

Ethnobotanical Study and Inventory of Medicinal Plants of Betawi Tribal Community in Kelurahan Ciracas, East Jakarta

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ABSTRACT

Research on ethnobotanical studies and inventories of medicinal plants in the Betawi tribal community in Kelurahan Ciracas, Kecamatan Ciracas, East Jakarta that has been carried out has the aim of obtaining information related to knowledge of medicinal plants, which include various types of medicinal plants, along with parts of medicinal plant organs used, and how to process them by the Betawi tribal community. The research method used is descriptive, with data collection techniques through observation, interviews, documentation, and identification. The data from the study were then analyzed descriptively and tabulated to show a description of the morphological characteristics of each type of medicinal plant found. The results showed that in Kelurahan Ciracas, there were 30 types of plants from 24 families that were used by the Betawi tribal community in the area as medicinal materials. Parts of medicinal plant organs utilized include roots, stems, leaves, tubers, and rhizomes. Meanwhile, the processing is carried out by boiling, pounding, mashing, and kneading. How to use it is done by drinking, pasting, smearing, and dripping on the body part that is sick or to be treated.

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1. INTRODUCTION

Indonesia is a developing agricultural country. In Indonesia, various kinds of plants can thrive. Therefore, plants are helpful for more than just food and decoration. The term "herbal medicinal plant" refers to plants that are often used for healing and therapy. Indonesian people have long known the use of herbal plants as a means of maintaining health and healing. Herbs can be used alone or in a mixture with several other types of herbs. This skill is passed down from generation to generation, even taking regional characteristics such as the inherent properties of turmeric acid herbal medicine and saffron-colored rice (beras kencur) in Javanese society, wasp oil in South Sulawesi, bokashi oil spread in Bali, and so on (Hamiyati & Laratmase, 2021).

Many types of plants are around us, and most of them have medical benefits. Some people know that many plants have medicinal properties, but there are still many people who do not know how to make herbs for medicine. Traditional medicine made from various types of plants can also cure various diseases, ranging from mild to chronic (Suprapti et al., 2018).

Medicinal plants are plants that have therapeutic qualities that are used as drugs to treat and prevent diseases (Mutmainnah et al., 2021). The use of medicinal plants that grow in the area around the community or those planted there is a method of treating minor diseases based on ideas and experiences that the community has had, which is then developed in accordance with the culture of the community (Siregar et al., 2020). Knowledge of medicinal plants comes from experiences and abilities that have been passed down from generation to generation (Zulyetti, 2019). Traditional medicinal plants can be cultivated or left in the wild. People use this mixture of herbs to treat diseases. A decoction of a plant with healing properties is usually used in traditional medicine (Hafid, 2019).

The use of medicinal plants is obtained both intentionally and wildy; these medicinal plants can be used as medicine. This herbal remedy can be ingested orally, applied topically, or inhaled. Its usefulness can be adjusted to the way chemical compounds or impulses from medicinal plants are absorbed by cell receptors (biopharmaceuticals) (Sarno, 2019). Ethnobotany is a field of study that studies the relationship between plants and humans, including how plants are used in everyday life. Ethnobotany also studies botanical knowledge

possessed by people in certain areas, such as how plants are used for traditional medicine (Dewantari et al., 2018). The science also examines the relationships between people (of a particular ethnicity or social group) and how they interact with plants. This interaction is unique and strongly influenced by its quality, as well as the possible diversity of plants in the area (Tima et al., 2020).

Another definition of ethnobotany is an attempt to preserve local cultural customs surrounding the use of plants. Studying this is very important, as many plants have not had their uses thoroughly investigated and documented (Fauzana et al., 2021). Medicinal plants are defined as different types of carefully selected plants that can be grown in a home yard or educational environment. The surrounding community, especially the Ciracas area, can use traditional medicine for prevention, therapy, and rehabilitation to improve health (Mahardika et al., 2022). Because of their powerful ingredients, medicinal plants can be used as herbal medicines. Its use does not pose a health risk; even herbal medicine can improve the overall system because it is highly functional at the molecular cellular level (Qasrin et al., 2020).

In medical terms, degenerative diseases are diseases that arise as a result of decreased body cell function, which is worse than normal conditions. Medicinal plants that can be used as degenerative drugs, if they have some ingredients that can be used to treat degenerative diseases (Mukhlisah & Irfan, 2023). Traditional medicine refers to experiences passed down by ancestors or ancestors for generations and has become a habit that still exists in society, especially in areas far from urban areas or in areas where welfare service facilities are not available. Traditional medicine comes from plant species that are known or believed by the community to have medicinal properties (Yowa et al., 2019).

One of the ethnicities in DKI Jakarta that inhabits the Kelurahan Ciracas, Kecamatan Ciracas, and East Jakarta is the Betawi tribe. The Betawi tribe community knows various medicinal plants, and traditional medicine often proves to be more effective than modern medicine to deal with psychosomatic diseases, for example. This is because it is more in accordance with the social and cultural context of the person concerned. Even in this area, the Betawi tribal community still believes that there are diseases that cannot be understood by modern medicine. Therefore, to find out how far the use and use of medicinal plants are in traditional medicine practices carried out by the Betawi tribal community in the Ciracas area, it is hoped that the original Betawi tribal community group will provide additional data as material for the analysis of the use of medicinal plants, especially in the Ciracas area, East Jakarta. Despite the fact, the Betawi tribal community who initially had large land for yards and agriculture relied on surrounding plants as a source of medicinal plants, but in the midst of modernization and the decline in the number of green land, the Betawi people still use medicinal plants to improve their health, and based on existing observations show that, although agricultural land has begun to narrow, the tradition of using herbal medicine is still maintained. (Aldrat et al., 2023).

The results of preliminary studies show that the Betawi people in this area have long used medicinal plants to help maintain their health; for example, they use many plants with rhizomes as basic ingredients for herbal medicine. They also use many other plants, such as bilimbi, cat's whiskers, miracle leaf, and others, for the treatment of diseases. However, some of the plants they utilize are simply referred to by the name of the region. Some plants often go unrecognized, as they are known only to their parents and no effort is made to conserve and cultivate them.

So far, there has been a lot of research on medicinal plants and their use in various rural and urban areas. However, so far no one has conducted ethnobotanical studies on urban communities, especially in the Betawi tribal community of the Ciracas area, and the results of this study are the first studies on ethnobotanical studies and inventories of medicinal plants used by local communities. The purpose of the study is to document and find out the various types and parts of organs of medicinal plants used by the Betawi tribal community of the Ciracas area, as well as how to process and use them, which hopefully can later become the basis for preserving ethnobotanical heritage. Knowledge and practices of its use, especially for local communities and other regions generally. In addition, it is also a material for scientific information in the development of research and utilization of medicinal plants based on ethnobotanical studies.

2. RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

This research has been carried out from January to March 2024 in Kelurahan Ciracas, Kecamatan Ciracas, East Jakarta, in the Betawi tribe community. This study used a descriptive survey with direct observation. Data collection is based on semi-structured, respondent interviews (Ajeng et al., 2019). The results of the interview and the specimens obtained were analyzed descriptively to determine the types of medicinal plants and the efficacy of medicinal plants used by the of Betawi tribe community. The purpose of inventory and identification is to identify and inventory the type of disease being treated. This research uses a descriptive method, with data collection techniques carried out in several ways, such as observation, interviews, documentation, and identification. This research is carried out through several steps, such as preparation, implementation, and data analysis. Here is a detailed breakdown of the steps.

a. Preparatory stage

Research begins with preparing tools and materials such as cameras, pencils, and recording devices. To gain a better understanding of the location of the study, additional observations were made. Finally, purposive sampling is a sampling approach that is based on the researcher's opinion about which sample is most suitable, useful, and can be representative of the population (Nurchayati et al., 2021). There are three criteria for the selection of respondents, namely indigenous people, residents who do know about medicinal plants, and residents who have been using medicinal plants as an antidote to disease. The number of respondents was 30 people randomly selected from the indigenous Betawi tribe living in the Ciracas area. This was chosen based on the assumption that people in the age range of 40 to 60 years still have a good understanding of ethnobotanical studies and the use of medicinal plants

b. Implementation stage

Four steps are used to carry out the implementation stage, including: 1) interview; 2) observation and documentation; 3) analysis and description of plants; and 4) plant identification. This study conducted identification by matching comparison images from taxonomic reference books or libraries and using identification keys (Nurchayati et al., 2021).

c. Data analysis

The data were analyzed descriptively and tabulated in tables and figures according to the descriptive research methodology. One of the analyses used in this study is as follows: (1) data reduction, which means that the amount of data collected in this study should be reduced by summarizing, selecting important ideas, and focusing on relevant topics. (2) presentation of data), which means that the data is elaborated like this narrative text, so that it is structured and structured on relevant models, so that from In this way, researchers can understand the information they collect and draw conclusions; (3) conclusions about retrieval and verification: at a basic level, researchers seek to choose the purpose of the information they collect; Throughout the study, data should be subtracted, displayed, and conclusions made (Shanthi & Hidayat, 2022).

3. RESULT AND DISCUSSION

a. Overview of the research location

The Betawi tribe community which is also one of the original ethnicities from DKI Jakarta lives in Kelurahan Ciracas. Kelurahan Ciracas itself has an area of ± 393.36 Ha. One of the locations with the majority of medicinal plant utilization is in the area of Jl. H. Hanafi RT.11 / RW. 3, Kelurahan Ciracas, Kecamatan Ciracas, East Jakarta, therefore, this area and the surrounding area are used as research locations.

b. Types of medicinal plants used by the Betawi Ciracas tribe community

The results of observations, interviews and documentation during the study produced data that there are 30 types of medicinal plants that have been used by the Betawi Ciracas tribal community, and all species found will be identified.

Table 1. Types of medicinal plants used by the Betawi Ciracas tribal community

No.	Lokal Name	Indonesian Name	Scientific Name	Famili
1.	Alpuket	Alpukat	<i>Persea americana</i>	Lauraceae
2.	Andong	Andong	<i>Cordyline fruticose</i>	Liliaceae
3.	Bawang merah	Bawang merah	<i>Allium cepa</i>	Liliaceae
4.	Belimbing sayur	Belimbing wuluh	<i>Averrhoa bilimbi</i>	Oxalidaceae
5.	Kembang sepatu	Bunga sepatu	<i>Hibiscus rossasinensis</i>	Malvaceae
6.	Daun cinco	Cincau rambat	<i>Cyclea barbata</i>	Menispermaceae
7.	Sosor bebek	Cocor bebek	<i>Kalanchoe blossfeldiana</i>	Crassulaceae
8.	Daon caya/caye	Daun Chaya	<i>Chinodoscolus chayamansa</i>	Euphorbiaceae
9.	Daon wungu	Daun ungu	<i>Graptophyllum pictum</i>	Acanthaceae
10.	Buntut kucing	Ekor kucing	<i>Acalypha hipsida</i>	Euphorbiaceae
11.	Jahe/jae	Jahe	<i>Zingiber officinale</i>	Zingiberaceae
12.	Jambu batu	Jambu biji	<i>Psidium guajava</i>	Myrtaceae
13.	Jambu aer	Jambu air	<i>Eugenia aqueum</i>	Myrtaceae
14.	Jeruk nipis	Jeruk nipis	<i>Citrus aurantifolia</i>	Rutaceae
15.	Kelapa	Kelapa	<i>Cocos nucifera</i>	Arecaceae
16.	Kelor	Kelor	<i>Moringa oleifera</i>	Moringaceae
17.	Kembang teleng/teleng	Bunga telang	<i>Clitoria ternatea</i>	Fabaceae
18.	Kumis kucing	Kumis kucing	<i>Orthosiphon staminues</i>	Lamiaceae
19.	Kunyit	Kunyit	<i>Curcuma longa</i>	Zingiberaceae
20.	Laos	Lengkuas	<i>Alpinia galanga</i>	Zingiberaceae
21.	Daon lidah buaye	Lidah buaya	<i>Aloe vera</i>	Asphodelaceae
22.	Pace/kudu	Mengkudu	<i>Morinda citrifolia</i>	Rubiaceae

No.	Lokal Name	Indonesian Name	Scientific Name	Famili
23.	Pate tulang	Patah tulang	<i>Pedilanthus pringlei</i>	Euphorbiaceae
24.	Pepaye	Pepaya	<i>Carica papaya</i>	Malvaceae
25.	Daon salam	Salam	<i>Syzygium polyanthum</i>	Malvaceae
No.	Lokal Name	Indonesian Name	Scientific Name	Famili
26.	Sambung nyawe	Sambung nyawa	<i>Gynura procumbens</i>	Asteraceae
27.	Sere	Serai Dapur	<i>Cymbopogon citratus</i>	Poaceae
28.	Daon siri	Sirih kuning	<i>Piper betle</i>	Piperaceae
29.	Nangke belande	Sirsak	<i>Annona muricata</i>	Annonaceae
30.	Temulawak	Temulawak	<i>Curcuma xanthorrhiza</i>	Zingiberaceae

Results Table 1. shows that there are 30 types of plants used for medicine, from 24 families, which shows that the Betawi Ciracas tribe community has an interest in utilizing the considerable potential of medicinal plants. Table 1. also showed that the largest number of plant species came from the family Zingiberaceae with five plant species, followed by the family Euphorbiaceae with three plant species, Malvaceae, Liliaceae, and Myrtaceae with two species each, while the rest in each family only one plant species was found.

This also has similarities with the results of research conducted by Amali et al., (2023) that the order Zingiberaceae is the most widely used. Knowledge that is widely shared in the local community, its ease of cultivation, and its popular efficacy in treating a variety of diseases are the reason why Zingiberaceae has such a high percentage (Purwanti et al., 2023). Each plant has organs and parts needed with different peculiarities, and each plant has organs (parts) that are different from those used. The following is data on organs and parts of medicinal plants used by the Betawi Ciracas tribe community.

Table 2. Medicinal plant organs used by the Betawi Ciracas tribal community

No.	Lokal Name	Indonesian Name	Organs Used	Efficacy
1.	Alpuket	Alpukat	Leaf	Treats itching, kidney stones
2.	Andong	Andong	Leaf	Treating irregular periods
3.	Bawang merah	Bawang merah	Tuber	Treats itching, headache, tetanus
4.	Belimbing sayur	Belimbing wuluh	Leaves, and flowers	Treats acne, cough, sore throat
5.	Kembang sepatu	Bunga sepatu	Leaf	Treating fever
6.	Daun cinco	Cincau rambat	Leaf	Treating deep heat
7.	Sosor bebek	Cocor bebek	Leaf	Treating boils
8.	Daon caya/caye	Daun chaya	Leaf	Treats anemia, hypertension, diabetes, cancer
9.	Daon wungu	Daun ungu	Leaf	Treating hemorrhoids
10.	Buntut kucing	Ekor kucing	Leaf	Treats vitilago, coughing up blood, ulcers, swelling, thrush
11.	Jahe/jae	Jahe	Rhizome	Treats colds, gastritis
12.	Jambu batu	Jambu biji	Leaf	Treating diarrhea
13.	Jambu aer	Jambu air	Bark	Restores postpartum condition
14.	Jeruk nipis	Jeruk nipis	Fruit	Treating menstrual pain
15.	Kelapa	Kelapa	Fruit	Treating itching (redness/bumps)
16.	Kelor	Kelor	Leaf	Treating anemia
17.	Kembang teleng/teleng	Bunga telang	Flowers, leaves and roots	Treat sore eyes, urinate, and treat bronchitis
18.	Kumis kucing	Kumis kucing	Leaf	Launch urine
19.	Kunyit	Kunyit	Rhizome	Treats linuica gels, lumbago
20.	Laos	Lengkuas	Rhizome	Treating sprained foot, fever
21.	Daon lidah buaye	Lidah buaya	Leaf flesh	Treating burns
22.	Pace/kudu	Mengkudu	Fruit	Treating rheumatism
23.	Pate tulang	Patah tulang	Stem sap	Treating toothache
24.	Pepaye	Pepaya	Leaves, and fruit sap	Treats fever, burns
25.	Daon salam	Salam	Leaf	Treats anemia, cholesterol, vaginal discharge, cholesterol
26.	Sambung nyawe	Sambung nyawa	Leaf	Treats sprains, high cholesterol
27.	Sere	Serai Dapur	Herbs	Treats myalgia, rheumatism
28.	Daon siri	Sirih kuning	Leaf	Treating sore throat
29.	Nangke belande	Sirsak	Leaf	Treating hypertension

No.	Lokal Name	Indonesian Name	Organs Used	Efficacy
30	Temulawak	Temulawak	Rhizome	As an appetite enhancer, laxative, breast milk decay, copes with lethargy

The pattern of inheritance of knowledge and experience from generation to generation has cultivated, and the use of medicinal plants in the treatment of diseases suffered by the Betawi Ciracas tribal community. This is similar to the results of research that has been conducted by Agustina (2023) which explains that even though there are adequate medical facilities, some people still use plants for traditional medicine. Traditional medicines are still widely used to treat certain diseases, especially diseases believed to be caused by spirits.

Medicinal plants found so far are used by the Betawi Ciracas tribe community as traditional medicine to treat various diseases such as itching, kidney stones, irregular hid, tetanus, acne, heatiness, anemia, hypertension, diabetes, boils, fever, headache, eye pain, sore throat, toothache, diarrhea, rheumatism, high cholesterol, bronchitis, hemorrhoids, coughs, to burns and even others. In addition, there are already many ethnic communities in Indonesia who have used medicinal plants. The community in Negara Luhutuban, Kecamatan Manipa, Kabupaten West Seram is one of them. The medicinal plant is used as an alternative treatment for various diseases, such as fever, diarrhea, cough, headache, lumbago, ulcers, ulcers, fractures, malaria, increased appetite, and recovery after childbirth (Bahalwan & Mulyawati, 2018).

Plant species and their benefits greatly affect how medicinal plants are used. Table 3. shows the type of disease treated and how to use traditional medicinal plants by the Betawi Ciracas tribe community.

Table 3. How to concoction, dosage use, how to use medicinal plants used by the Betawi Ciracas tribal community

No.	Local Name	Indonesian Name	Types of disease	How to Concoction, Dosage of Use, and How to Use
1.	Alpuket	Alpukat	Itching and kidney stones	5-8 pieces of avocado leaves boiled with 1 cup of water until only 1/2 cup remains, strain and drink daily morning and evening for up to 10 days.
2.	Andong	Andong	Irregular menstruation	The ingredients are boiled with 2 cups of water until they become 1 cup, cool, strain and drink at once.
3.	Bawang merah	Bawang merah	Itching, headache, tetanus	Prepare 3 cloves of onion, cumin 1 teaspoon, lime fruits. Then puree the onion and cumin, after which it is moistened with lime juice. If it feels like a gel, apply it on the affected area.
4.	Belimbing sayur	Belimbing wuluh	Pimple Cough, sore throat	Fresh fruit is mashed, add a little salt water, then rub on the sore spot. Take 1 handful of fresh flowers, 1/4 cup of water, rock sugar and fennel fruit to taste. Then, taken 2x a day.
5.	Kembang sepatu	Bunga sepatu	Fever	Take 7 leaves pounded/kneaded, then compressed to the forehead and used 3x a day.
6.	Daun cinco	Cincau rambat	Deep heat	Take enough leaves to ground or knead with enough water. Squeeze, strain, accommodate in a baking dish, let stand until a gel forms. Then, cut the gel to taste, coconut milk and brown sugar can be added to taste.
7.	Sosor bebek	Cocor bebek	Boil	1 miracle leaf, turmeric, and onion are used to treat this ulcer disease. 1 leaf cocor duck, 1 piece of turmeric, and 1 onion clove should be ground until smooth. After that, 2x a day attached to the boil.
8.	Daon caya/caye	Daun chaya	Treats anemia, hypertension, diabetes, cancer	6 pieces of chaya leaves and 2 cups of mineral water. Cook water and chaya leaves to a boil for 10 minutes. For maximum results, you can drink a cup of chaya tea 3x a day before meals. These leaves can also be added in soups, salads and creams.

No.	Local Name	Indonesian Name	Types of disease	How to Concoction, Dosage of Use, and How to Use
9.	Daon wungu	Daun ungu	Hemorrhoid	The leaves are boiled with 2 cups of water until they are half, cool, strain and drink at once.
10.	Buntut kucing	Ekor kucing	Vitilago	Wash 1 cup of cat's tail leaves and kencur the size of 1/2 thumb, grind finely and apply to the spotted part of the body.
			Bleeding wounds	Wash 1 handful of fresh leaves, mash finely, and attach to the wound.
11.	Jahe/jae	Jahe	Colds	Ingredients are burned until fragrant, bruised, brew 1 cup boiling water, let stand, brown sugar can be added. Then, drink while still warm.
			Gastritis	The ingredients are sliced, brewed with 1 cup of boiling water, let stand and can be added sugar or lemon. Then, taken 2x a day.
12.	Jambu batu	Jambu biji	Diarrhea	Ingredients mashed, add salt to taste and 1/2 cup warm water. Then, it is filtered and drunk at once.
13.	Jambu aer	Jambu air	Restores postpartum condition	Each of the 2 pieces of red guava and durian peel is cut into ±10 cm and then boiled for a long time until it produces half a cup. Water is boiled with a mixture of lemongrass and salt to taste and then mixed with spices. Then, the ingredients are drunk once a day for 3 days.
14.	Jeruk nipis	Jeruk nipis	Menstrual pain	Ingredients are added eucalyptus oil 2 tablespoons and whiting as big as tamarind seeds. Stir thoroughly, apply to the stomach and back and let it dry.
15.	Kelapa	Kelapa	Itching (redness/bumps)	7 young pariah leaves, 3 turmeric internodes, 3 onion cloves, and 1/2 coconut milk are used to treat itching. After all the ingredients are cleaned, the leaves are kneaded and mixed with grated turmeric and onion slices, then mix the coconut milk. Applied to itchy areas 2x a day.
16.	Kelor	Kelor	Anemia	The ingredients are boiled with 2 cups of water until only 1 cup remains, strain, and drink while warm.
17.	Kembang teleng/teleng	Bunga telang	Smoothing urine	Boil 0.3 grams of dried flower with 4 cups of water until half remains. Drink this decoction once every day.
			Eye pain	Mix 5 flowers with 50 milliliters of water. Strain this water and drip on eyes until cool.
			Bronchitis	In the morning and evening, drink one glass of boiled water about 30 to 60 grams of eagleflower root with four glasses of water until half of the water remains.
18.	Kumis kucing	Kumis kucing	Smoothing urine	The ingredients are boiled with 2 cups of water to half, divided into 2 parts. Then, drunk morning and evening.
19.	Kunyit	Kunyit	Treating sciatica gels	The material is removed peel, mashed. Add 2 tbsp hot water, squeeze and strain. Can be added 1 tbsp honey, drunk at once.
			Back pain	The material is grated, attached to the sore spot, and allowed to dry.

No.	Local Name	Indonesian Name	Types of disease	How to Concoction, Dosage of Use, and How to Use
20.	Laos	Lengkuas	Sprained foot Fever	The ingredients are mashed, add enough water and apply on the sore spot. 1 galangal, grate, give a filter warm water, then add honey. Then it can be taken 1x a day.
21.	Daon lidah buaye	Lidah buaya	Burns	The ingredients are peeled, the meat is mashed and apply on the sore spot.
22.	Pace/kudu	Mengkudu	Rheumatism	Give 3 noni fruits, the fruit is old but not soft in the mash and added 1 cup of water, then filtered \pm 1 cup of water. Then the results of the decoction, can be immediately drunk regularly 2x a day (morning and night).
23.	Pate tulang	Patah tulang	Toothache	Break the stem, collect sap 1-3 drops on a cotton swab, insert on the sore tooth.
24.	Pepaye	Pepaya	Fever Burns	3 young papaya leaves, 1/2 cup water, salt to taste. The ingredients are kneaded, squeezed out the water. Then drunk 2x a day. Mix 1 tbsp sap with 1 tbsp coconut oil, apply the sore spot.
25.	Daon salam	Salam	Anemia, cholesterol, vaginal discharge Diabetes	Prepare 7 leaves, boil, then drink water 2x a day until cured. Take the leaves, then boil them with 2 cups of water until they boil, and only half of them remain. Then, taken every 2x a day.
26.	Sambung nyawe	Sambung nyawa	Sprain High cholesterol	Take the leaves, then knead until smooth, then attach to the sore spot. Apply every 1x a day until cured. Take 3 pieces of raw leaves, then wash and make vegetables, can also be juiced, do it regularly every 3x a day.
27.	Sere	Serai Dapur	Myalgia Rheumatism	The ingredients are boiled with 2 cups of water until it becomes 1 cup, cool. Then strain and drink while warm. Take 5 herbs to boil, then take 3 cups of water mixed with 3 handfuls of papaya root. Then, all ingredients are boiled until 1 cup of water remains. Then taken every 3x a day.
28.	Daon siri	Sirih kuning	Sore throat	Ingredients mashed, add boiling water 1/2 cup, let stand until warm, strain and gargle for 1 minute.
29.	Nangke belande	Sirsak	Hypertension	The leaves are washed and boiled with 1 cup of water until boiling, then taken 3x a day for 2 days.
30	Temulawak	Temulawak	Appetite enhancer, laxative Decay of breast milk, overcoming lethargy	Take curcuma to taste, then mashed or sliced. Then boiled with 3 cups of water to 1 cup, wait for it to cool. Then strain and drink regularly. Curcuma powder is brewed with 1 cup of boiling water, let it stand, then filtered and drink.

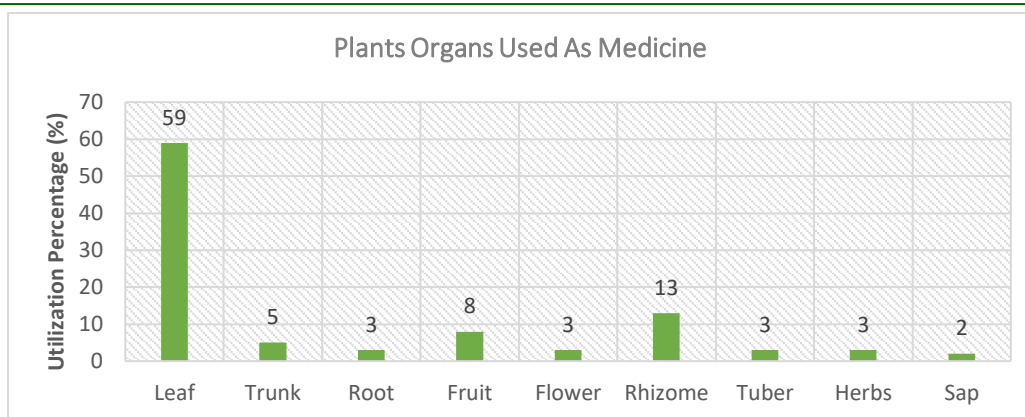


Figure 1. Histogram parts of plant organs that are used as medicine by the Betawi Ciracas tribe community

Almost any part of the organ on the plant, such as leaves, fruits, flowers, seeds, stems, or branches, can be used as folk remedies. Figure 1. shows that the use of parts of plant organs that are useful as traditional medicine is widely used by the Betawi Ciracas tribal community. This is indicated by the percentage value of leaf utilization reaching 59%, rhizome 13%, fruit 8%, stem 5%, root 3%, flower 3%, tuber 3%, and sap 2%.

This is almost comparable to the results of similar research conducted by Slamet & Andarias (2018) on ethnobotanical studies and identification of medicinal plants of the Walio sub-ethnic community, Baubau, Southeast Sulawesi, which states that the most widely used plant parts are leaves (51.6 percent), bark (8.8%), fruit (7.7%), roots (7.7%), stems/branches (6.1%), seeds (3.3%), flowers (3.3%), rhizomes (2.2%), parts of the plant as a whole (1.6%), sap (1.1%), and other parts of 0.5% each.

Based on the results of this study, it also shows that medicinal plants used by the Betawi Ciracas tribal community are able to treat around 40 types of diseases, and how to concoct, dose of use, and use medicinal plants by the Betawi Ciracas tribal community varies depending on the type of disease.

The Betawi tribal community in Kelurahan Ciracas, Kecamatan Ciracas, East Jakarta, utilizes traditional medicinal plants in various ways, depending on the type of plant and disease suffered. The Betawi Ciracas tribe community concocted medicinal plants in six ways: boiled, ground, kneaded, mashed, smeared, and some were used as vegetables or juice. In addition, it can be used in a variety of ways, such as drunk, smeared, bandaged, eaten, and pasted. This has the same tendency as the results of research conducted by Daniar & Lande (2014) that medicinal plants that have been found to have certain benefits and contain certain chemical compounds, so before use, medicinal plants must be processed first.

The results of this study are in accordance with the results of research conducted by Manek et al., (2019) on the identification of plant species in Desa Lookeu, Kecamatan West Tasifeto, Belu regarding the processing of traditional medicinal plants carried out by the people of Desa Lououke in six ways, namely, boiled, ground, soaked, chewed, heated (baked), and dried, while the method of use is drunk, smeared, eaten, pasted, sorted, gargled, washed, and smoked.

This also has similarities with the results of research conducted by Amali et al., (2023) that plants used in traditional medicine of the community in Desa Menoreh, Salaman, are processed in various ways, such as boiled, ground, brewed, grated, grinded, extracted, and pressed. The most common processing process is to boil it. Drinking is how people use it most often. Similarly, the results of research conducted by Nurchayati et al., (2021) stated that most medicinal plants are used by boiling; this is done because substances in plants can be released and dissolved in water.

4. CONCLUSION

Based on the results of ethnobotanical studies and inventories of medicinal plants, it can be concluded that the Betawi tribal community in the Kelurahan Ciracas, Kecamatan Ciracas, East Jakarta, has found data that there are 30 species from 24 plant families used as medicine. The organ parts of medicinal plants used as medicinal raw materials include leaves, stems, roots, rhizomes, fruits, flowers, bulbs, herbs, and sap, with diverse benefits. The utilization of parts of medicinal plant organs with the highest percentage on leaves is 59%, and leaves are the most widely used part of plant organs, and the most common way to process them is by boiling, then drinking.

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