

**INVENTARISASI JENIS TUMBUHAN OBAT DAN
PEMANFAATANNYA OLEH MASYARAKAT DI DESA
MALINTANG KECAMATAN BUKIT MALINTANG
KABUPATEN MANDAILING NATAL
SUMATERA UTARA**

SKRIPSI

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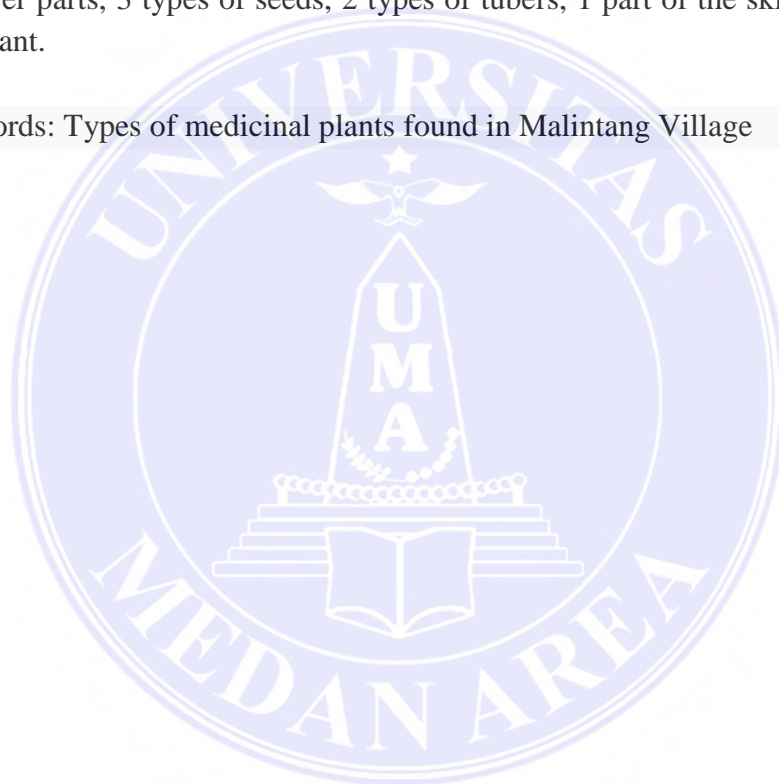
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ABSTRACT

Medicinal plants are plants that have been identified and are known based on human observations to have bioactive compounds that have medicinal properties. This study aims to identify and describe the types of medicinal plants and their use by the community in Malintang Village, Bukit Malintang District, Mandailing Natal Regency, North Sumatra. Based on the research results obtained from interviews with the community totaling 17 people from 370 heads of families, it can be concluded that there are 30 types of plants from 20 families that are useful as medicine in Malintang Village, Bukuit Malintang District, Mandailing Natal Regency, North Sumatra Province. There are 16 types of plants that are used for leaf parts, 6 types of fruit parts, 5 types of rhizome parts, 4 types of flower parts, 3 types of seeds, 2 types of tubers, 1 part of the skin and roots of each plant.

Key words: Types of medicinal plants found in Malintang Village



CHAPTER I INTRODUCTION

1.1. Background of Study

Indonesia is a place rich in biodiversity of medicinal plants, One of the ancestral heritage of the Indonesian nation which is very valuable and should be preserved is the traditional medicine system. Indonesian traditional medicine, which has been developing for a long time to date, was initiated by the knowledge and use of plants originating from Indonesia's original natural resources used as medicine for generations by the ancestors of the Indonesian nation (Gunarto, 2014).

Indonesia is rich in cultures and customs, differences in the location of the community lead to differences in the medicinal plants used and how they are used traditionally. This is closely related to the availability of medicinal plant species in nature and the knowledge possessed by the local community (Marpaung, 2018).

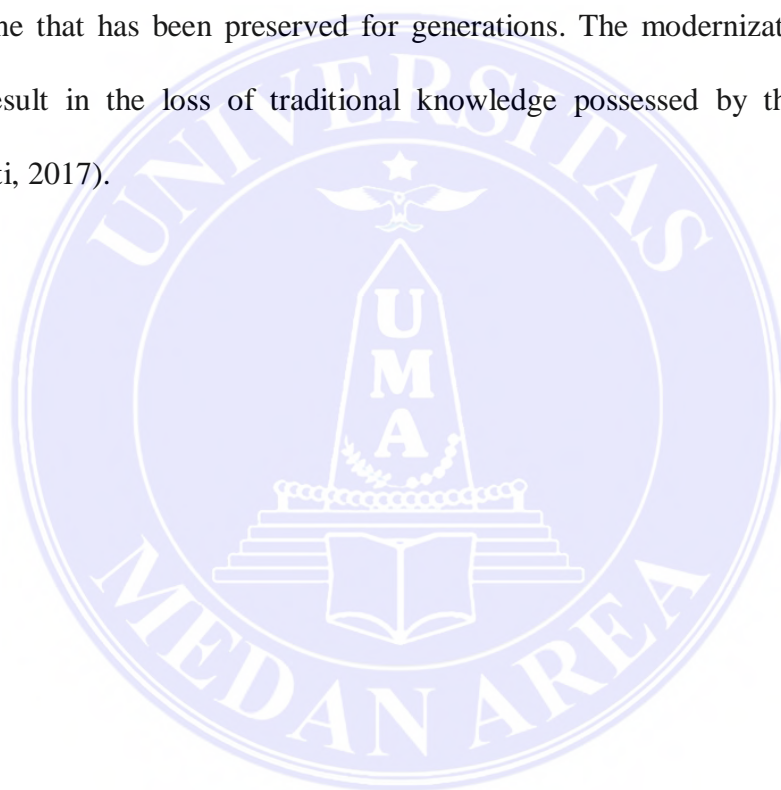
In addition, the types of medicinal plants and how to use them are also different for each region, based on the local wisdom of the community, and are used for generations (Jumiarni and komalasari, 2017).

Medicinal plants as ingredients are used by various ethnic groups or communities living inland. The medical tradition of a society is inseparable from the local culture. Perceptions about the concept of illness, health, and the diversity of plant species for traditional medicines are established through a socialization process that has been believed and perceived to be true for generations (Rahayu et al, 2014).

Public knowledge about the use of medicinal plants can be used as a reference for scientific documentation of the use of medicinal plants (Qamariah, Mulyani, and Dewi, 2018).

The use of plants as medicinal ingredients has long been carried out by people in Indonesia. With the diversity of tribes that exist, the use of medicine is also increasingly diverse (Zuhud, 2011).

Indonesia is a country with high biodiversity and culture of traditional medicine that has been preserved for generations. The modernization of culture may result in the loss of traditional knowledge possessed by the community (Susanti, 2017).



1.2. Formulation of Study

Based on this background, the problem formulation of this research is how many kinds of medicinal plants and their use by the community in Malintang Village, Bukit Malintang Subdistrict, Mandailing Natal Regency, North Sumatra.

1.3. Objective of Study

The purpose of this study was to identify and describe the types of medicinal plants and their use by the community in Malintang Village, Bukit Malintang Subdistrict, Mandailing Natal Regency, North Sumatra.

1.4. Sificance of Study

The benefits of this research are expected to provide insight as information about the types of medicinal plants for the community and future researchers. This research is also expected to provide accurate data regarding the types of medicinal plants and their use by the community in Malintang Village, Bukit Malintang Subdistrict, Mandailing Natal Regency, North Sumatra.

CHAPTER II

LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1. Mandailing Natal

Batak ethnic groups acknowledge ingredients for traditional saunas known as *oukup* (Karo/Pakpak), *marsidudu* (Angkola/Mandailing), *martimung* (Simalungun), and *martup* (Toba). Although the five sub-ethnics are familiar with traditional saunas, only the Karo ethnic has developed a commercial *oukup*, especially around Pancur Batu, Brastagi, Kabanjahe, and Medan. To supply the need for adequate raw materials, medicinal plant sellers in the market trades raw materials packaged in plastic so that they appear to be cleaner (Silalahi & Nisyawati, 2018).

Pagar Gunung Village is a village in Mandailing Natal Regency, North Sumatra Province. The most dominating clans in Mandailing Batak are Lubis and Nasution. Pagar Gunung Village is also included in the working area of the Batang Gadis National Park Region II. The management resort of National Park Region III is bordered by Pastap, Sopo Sorik, and Huta Puli in the west, Sibio-bio village in the north, Simpang Pining village in the east, and Batahan village in the south (Satker Balai TNBG, 2013).

Marpaung (2017) reveals that there are 39 types of medicinal plants used by the community around Batang Gadis National Park, Pagar Gunung village, Mandailing Natal Regency.

Based on the research by Marpaung & Nurhidayah (2017), they also found 50 types of medicinal plants used by the surrounding community of Batang Gadis National Park area

Sopotinjak village, Mandailing Natal Regency. Therefore, the community of the Batang Gadis National Park area, Mandailing Natal Regency remains preserving local wisdom to this day that they use herbs as medicine.

Humans are social beings who connect to each other and also build relationship to the environment where every human activity has an influence on the environment and vice versa. To illustrate, humans interact with the surrounding environment to procure plants that are beneficial for their lives to meet food needs and for health purposes. The plant utilization is an activity that has been carried out for generations by predecessors or figures who still adhere to the habit of consuming plants for treatment as a form of traditional knowledge in their environment (Oktaviani, 2015).

2.2. Medicinal Plants

Indonesian people are familiar with and use medicinal plants as one treatment in health problems way before modern health services with synthetic drugs were established. With local knowledge and wisdom that has been passed down for generations, Indonesian communities use plants to relieve symptoms and cure various diseases. Some are directly used and some have to be mixed with other herbs. The ingredients can be taken from the root, stem, leave, flower, fruit, and wood (Suparni & Wulandari, 2012: 3).

Indonesia is a country rich in abundant natural resources. To our knowldged, Indonesia is one of the countries with the largest forest portion in the world that contains a wide array of flora and fauna. In Indonesia, many types of plants can be used as medicines, spices, and so on. Indonesia is a wide archipelagic country with approximately 13,700 large and small islands with a high intensity of flora and fauna diversities. It is estimated that there are 100 to 150 families of plants, and most of these have the potential as industrial plants, fruit trees, spices, and medicinal plants (Darwati, 2012).

The use of plants as traditional medicine is also increasingly in demand among the public because it has been proven that medicines derived from plants are healthier and mo adverse effects compared to chemical medicines. However, the problem for traditional medicine enthusiasts is the lack of adequate knowledge and information about various types of plants commonly used as ingredients for traditional medicines and how to use them. Based on research results (Riwanda, 2012)

According to Hariana (2013), many herbs are used because they contain chemical compounds that are beneficial for human health and they can be cultivated and grow easily

kesehatan dan jenis-jenis tumbuhan dan tanaman tersebut mudah tumbuh dan berkembang.

However, the number of medicinal plants in Indonesia remains unknown, hence thorough documentation of the use of plants as medical raw materials is necessary (Hidayat and Hardiansyah, 2012).



CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHODS

3.1. Time and place

This research was carried out from September to December 2020 in Malintang Village, Bukit Malintang Subdistrict, Mandailing Natal Regency, North Sumatra.

3.2. Tool and Material

The tools used in this study consisted of questionnaires, crop scissors, digital camera, newsprint, knife, plastic, and pen. The materials used are parts of plants such as stem, bark, root, rhizome, leave, fruit, flower, any type of medicinal plant, and so on.

3.3. Research Method

The method used in this research is descriptive exploratory. The sampling technique used is purposive sampling, which is sampling intentionally by exploring Malintang Village, Bukit Malintang Subdistrict, Mandailing Natal Regency, North Sumatra. Respondents were chosen intentionally by the researchers, the respondents selected were those who were considered to use or understand medicinal plants. Respondents were selected as representatives of the local community. Semi-structured interviews were guided by a series of questions such as local names of plants, parts used, benefits, and others.

3.4. Work Procedures.

3.4.1. Field Procedure.

a. Initial survey (observation)

Observations were conducted in form of an initial survey with the aim of determining the research location and seeking initial information from the community about the use of medicinal plants/herbs in Malintang Village, Bukit Malintang Subdistrict, Mandailing Natal Regency, North Sumatra.

b. Data collection (interview)

Data were collected through semi-structured interviews guided by a series of questions. The questionnaire included the respondent's name, age, occupation, plant local name, utilized part, and how to use it.

c. Plant sample documentation

Samples taken were living plants and then photographed to represent the plant's stature. Subsequently, the medicinal plants were identified.

3.4.2. Data Analysis.

a. Description of medicinal plant species

The results of the plant identification obtained were tabulated and analyzed using descriptive qualitative. Each plant specimen was examined based on the part used, local name, Latin name, medicinal plant family, and the benefits of the medicinal plant.

CHAPTER V

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

5.1. Conclusion

Based on the research findings from interviews with the community, involving 17 participants from 370 families, it can be concluded that 30 types of plants from 20 families are useful as medicine in Malintang Village, Bukuit Malintang Subdistrict, Mandailing Natal Regency, North Sumatra Province. There are 16 types of plants that are used for the leaves, 6 types for fruit, 5 types for rhizome, 4 types for flower, 3 types for seeds, 2 types for tubers, and 1 for each bark and roots.

5.2. Suggestion

It is suggested to increase efforts in cultivating medicinal plants by the community and it is necessary to carry out further analysis of the chemical composition of medicinal plants in Malintang Village, Bukuit Malintang Subdistrict, Mandailing Natal Regency, North Sumatra Province.