

ABSTRACT

AN ETHNOBOTANIC STUDY OF MEDICINAL HERBS CONSUMED BY CIJAMBU VILLAGE'S PEOPLE IN WEST BANDUNG REGENCY

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The research was grounded in the problem of increasingly less consumption of traditional medicinal herbs by modern communities currently. The phenomenon of the utilization of traditional medicinal herbs from generation to generation by Cijambu Village's people was the main background of the research. The objective of research was to find out how is the Ethnobotanic Study of Medicinal Herbs Consumed by Cijambu Village's People in West Bandung Regency. To answer the above problem, the researcher picked up sub-focuses: Varieties of commonly utilized medicinal herbs, ways of utilizing medicinal herbs, parts of medicinal herbs utilized, techniques of obtaining, and methods of processing medicinal herbs in Cijambu Village. The research methods used were Explorative Survey and Participatory Rular Appraisal. The research subjects were the people of Cijambu Village, West Bandung Regency. The informant selecting technique used was a Purposive Random Sampling method, with the research informants of 57 households. The research data was obtained by library study, in-depth interview, non-participatory observation, documentation, and data browsing online. The research findings showed that: The varieties of herbs commonly utilized by Cijambu Village's people consisted of 41 species. Turmeric was the most widely utilized by Cijambu Village's people, by 21.66%. The highest utilization of medicinal herbs for chronic disease was *sambiloto*, while that for non-chronic one was turmeric. The part of herbs utilized as medicine by Cijambu Village's people both for chronic and non-chronic diseases was leaf. The people's ways of obtaining medicinal herbs were by cultivating the medicinal herbs themselves, as well as by searching in their surroundings. And the people's common method of processing the herbs into medicine was by boiling certain part of the medicinal herb, and then, after being cooled, the yield is drunk repeatedly two or three times daily.

Keywords: Ethnobotany of medicinal herbs, varieties of medicinal herbs, method of utilization, part utilized, ways of obtaining and processing medicinal herbs.