

# Toga Garden Cultivation (Plants Drug Family) in Sukobendu Village, Mantup District, Lamongan

## Author

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### Abstract:

In the pursuit of harnessing the development potential of rural resources, particularly in Sukobendu Village, Hamlet Krajan 2, this study advocates for the utilization and environmental management through the cultivation of Traditional Medicinal Plants (Tanaman Obat Keluarga or TOGA). The objective is to enhance community knowledge and skills in TOGA gardening. The method employed involves practical steps for TOGA cultivation, addressing a prevalent lack of knowledge about TOGA care. The proposed solution includes disseminating information on TOGA nursing methods and demonstrating planting steps. The outcomes of this initiative include increased public awareness of the efficacy of various TOGA, showcasing effective planting methods, and establishing TOGA parks for communal use. The varied solutions presented are anticipated to address challenges encountered in the course of the initiative.

**Keywords:** Cultivation, Medicinal plants family, Knowledge.

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### Introduction

The rising awareness of public health, especially in family contexts, plays a pivotal role in societal advancement and independence. Engaging all stakeholders is crucial for instigating changes in public perceptions about health, particularly family health. Traditional medicine remains popular, driven by its accessibility, affordability, and simplicity, making it a preferred choice despite limited standardization. In this context, the cultivation of Traditional Medicinal Plants (TOGA) emerges as a valuable practice, offering a sustainable source of medicinal materials (Sitara et al., 2017).

Discussing public health, specifically health very family tightly connection with form and process treatment Which There is in amidst society. In Indonesia, treatment truly consists of two types: medical treatment and treatment traditional. Treatment medical often use drug Chemistry which done by power educated medical formal with method standardized national, whereas treatment traditional Still minimal standardization because knowledge public lay which limited (Utami, 2018).

However, traditional medicine still remains a favorite among the public because material The material used is easy to obtain in the market, the price of the material affordable, processing Which Enough simple, as well as do cultivation easy

traditional medicine done or usually called cultivation family medicinal plants (TOGA) (Shanty, 2017). Even some previous research has a prove that by moving public. For carrying out plant cultivation medicine and know how consume plant the then it is quite significant to increase awareness and public awareness to always maintain it health with utilize plants drug Which easy found And cultivated (Dwisatyadini, nd; Sambara et al., 2016).

In Sukobendu Village, there exists a gap in knowledge regarding the benefits of TOGA, leading to underutilization of these plants. To address this issue, a program was initiated to educate the local community about the benefits of medicinal plants, cultivation methods, and processing techniques. The objective is to empower the community to cultivate and utilize TOGA effectively, fostering independence in family medicine practices. Ingredients originating from TOGA Gardens can distributed to public, specifically drug Which originate from plants, then the environment House or yard can utilized the land is for miscellaneous type of family medicinal plant (TOGA). Traditional medicine is still the favorite for the Indonesian people, especially the people in Sukobendu village, Mantup sub-district, regency Lamongan.

Based on results observation in field is known a number of public has plant TOGA in the yard or empty land around his house, but the number of TOGA planted is large limited. Part from them not yet know benefit or the benefits of some TOGA And in a way technical Also Not yet capable process TOGA There is. Therefore, the service team took the initiative to create program cultivation Plant Drug Family (TOGA) with objective For give knowledge, understanding and skills to village communities regarding the use of medicinal plants, methods of cultivating plants medicine, and how to process medicinal plants for consumption. The activities carried out are inviting inhabitant local for together make land which No used in village the plant several types of medicinal plants. Furthermore, local residents were provided with outreach regarding the benefits and practices directly how to process these medicinal plants. As a result, the the movement to cultivate family medicine is capable of changing awareness, skills, and healthy lifestyle behavior of the community in Sukobendu village. With thereby through the program this society expects capable cultivate TOGA directly individual and take advantage of it, so that the principle of independence will be realized in family medicine. Aside from that can be developed into small and medium businesses in the field of herbal medicines, which can then be distributed to public.

## Method

The methodology involves thorough preparation, planning, execution, and implementation of TOGA cultivation activities in Sukobendu Village. Information is gathered to identify obstacles in the village, and subsequent planning includes land observation, scheduling activities, securing permissions, and preparing necessary equipment for TOGA cultivation. The execution phase involves practical steps such as clearing wild grass, fertilizing the land, planting TOGA plants, and providing necessary care.

### A. Preparation

Preparation can done with method look for information to device village Sukobendu for those obstacles had failed in overcome in Sukobendu Village.

### B. Planning

Planning activity can done after look for information to device village after that we do survey.

So required planning in a way appropriate, among them:

1. Observe land moreover first so that Can know land which will used.

2. Compile execution time activity and ask permission to authorized party.
3. Prepare equipment in process cultivation plant TOGA.
4. Cultivating plants will at plant and treated for become medicine herbs traditional.

### C. Execution

The activities were implemented on Sunday, April 16, 2023, precisely at the North Mosque in Sukobendu.

### D. Technique Implementation

Implementation activity devotion on public this done with use step step. The systematic implementation of activities devotion this is as follows:

1. Clean grass wild.
2. Burst land, so that land can merges with fertilizer.
3. Prepare pot flower for plant which in flavor need a pot
4. Hollow out land to be in plant plant drug family (TOGA).
5. After that, water agar soil moist.
6. Enter plant poly bag into the land which are already in hole.
7. After that, sprinkle fertilizer into the land Which Already in plant plant drug family (TOGA).
8. Water existing plants in plant.

## Results and discussions

TOGA garden cultivation activities begin with the preparation of the land. Then, land preparation is carried out, followed by planting TOGA plants, consisting of 20 types. The TOGA garden is also equipped with name plate plant. Besides that public educated about the use of medicinal plants traditional empirically and based on scientific data by providing an explanation of the working mechanism of the material nature against something disease.

## Conclusion

The implementation of TOGA plant cultivation in Sukobendu Village has been carried out in the village park, Mantup District, Lamongan Regency. Implementation this can increase knowledge public Village Sukobendu will use of toga for disease family or to increase economy inhabitant with make product from toga and others.

The TOGA cultivation program in Sukobendu Village has contributed to increased knowledge and awareness among the public. The village park now serves as a hub for TOGA cultivation, potentially enhancing the economic well-being of the inhabitants through the production and distribution of TOGA-related products.

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