly held by the community, reflecting the close relationship between tradition, religion, and the environment.

Activities such as the Tegal Deso ceremony are not only a means of celebration, but also a form of respect for nature and ancestors, as well as strengthening social ties between residents (Hidayati, 2022; Pramono, 2023). Through these practices, the community shows that local wisdom has a crucial role in preserving culture and the environment, as an effort to face the increasingly complex challenges of modernization (Sari, 2021; Sutrisno, 2021). The following is table 1. The results of the exploration of local wisdom values between Setro Village and Bongso Wetan Village.

Table 1. Exploration Results of Gresik Local Wisdom Values

Local Wisdom Values	Setro Village	Bongso Wetan Village
Religion	<div></div> <div>Setro bersholawat and prayers for the blessing of the event</div>	<div></div> <div>Prayer activities tahlil, sholawat, and prayer together</div>
Environment	<div></div> <div>Gunungan tumpeng as a symbol of soil fertility.</div>	<div></div> <div>Tumpeng as the main dish and accompanied by various harvest products.</div>

Local Wisdom Values	Setro Village	Bongso Wetan Village
Trust	 <p>Seven Angels parade as a symbol of cleanliness and purity</p>	 <p>Traditional uyun-uyun art performance</p>
Share	 <p>The gunung tumpeng is distributed to all those present as a symbol of gratitude.</p>	 <p>The distribution of tumpeng to residents shows the spirit of mutual cooperation and togetherness.</p>
Culture	 <p>Performing the okol tradition on a pile of damen.</p>	 <p>Performing okol wrestling as a symbol of preserving local culture.</p>

Table 1 shows the results of the exploration of local wisdom values in Setro Village and Bongso Wetan Village, illustrating the uniqueness of each in the context of religion, environment, belief, sharing, culture, and tradition preservation.

DISCUSSION

1. Results of Exploration of Local Wisdom Values (Tegal Deso-Okol) Gresik

a) Exploration of Local Wisdom in Setro Village

Observations showed that the communities in Setro Village and Bongso Wetan Village are still actively carrying out various activities related to Tegal Deso-Okol, such as harvest thanksgiving rituals, traditional ceremonies, and mutual cooperation activities in natural resource management. These activities not only serve as a means to strengthen social ties between residents, but also as a form of respect for nature and ancestral traditions (Prasasti, 2020). In addition, we found that these local wisdom values play an important role in increasing community awareness of the importance of preserving the environment, especially in facing the challenges of modernization (Pinihanti, 2020).

In Setro Village, there are deep values and relationships related to local wisdom (Tegal Deso-Okol). This dimension of local wisdom includes the beliefs of the community as well as the origin of the okol tradition which is the basis for a series of Tegal Deso events. Here are some local wisdom values that can be applied:

1) The Value of Local Wisdom in Religion

The villagers held a recitation at the village hall as part of the preparation for the Tegal Deso event to be held on Sunday morning. The event begins with the recitation of the holy Qur'an, followed by sholawat, istighosah, and tahlil, before continuing with a religious lecture by the kyai and closing with a prayer. This recitation aims to ask for blessings from Allah SWT so that the Tegal Deso event runs smoothly and can be held in the coming year (Sari, 2021).

2) Local Wisdom Values Related to the Environment

Communities and farmers in Setro Village feel a deep sense of happiness when their harvests are abundant. The harvested vegetables and fruits not only symbolize the fertility of the land, but are also a reflection of the hard work and prayers offered during the growing season. In an inherited tradition, farmers express their gratitude by holding a tumpeng at the Tegal Deso event. This tumpeng, surrounded by produce, symbolizes gratitude and togetherness (Rizki, 2020).

3) The Value of Local Wisdom in Belief

The Tegal Deso event is also characterized by the parade of the Seven Angels and a serasehan involving gunung gunung tumpeng. The Seven Angels, taken from village virgins, are considered to symbolize the cleanliness and purity of Setro Village. The parade is paraded around the village and ends with performances of traditional arts, including Reog Ponorogo and lion dance, reflecting respect for the various traditions and religions present in the village (Hidayati, 2022).

4) The Value of Local Wisdom in Sharing

The tradition of tegal deso is related to Tumpeng. According to (Pianto et al., 2022) that the physical aspect of tumpeng that resembles a mountain is a Hindu culture. While the meaning of tumpengan as an activity is a culture of Islamic teachings. After a series of events, the gunung tumpeng is distributed to all those present, both large and small tumpeng. This is a symbol of gratitude and sharing among Setro villagers for the abundant harvest this year (Pramono, 2023).

5) The Value of Local Wisdom in Culture

In Menganti Subdistrict, only Setro Village carries out the okol tradition, which is a typical Gresik custom. The okol is performed in front of the sacred Wit Kinco tree. Although the tree has fallen, this tradition is still continued as a form of respect for nature and the heritage of the ancestors. This performance uses damen as a base, which shows the wise use of natural resources (Susanto, 2019).

b) Exploration of Local Wisdom in Bongso Wetan Village

The Tegal Deso ceremony in Bongso Wetan Village lasted for five consecutive days, involving various social and religious activities that reflected local wisdom values. Here are some of those values:

1) The Value of Local Wisdom in Religion

On the first day, the Hindu community cleans the graves and holds a puja or prayer together until the evening. This activity reflects the respect for ancestors and the deep spiritual beliefs in their culture (Sutrisno, 2021). On the second day, the Muslim community continues the tradition by cleaning the graves, followed by tahlil and prayers together, showing the spirit of togetherness and mutual respect between religions (Hidayati, 2022).

2) Local Wisdom Values in Environment-related Traditions

On the third day, the community prepares tumpeng as the main dish, accompanied by various harvest products such as corn, tubers, vegetables, and fruits. This tumpeng, surrounded by various crops, symbolizes gratitude and togetherness, as well as a reminder of the importance of maintaining the balance of nature (Pramono, 2023).

3) The Value of Local Wisdom in the Arts

On the fourth day, traditional uyun-uyun or ludruk art performances are held. This art is not only a means of entertainment, but also a medium to convey cultural and moral values to the younger generation, keeping tradition alive in the midst of the times (Susanto, 2019).

4) The Value of Local Wisdom in Togetherness

The fifth day is the core event of the Tegal Deso ceremony, where the entire Bongso Wetan Village community gathers for the core event held at the punden. The distribution of tumpeng to the residents shows the spirit of gotong royong and togetherness among the residents, which is one of the important values in the local wisdom of Indonesian society (Rizki, 2020).

5) The Value of Local Wisdom in Tradition Preservation

After the main event, a performance of the okol wrestling tradition is held at the Bongso Wetan Village Hall in the afternoon until evening. This tradition is not only entertainment, but also a symbol of local cultural preservation that has been passed down from generation to generation, reflecting the identity of the Bongso Wetan Village community (Sari, 2021).

Local wisdom has an important role in environmental conservation. The values contained in local wisdom can help communities manage natural resources sustainably (Suryani & Abdurrahman, 2020). According to Hidayati (2022), local wisdom in community traditions can be a guideline in the conservation and preservation of natural resources. The tegal deso tradition is a form of Javanese traditional ritual that has been carried out for generations. The purpose of tegal deso is to convince the community that the activity can provide benefits for their lives in the future. It is expected that by holding tegal deso every year, the harvest in the following year will be abundant. (Arinda, 2016). This tegal deso tradition is an expression of gratitude to Allah SWT for all the sustenance and crops given during the year, as well as a request to be kept away from all calamities. The community hopes that in the coming years, things will be better and always given grace, and maintain the security of Setro Village and Bongso Wetan Village.

Bratawidjaja (1988) explains that each region has different customs according to its geographical conditions. The order of life that develops and forms customs is a value system that has been considered by experts, so it is close to the truth. The community strongly believes that after the implementation of tegal deso, life in Setro Village and Bongso Wetan Village will experience changes for

the good. The discussion of the tegal deso tradition is in line with functional theory in culture. In this case, culture is understood as a system of symbolic meanings, some of which provide a view of reality that has become a community belief, others become normative expectations for the community (O'Dea, 1996).

Kroeber and Kluckhohn (1952) also formulated that community culture is a pattern of values, ideas, and symbolic systems that shape and direct people's behavior. This explanation reinforces that the existence of the symbolic tradition of tegal deso also has its own meaning or purpose, not just to reject or disobey religion. However, here there is an adaptation between the traditions that have been attached to the community and the new teachings that must be accepted by the community.

Agita (2022) explains that wrestling okol is a tradition in which it has a meaning which is used as a place to stay in touch and strengthen brotherly relations between people from inside and outside Setro Village and Bongso Wetan Village. So as to build a very strong sense of brotherhood and maintain harmony in the Setro Village and Bongso Wetan Village communities. The okol tradition is continuously preserved from generation to generation by the next regeneration with the aim of maintaining the relationship to be stronger and closer to fellow villagers. The important role of today's youth in the preservation of the cultural tradition or culture of okol wrestling is how the successor of this nation interprets the meaning of culture in his life so that in instilling love and fondness in the younger generation in the preservation of a cultural tradition is very influential.

2. Results of Analysis of the Role of Gresik Local Wisdom as a Student Learning Resource for Environmental Pollution Materials to Build Awareness of Cultural Values

The results of a study on the role of Gresik local wisdom as a source of student learning show that local wisdom has great potential. Local wisdom not only serves as a source of learning materials, but also as a tool to shape students' character and identity (Murniati et al, 2022). The values contained in local wisdom make the subject matter more relevant and interesting to students, thus increasing their understanding and motivation in learning (Merdiyatna, 2023). The role of local wisdom in Gresik shows that the values contained in local community traditions can be used as a valuable learning resource for students (Karim et al, 2021). In Setro Village and Bongso Wetan Village, tegal deso ceremonial activities involving harvest thanksgiving rituals and gotong royong not only serve as a social bond, but also provide lessons on the importance of collaboration and gratitude towards nature (Supriyadi, 2018). Observations show that the local community is still actively practicing this tradition, which reflects respect for ancestors and nature (Sari, 2021; Rizki, 2020).

Performances of the okol tradition in Setro Village and Bongso Wetan Village are typical of Gresik. Okol refers to traditional wrestling, which is a form of game that contains values of sportsmanship and honesty (Prasasti, 2020). The values contained in the tegal deso tradition, such as gratitude, concern for the environment, and social solidarity, can be taught to students through various learning activities (Suryani & Abdurrahman, 2020). The okol performance uses damen as a base, which shows the wise use of natural resources (Susanto, 2019). Damen that is not used after okol traditional activities can be used as a high-value material such as organic fertilizer (Rahmawati, 2019). This is important in the context of education to teach students to reduce environmental pollution that is not maximally utilized (Sutrisno, 2021; Hidayati, 2022).

The okol tradition can be used as a medium to teach the values of sportsmanship and honesty. Through the okol tradition, students can learn about the importance of social, cultural, hard work, and discipline (Tadius et al, 2023).

Traditional art performances, such as ludruk, also serve as a medium to convey moral and cultural values to the younger generation, so that they can appreciate cultural heritage (Susanto, 2019). These activities not only strengthen students' understanding of those values, but also provide valuable hands-on experience (Andhaeni et al, 2022). This not only enhances students' understanding of the importance of such values, but also hones their social skills (Pramono 2023).

The local wisdom of tegal deso-okol can also interact in the curriculum through the use of books, student worksheets (LKS), and learning modules that raise local themes and can be an important reference for students (Restian et al, 2020).



Figure 1. Learning Module Based on Local Wisdom (Tegal Deso-Okol) Gresik Environmental Pollution Material as a Student Learning Resource

The use of learning modules that focus on Gresik local wisdom can also provide an interesting learning experience for students (Widyaningrum, 2018). Learning modules can cover a variety of topics, such as the values of local wisdom tegal deso, okol, the relationship with environmental pollution material. Students not only gain theoretical knowledge but also practical skills that they can apply in everyday life (Deviana, 2018).

Collaboration between schools and communities is very important in optimizing the role of local wisdom as a learning resource (Laksana et al, 2020). The local wisdom of tegal deso-okol in Gresik, especially in Setro Village and Bongso Wetan Village, has great potential as a learning resource that can improve students' understanding, skills and character (Mazid et al, 2020).

Using local wisdom as a learning resource in environmental education can increase students' awareness of the importance of protecting the environment (Listantia, 2025). Pramono (2023) emphasizes that the culture of sharing in the community can be a real example for students of how collaboration and social responsibility can contribute to environmental conservation. Environmental conservation is an increasingly urgent issue in this modern era, especially with increasing pollution that threatens ecosystems (Rusmana et al, 2020). In the context of education, it is important to integrate environmental pollution material with local wisdom as a learning resource for students.

Local wisdom not only serves as traditional knowledge, but also as a tool to understand and overcome environmental problems faced today (Everhard et al, 2024).

Environmental pollution material teaches students about the impact of pollution on human health and ecosystems, as well as solutions that can be taken to reduce these impacts (Pertiwi & Saputra, 2022). Gresik Local Wisdom in the context of environmental pollution shows that the tradition of kirab tumpeng, which is part of the Tegal Deso ceremony, has a significant impact on people's environmental awareness. Kirab tumpeng is not only a cultural celebration, but also a moment of reflection for the community about the importance of preserving nature (Qibtiyah, 2022). In this event, tumpeng made from crops, vegetables, and fruits become a symbol of gratitude to nature, while reminding people of their responsibility to the environment (Rizki, 2020; Hidayati, 2022). The kirab tumpeng event also produces waste that can pollute the environment and waste that needs to be managed wisely. Waste generated from the remains of tumpeng and produce can be a problem if not handled properly (Murniati et al, 2022).

The local wisdom tradition of okol is a form of cultural preservation that is rich in local values. The okol tradition uses *damen* as a base, which reflects the wise use of natural resources (Susanto, 2019). After the event is over, the *damen* is often not reused by the community. This shows a gap between tradition and environmental responsibility. The community's indifference to the post-event use of *damen* can contribute to environmental pollution problems. According to Supriyanto (2020), environmental pollution waste generated from cultural activities if not managed properly can cause ecosystem waste and ecosystem damage.

Communities in Setro Village and Bongso Wetan Village should develop sustainable waste management practices, such as utilizing food scraps and straw as organic fertilizer. Through this learning, students not only understand the importance of straw waste management, but can also apply effective composting techniques, so that the waste can be converted into quality organic fertilizer (Nurmalasari & Ami, 2021). Students learn to value natural resources and contribute to environmental conservation, which is an integral part of the biology material on environmental pollution. This reflects their understanding of the importance of reducing pollution and keeping the environment clean. In this way, the values of local wisdom serve not only as guidelines in celebrations, but also as strategies to address environmental issues facing society (Sari, 2021; Pramono, 2023). The tegal deso and okol traditions are not only cultural preservation, but can also serve as an example in maintaining environmental sustainability (Sadeli, 2021).

CONCLUSION

The conclusion of this study shows that local wisdom (Tegal Deso- Okol) in Gresik, especially in Setro Village and Bongso Wetan Village, has an important role in environmental education, especially in the context of environmental pollution material. This local wisdom not only reflects rich cultural values, such as religious, environmental, belief, sharing, cultural, and tradition preservation values, but also serves as an effective learning resource for students.

Through this exploration of local wisdom, students can understand and appreciate the relationship between humans and nature, as well as the importance of environmental conservation. The research also shows that cultural practices, such as processing waste into compost, can be integrated into the education curriculum, thereby increasing students' awareness of pollution and ways to address it. Thus, Gresik's local wisdom (Tegal Deso- Okol) not only contributes to cultural preservation, but also plays a role in building better environmental awareness among the younger generation.

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