
AN OVERVIEW OF KNOWLEDGE OF TRADITIONAL MEDICINE AMONG PONGGALAN COMMUNITY, GIWANGAN, UMBULHARJO, YOGYAKARTA

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Abstract: Traditional medicine is a material or natural ingredients used for traditional medicine. The use of traditional medicine in Indonesia is 49.5%, namely in the form of herbs. Many people use traditional medicine, but knowledge regarding the use of traditional medicine is still lacking. Many people in Ponggalan RW 05, Giwangan, Umbulharjo, Yogyakarta use traditional medicine, especially the elderly. This research has aim to knowing the description of the level of public knowledge about traditional medicine in Kampung Ponggalan RW 05, Giwangan, Umbulharjo, Yogyakarta. This research is a type of observational research that is descriptive in nature using a research instrument in the form of a questionnaire. The results of this research on the description of the level of knowledge in Kampung Ponggalan RW 05, Giwangan Village, Umbulharjo District, Yogyakarta in January 2023 as many as 28 respondents (35%) with a good level of knowledge, as many as 42 respondents (53%) with a sufficient level of knowledge, and 10 respondents have a good level of knowledge less (13%). The conclusion in this research that the level of knowledge of the Ponggalan community, Giwangan Village, Umbulharjo District, Yogyakarta about traditional medicine are sufficient.

Keywords: Description of Knowledge, Level of Knowledge, Traditional Medicine.

INTRODUCTION

Indonesians have been using traditional medicinal herbs for health maintenance, disease prevention, and health care since ancient times (MOH RI, 2017). Traditional medicine has been used in various populations in the world including in the United Kingdom (90%), and in Ethiopia (90%) (Ossy et al., 2013). Meanwhile, the use of medicine in Indonesia is 49.5% in the form of herbs (Sembiring and Sismudjito, 2015). Many people use traditional medicine, but knowledge related to the use of traditional medicine is still lacking (Jabbar et al., 2017). Based on research from Pratiwi et al (2018) that public knowledge about traditional medicine is still minimal, only limited to herbal medicine at 88.2%. Based on this, the factors that influence the use of traditional medicine are knowledge, trust, and distance to health facilities with a probability value of 90.93% (Liana, 2017). Therefore, this study aims to determine the description of the level of knowledge of the community about traditional medicine in Kampung Ponggalan RW 05, Giwangan, Umbulharjo, Yogyakarta.

METHODS

The research method used descriptive observational study. Data were collected using a questionnaire containing informed consent, personal data and questionnaire statements in the form of closed statements with correct and incorrect answer options. The population in the study was the RW 05 community of Ponggalan village, Giwangan Village, Umbulharjo District, Yogyakarta, totaling 319 people. Sampling using purposive sampling technique calculated by the slovin formula obtained results as many as 80 respondents. The slovin formula is as follows:

$$n = \frac{N}{1+N(e^2)}$$



Description:

n = Number of samples

N = Total population

e = Error rate in research

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

Characteristics of Respondents

The characteristics of respondents obtained based on the results of the study are shown in table I as follows.

Table I. Characteristics of Respondents

No	Characteristics of Respondents	Number of Respondents	Percentage (%)
1.	Age (Years):		
	15 - 19	5	6
	20 - 44	39	49
	45 - 59	24	30
2.	60 - 64	12	15
	Occupation:		
	Self-employed	30	37,5
	Housewife	24	30
	Private-employee	12	15
	Student	7	8,75
	Not Working	4	5
3.	Civil Servant	3	3.75
	Education:		
	Primary Education	8	10
	Secondary Education	55	68,75
4.	Higher Education	17	21,25
	Gender:		
	Female	49	61
	Male	31	39

Based on the research results in table I, of the 80 respondents, it is known that the characteristics of the respondents who became the sample were more adults (20-44 years old), namely 49%. Adult age is a productive age, which is in the age range of 20-60 years (Cristanto et al., 2021). Productive age has a developed capacity and mindset so that it is easier to explore information about traditional medicine (Oktarlina and Carolia, 2018). Based on occupation, the majority of respondents work as self-employed, namely 37.5%, they are the most to be found because the respondents are self-employed where they live. Work can enable a person to gain good experience and knowledge. The work done will create more opportunities to gain knowledge (Darsini et al., 2019). Based on the latest education data, respondents with secondary education (SMP-SMA-SMK), namely 68.75%, were more likely to be found. The level of education can determine whether or not it is easy for someone to absorb and understand the knowledge they receive (Arsesiana et al., 2022). Therefore, the higher a person's education, the higher they receive information and ultimately the more knowledge they have (Himmawan, 2020). Judging from gender, based on these results it can be seen that most of the respondents are women, namely (61%) because most women do not work or most of them are women.



Knowledge level of traditional medicine

The categories of people's knowledge level about traditional medicine are shown in Table II.

Table II. Traditional Medicine Knowledge Level

Knowledge Category	Number of Respondents	Percentage (%)
Good	28	35
Sufficient	42	53
Less	10	13

Based on table III, knowledge about traditional medicine in the good category amounted to 28 respondents (35%), the sufficient category amounted to 42 respondents (53%) and the poor category amounted to 10 respondents (13%). The results obtained show that most of the knowledge level of the Ponggalan community, Giwangan Village, Umbulharjo District, Yogyakarta about traditional medicine is sufficient (53%). The results of this study are in line with Fauziah's (2019) research on traditional medicine knowledge obtained by 7% in the good category, 78% in the sufficient category and 15% in the insufficient category, most respondents with a sufficient level of knowledge.

A person's knowledge has a big influence on everything he knows. With good knowledge, it can influence individual behavior for the better, where knowledge will make individuals able to distinguish between good and bad things, and vice versa (Sukut et al., 2015). Based on Darsini et al (2019) knowledge is influenced by many factors including age, education, occupation and gender. The level of knowledge can affect a person's behavior and attitudes in lifestyle and health (Aziizah et al., 2018).

CONCLUSION

The description of the level of knowledge in Ponggalan Village, Giwangan Village, Umbulharjo District, Yogyakarta in January 2023 is 35% with a good level of knowledge, 53% with a sufficient level of knowledge, and 13% with a lack of knowledge. The results obtained show that the picture of community knowledge about traditional medicine is sufficient.

Further research needs to be conducted on the factors that influence the level of knowledge of the community with knowledge of traditional medicine in Ponggalan Village, Giwangan Village, Umbulharjo District, Yogyakarta.

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