



Medicinal Plant Used by Indigenous People Namely *Suku Anak Dalam* (SAD) in Nyogan Village Jambi Province

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Abstract: Medicinal plants have long been known and used by the people of Indonesia and are still used today because they rarely cause side effects. One community that still uses plants as traditional medicine is the Suku Anak Dalam (Anak Dalam Tribe) (SAD) which lives in Nyogan Village, Mestong District, Jambi. As a result of the land use change in Jambi, where the forest has shifted to oil palm plantations, the forest as a habitat for medicinal plants is also decreasing, and there is even a concern that there will be a loss of germplasm. This research aimed to find out medicinal plants used by SAD in traditional medicine. This research is qualitative research with in-depth interviews and observation to collect data. The results showed that there were about 17 plants used as traditional medicine by SAD in Nyogan Village. Of the 17 plant species, four plant species were classified rare, namely Mampat wood (*Cratoxylum arborescens* (Vahl.) Blume), Putat wood (*Planchonia valida* [B.]), Brumbung wood (*Adina minutiflora* Val; *Pertusadina* spp), Bulian wood (*Eusideroxylon zwageri* L.). The parts of the plant that are often used for traditional medicine are bark, leaves, and plant roots, as internal medicine (oral) and external medicine. The results of this research provide an overview of medicinal plants that are still used by SAD so that they can be preserved in the future.

Keywords: Medicinal Plant; Indigenous People; SAD; Nyogan Village

Introduction

Traditional medicinal plants have long been known by Indonesian people and used for generations. Various indigenous people around the forest have used numerous plant species to maintain health and treat various diseases. Traditional medicines are processed traditionally from generation to generation, and based on ancient recipes, customs, beliefs, or habits of the local community, both supernatural and traditional knowledge (Gao et al., 2019; Karunamoorthi et al., 2013). According to current research, traditional medicines are indeed beneficial for health. Their use is now being intensified because they are more accessible to the public in price and availability (Coco et al., 2022; Makgahlela et al., 2022). Unfortunately, the use of plants as medicines has not been well recorded for a long time. There are about 1,100 medicinal plant species and around 1,040

species of medicinal plants in Indonesia. According to the Indonesian Ministry of Health in Decree No. 381/Menkes/SK/III/2007, medical plants are beneficial and valuable. They are all high-level plants whose use has been identified for the treatment of the tendency of people's lifestyles to return to nature (back to nature), causes them to prefer using traditional medicines to chemical drugs because they have almost no side effects (Lako et al., 2020).

Herbal medicine play a paramount role to serve as a health service requirement, especially in remote areas in developing countries where herbal medicines are the only medicine available in those area (Nagarajan et al., 2021). More than 80% of the world's population depends on traditional medicine (jamu). One of the indigenous communities that still adheres to consuming traditional medicine in Jambi Province is Suku Anak Dalam (SAD) in Nyogan Village, Mestong District. At first, they lived

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very dependently on the forest, but due to massive land use changes to oil palm plantations and illegal logging, they lost their resources of medicinal plants in the forest (Asridawati et al., 2020; Perawati et al., 2019).

Indonesia is a country rich in medicinal plant biodiversity. The conservation and sustainable use of these species in Indonesia are critical because of incipient population growth, changing land usage, forest clearance, and climate change in a country where most of the population depends on traditional medicines for their health care and well-being (Cahyaningsih et al., 2021; Sholikhah, 2016).

Nyogan Village, Mestong District, is one of the trans-social areas for the indigenous people called Suku Anak Dalam (SAD) that has been fostered by the Jambi Provincial government. They have settled and no longer move from place to place in the forest. In addition, they already have a house, and the school-age children have received education and facilities for worship. However, they are still steadfast in performing rituals of using various plants for various diseases treatment. It is often called Besale. Local wisdom in using plants as traditional medicine commonly used by SAD in Nyogan Village needs to be observed through in-depth and preserved (Ani et al., 2021; Santoso et al., 2019; Zukmadini et al., 2020). The use of traditional medicine by SAD in the trans-social in Nyogan village has no previous research as a source of information and documentation. Exploration of medicinal plants' potential is still not optimal because they must compete with synthetic drugs. Therefore, it is paramount to conduct research on the use of traditional medicine by SAD in Nyogan village and its conservation efforts (Asra et al., 2020; Kurniawan & Syafri, 2020).

Method

This qualitative research has been done from July to October 2021. SAD conducted an inventory of various types of medicinal plants used to treat numerous diseases in Nyogan Village, Mestong District, Jambi Province. Through conversations with Tumenggung and traditional healers, information on the sorts of medicinal herbs utilized and how they are used by SAD was collected. Data collection techniques with snowball sampling method and in-depth interview. A sampling of traditional medicinal plants was carried out for identification purposes through the herbarium.

Result and Discussion

The research results obtained that 17 species belonging to 14 plant families were used as traditional medicine by the Suku Anak Dalam (SAD) in Nyogan

village. In general, these medicinal plants are rarely found around residential communities. Plants that are still used by SAD as traditional medicine is in Table 1 below.

Table 1. Names of Plants Used as Traditional Medicine by SAD in Nyogan Village, Mestong District, Jambi Province

Family Name	Latin Name	Local Name	Existing
Lecythidaceae	<i>Planchonia valida</i> [B.]	Kayu Putat	rare
Hypericaceae	<i>Cratoxylum arborescens</i> (Vahl) Blume	Kayu Mampat/Gerunggang	rare
Rubiaceae	<i>Adina multiflora</i> Val	Kayu Brumbung	rare
	<i>Uncaria gambir</i> (Hunter) Roxb.	Gambir	rare
Arecaceae	<i>Areca catechu</i> L.	Pinang	a lot
	<i>Daemonorops draco</i> (Wild.) Blume	Jerenang	rare
Piperaceae	<i>Piper betle</i> L.	Sirih	rare
Solanaceae	<i>Nicotiana tabacum</i> L.	Tembakau	rare
Poaceae	<i>Cymbopogon citratus</i>	Serai (Lemmon grass)	a lot
	<i>Imperata cylindrica</i> (L.) Raeusch	Alang-alang	a lot
Acanthaceae	<i>Justicia gendarussa</i>	Gandarusa	a lot
Fabaceae	<i>Cassia alata</i> L.	Ketepeng Cina	a lot
Simaroubaceae	<i>Eurycoma longifolia</i> Jack.	Pasak Bumi	rare
Smilacaceae	<i>Smilax megacarpa</i> DC	Akar timah	rare
Asteraceae	<i>Blumea balsamifera</i> L.	Sembung	a lot
Leguminosae	<i>Abrus precatorius</i> Linn.	Sago merah	rare
Guttiferaceae	<i>Garcinia xanthochymus</i>	Akar Kandis	rare

Based on Table 1, 17 species of medicinal plants used by SAD belong to 14 families. In general, these plants are rarely found around SAD settlements. It is because there has been a change in land use from forest to oil palm plantations, which has caused the forest as a habitat for plants that have the potential as a traditional medicine which has reduced, which of course, causes the loss of germplasm. Therefore, it is feared that SAD will no longer use plants as an alternative to traditional medicine, especially if conservation efforts are not made for the biological resources of medicinal plants with medicinal properties.

The existence of several plants that are usually used as traditional medicine by SAD, such as *Mampat* wood (*Cratoxylum arborescens* (Vahl) Blume) and *Brumbung* wood (*Adina multiflora* Val), are very rare to find. Based on observations with Tumenggung, *Mampat* wood (*Planchonia valida* [B.]) usually only grows in the Bahar river, which is far from SAD settlements. Likewise, with *Brumbung* wood (*Adina multiflora* Val), only one tree is found areas around people's houses. However, for *Putat* wood (*Planchonia valida* [B.]), it is common to find it along the rivers in Nyogan village.

The existence of *Mampat* wood, *Putat* wood, and *Brumbung* wood has started to move. There are two kinds of wood in the Bahar river flow, *Mampat* wood and *Putat* wood. *Mampat* wood is rare, but *Putat* wood is often found as a vegetation component in watersheds. Around people's houses, only one tree trunk was found in the *Brumbung* wood. The scarcity of several types of traditional medicinal plants used by the SAD community in Nyogan village is caused by the fact that

the forest land as a place for the SAD community to obtain medicinal plants has changed its function to become an oil palm plantation (Asridawati et al., 2020).

The SAD community in Nyogan village uses therapeutic herbs in oral form (drinking) and some external (medicine). When they are eating betel nut to maintain healthy teeth and mouth, their plants are especially used in one type of disease prevention. The uses of the medicinal plants, part of the plant, and way to use are shown in Table 2.

Table 2. The Use, Part, and Way to Use the Medicinal Plants by the SAD community in Nyogan village, Jambi Province

Names of the plant	Use of the plant	Part of the plant	Way to use
<i>Planchonia valida</i> [B.]	Stomach ache	Bark	The bark is boiled and drunk
<i>Cratoxylum arborescens</i> (Vahl) Blume	Medicine for skin/itching	Barks and leaves	The bark is boiled and smear
<i>Adina multiflora</i> Val	Fever and stomach ache	Barks	The barks is boiled dan drink
<i>Uncaria gambir</i> (Hunter) Roxb.	1. Strengthening teeth and oral health (Betel nut food) 2. Toothache	1. Leaf sap 2.2. Leaves	3. Chew and swallow the water 4. Gambir leaves pounded and then placed on the aching tooth
<i>Areca catechu</i> L.	Strengthening teeth and oral health (Betel nut food)	Fruits	Chew and swallow the water
<i>Daemonorops draco</i> (Wild.) Blume	Wound	Jernang sap	resin leaves and rhizomes turmeric is heated in coals of fire and then applied to the wound
<i>Piper betle</i> L.	Strengthening teeth and oral health (Betel nut food)	Leaves	Chew and swallow the water
<i>Nicotiana tabacum</i> L.	Strengthening teeth and oral health (Betel nut food)	Dried Leaf	Chew and swallow the water
<i>Cymbopogon citratus</i>	-Antiinflammation, - medication after birth	All parts of plants	Boiled dan bathed
<i>Imperata cilindrica</i> (L) Raeusch	1. Wounds 2. Anti Drunk	Roots	1. For wound weed root pounded plus oil and smeared the wound 2. <i>Alang - Alang</i> roots are chewed
<i>Justicia gendarussa Burms f.</i>	1. Rheumatism, 2. Bruises	Leaves	1. Boiled the leaves and drink 2. Crush the leaves and apply
<i>Cassia alata</i> Linn.	Fungal attack (<i>Pani</i>) and itchy	Leaves	Leaves of <i>C. alata</i> Linn pounded and added water, apply it.
<i>Eurycoma longifolia</i> Jack.	Malaria, fever	Roots	Boiled and drink
<i>Smilax megacarpa</i> DC	Sore Eye	Stems	The stems of the <i>Smilax</i> are finely ground, and the water is squeezed out and then dripped into the eye.
<i>Blumea balsamifera</i> L.	Fever	Leaves	Sambung leaves are boiled and drunk while warm.
<i>Abrus precatorius</i> Linn.	Fever	Leaves	Sago leaves are soaked in warm water added brown sugar then drink
<i>Garcinia xanthochymus</i>	Ulceration	Skin of fruits	Kandis skin sap is affixed to ulceration

Table 2 shows that most of medicinal plants used to treat the disease internally or by drinking, such as *Planchonia valida* [B.], *Planchonia valida* [B.], *Uncaria gambir* (Hunter) Roxb., *Imperata cilindrica* (L) Raeusch, *Eurycoma longifolia* Jack., *Blumea balsamifera* L., and *Abrus*

precatorius Linn. However, some are used externally by smearing them, those are *Daemonorops draco* (Wild.) Blume, *Cymbopogon citratus*, *Cassia alata* Linn., *Garcinia xanthochymus*, *Smilax megacarpa* DC, *Justicia gendarussa Burms f.* Interestingly, some medicinal plants are used both internally and externally, such as *Justicia gendarussa Burms f.*, *Cassia alata* Jack, *Imperata cilindrica* (L) Raeusch, *Cymbopogon citratus*, and *Cratoxylum arborescens* (Vahl) Blume.

Table 2 also shows the parts of medicinal plants, such as leaves, bark, roots, and fruit. Generally, the leaves are used by boiling, drinking, and sometimes smearing them. Another part of the medicinal plant used is bark. The bark is the outer skin of the stem that also has the potential as a medicinal plant.

Conclusion

Based on the results of the research that has been done, it can be concluded that the Anak Dalam tribe in the village of Nyogan, Jambi Province, still uses plants as an alternative to traditional medicine. There are 17 types of traditional medicinal plants used by SAD in Nyogan village belonging to 14 families, which are starting to be difficult to find because the forest as their habitat has been decreasing due to land conversion. The parts of the plant that are often used in medicine are: leaves, bark, roots and fruit. How to use these medicinal plants is cooked, then drunk and there is also an external drug by pounding and rubbing on the affected part. It is suggested to the government to be able to preserve traditional medicinal plants so as not to lose their germplasm.

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