



# Community Empowerment To Build A Healthy Agricultural Culture Through Garden Living Pharmacy In Parsingguran II Village, Pollung District, Humbang Hasundutan Regency

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**Abstract.** The area of Parsingguran II Tourism Village, Pollung District, Humbang Hasundutan Regency has very potential for rural tourism potential to be developed. This village has interesting characteristics, namely nature, culture, and agrotourism. These three potentials are still in the process of being developed by village groups, so this potential must be encouraged and developed following the socio-cultural characteristics of the community. The development of tourism potential based on local wisdom is a strategic effort in developing Parsingguran II Tourism Village. This strategic effort has been accommodated by the USU LPPM in 2021, however, the development of a strategic Tourism Village has not yet produced maximum results in village development. The community empowerment program carried out is to empower agricultural land by building a healthy agricultural culture through a living pharmacy garden to support the development of tourist villages in service locations

**Keywords:** Health agricultural, Living Pharmacy, Parsingguran Village.

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## 1. Introduction

Medicinal plants can be used as yard decorations or as natural ingredients to treat various diseases. Traditional or herbal medicine is usually used by the lower middle class. People usually use traditional or herbal medicines to prevent, cure, restore, and improve health (Herbie, 2015). Current conditions, people in rural areas do not fully understand that some of the plants around them can be used as medicine that can be distributed to the drug industry, hospitals, or can be used for family needs. Knowledge to use medicinal plants is still limited to the nation's cultural heritage. Knowledge to use medicinal plants is knowledge and experience that has been passed down from generation to generation (Kumalasari, 2006). The choice to use an empty yard as a living pharmacy is the right step to take in Parsingguran Village. This is because the government of Humbang Hasundutan is incessantly urging the entire community, especially Parsingguran Village, to take advantage of the vacant yard. The village generally has a large yard.

In general, the yard can be used as land for growing medicinal plants and spices to meet daily needs. One of the herbal plants in Seloharjo village that can be used is ginger. The utilization can be done directly or in the form of instant packaging, as has been circulating in the market. With the packaging, the community in Parsingguran Village can practice or make packaging similar to the existing packaging. Thus,

the packaging can add to the economic value of the ginger plant, and can indirectly increase the income of the local community. Utilization of vacant land around people's homes in Parsinggura Pollung Village can be used as a separate tourism attraction for agro-tourism connoisseurs besides that it can also increase the creativity of residents in Parsingguran Pollung Village to increase income by utilizing the live pharmacy.

Regarding the development of the Lake Toba tourism area as a priority tourism area in Indonesia, especially in the Humbang Hasundutan Regency area contained in Presidential Regulation Number 81 of 2014 the spatial plan for the Lake Toba area and its surroundings. One of the potential tourist attractions to be developed in this district is located in Parsingguran II Village which has very interesting tourism potential, namely natural, cultural and agro-tourism potential. These three potentials can be a high probability in economic growth, especially in the sector, tourism, agriculture and accommodation services. Parsingguran II village has a beautiful panorama, which is a panoramic tourist destination of sileme-leme which was just pioneered in Humbang Hasundutan Regency. Beautiful natural panorama with Lake Toba in the background and surrounded by expanse of gardens. This natural panorama is very worthy of being used as a place for recreation, camping, selfie spots, and others. In addition to the beautiful panorama, Parsingguran II Village also has extensive agricultural land that can be used in the development of tourist villages and has a cultural heritage, namely the Sarcophagus Ompu Oloan Banjarnahor which located in Pulo-pulo Banjar Dolok, Parsingguran II Village. However, Parsingguran II Village experienced several problems regarding the development of a tourist village in the Lake Toba area which is a government program for a super priority tourism area. In fact, the location of this village is very strategic with the support of nature, culture and extensive land that can support tourism development in Parsingguran II Village. On the basis of the analysis of the situation, community service is needed to pioneer a tourist village in the Lake Toba area through the empowerment of local wisdom and the use of promotion digital in accelerating super priority tourist destinations.

Based on the situation analysis, Parsingguran II Tourism Village has natural, cultural and agricultural potential that can be developed to attract more tourists, and increase local income sources, but due to the lack of attention of the local community and the lack of government's role, the development of this tourist village is slow. The partner's problem faced is to empower agricultural land by building a healthy agricultural culture through a living pharmacy garden to support the development of tourist villages in service locations. Tourism development needs to be carried out considering that tourism is a very potential commodity to be developed. So that the role of the community is very much needed in the development of this tourist village through facilities and infrastructure in order to attract more tourists, and increase the comfort of visitors.

For the reasons mentioned above, it is necessary to empower the community in the form of fostered villages pioneering tourist villages in the Lake Toba area through empowering local wisdom and utilizing digital promotions in accelerating super priority tourist destinations.

## **2. Method**

### **2.1 Activity Description**

This community service is carried out using two methods, namely the interactive lecture method (interactive presentation), the field training method (field workshop) and the mutual cooperation method. The interactive lecture method is carried out to empower the community at the service location, how to empower the cultural studio group with local wisdom to increase the potential for cultural tourism at the service location. The field training method is used to empower the community in training cultural studio groups to display local cultural arts at each event at the service location. The gotong royong method is carried out to invite local communities to build a healthy agricultural culture through a live pharmacy garden by utilizing vacant land at service locations and empowering POKDARWIS for the development of tourist villages by utilizing digital information systems as promotional media. The interactive lecture method and the field training method were used to solve partner problems number 1-4.

The paradigm of the implementation of this service is carried out with a qualitative paradigm of an interactive model (Miles, et al, 2014:31). The qualitative paradigm of the interactive model integrates starting from data collection, data presentation (data condensation), data condensation (data condensation), and conclusions. Data collection applies four methods common to the qualitative paradigm, namely in-

depth and open-ended interviews, participatory and direct observation (direct, participatory observation), and focus group discussions.

The in-depth and open interview method was carried out by purposive sampling to selected informants to answer the problems of the first, second, and third partners. This in-depth and open interview was conducted with service participants who are often involved in cultural traditions and rituals. The results of these interviews were recorded and recorded so that no information was left behind. In accordance with the criteria of the qualitative paradigm, the number of informants is determined based on the density, adequacy, and accuracy of the data so that if there is no new information (redundant) on a particular informant, then the information search from the informant is sufficient. Participatory and direct observation methods are also applied, especially in obtaining data to answer the problems of the first, second, and third partners of community service. The devotees directly observe the service participants when carrying out cultural traditions and rituals at the service location. The focus group discussion (FGD) method was carried out to obtain information, especially to answer the problems of the first, second, third, and fourth partners.

After (1) data collection (data collection), namely collecting data in the form of words by means of interviews, observations, document digests, recording, and recording, analytical steps will be carried out (Miles, et al 2014), the analysis steps are carried out by ( 2) data condensation, namely summarizing, choosing the main things, focusing on the important things, looking for themes and patterns and discarding unnecessary ones; (3) data display (data presentation), namely showing data and presenting it in the form of narrative text or charts; (4) conclusion: drawing/verification, namely drawing conclusions and verifying the findings.

The service is implemented with two sides simultaneously. On the one hand, the service team directs, motivates, guides, and trains community groups in understanding cultural traditions and rituals to make them as cultural attractions for tourism development, but on the other hand analysis is carried out through data presentation, data condensation, and conclusion drawing/verification in the field. Parsingguran II Village, Pollung District, Humbang Hasundutan Regency.

## **2.2 Flow of Service Activities**

To answer the purpose of service while at the same time solving the problems of this partner, the service activities that will be carried out are as described below:

The first activity is the empowerment of farming communities with health care in the tourist village environment through the creation of a living pharmacy garden. As it is known that there are many traditional medicines that can be used to treat various diseases. Traditional medicine is generally safer because it is natural and has fewer side effects than factory-made medicines. Some of the plants that will be developed at the service location that can become agro-tourism in the health sector are a) aloe vera, which is used as a hair fertilizer plant and can also relieve coughs. b) galangal, apart from being a kitchen spice, galangal can cure tinea versicolor on the skin. c) Ginger, can be used to cure coughs and rheumatism because it produces a warm feeling. d) Cat whiskers, can be used to relieve back pain. e) Lemongrass, helps cure cancer patients. f) Mangkokan leaves, efficacious for curing inflammation of the breast, hair loss, and difficulty urinating. g) Temulawak. useful for treating jaundice. h) Betel, has a good antiseptic content and can also be used to relieve coughs. i) The crown of the gods, can cure high blood pressure. j) Noni, the fruit can overcome osteoporosis. k) Begonia, has benefits for overcoming menstrual pain. Procurement of live pharmacies at the location of this tourist village is one of the supporters of increasing tourism in the field of agro-tourism other than rice and fruit crops in Parsingguran II Tourism Village.

## **3. Results**

Building a healthy agricultural culture through a living pharmacy garden in support of a tourist village in Parsingguran II Village, Pollung District, Humbang Hasundutan Regency Rural land has many benefits. The land can be used as a living pharmacy or family medicinal plant (TOGA), so efforts are needed to utilize the land more effectively. The availability of land in Parsingguran village is very abundant, but the land has not been fully maximized into productive land such as healthy agriculture without the use of chemical fertilizers. This is what prompted the TEAM of the VILLAGE fostered by the University of North

Sumatra to carry out service in the tourist village in Parsingguran II Village, Pollung District, Humbang Hasundutan Regency. One of the activities carried out is to appeal to the entire community to take advantage of the available yards or plantations to be used as land as living pharmacies planted with useful plants to improve public health in Parsingguran II Pollung Village. The Assisted Village Team of the University of North Sumatra carried out service by providing knowledge to residents about utilizing and cultivating plants through the garden of a living pharmacy.

Medicinal plants can be used as yard decorations or as natural ingredients to treat various diseases. Traditional or herbal medicines are usually used by the lower middle class. People usually use traditional or herbal medicines to prevent, cure, restore, and improve health (Herbie, 2015). The current condition, the people in Parsingguran II village do not fully understand that some of the plants around them can be used as medicine which can be distributed to the drug industry, hospitals, or can be used for family needs. Knowledge to use medicinal plants is still limited to the nation's cultural heritage. Knowledge to use medicinal plants is knowledge and experience passed down from generation to generation (Kumalasari, 2006). The choice to use the empty yard as a living pharmacy is the right step to take in Parsingguran II Village. This is because the government of Humbang Hasundutan is incessantly urging the entire community, especially Parsingguran II Village, to utilize the vacant land to be used as land to plant medicinal plants and kitchen spices to meet their daily needs. One of the herbal plants in Parsingguran Village that can be used is ginger. The utilization can be done directly or in the form of instant packaging, as has been circulating in the market. With the packaging, the community in Parsingguran Village can practice or make packaging similar to the existing packaging. Thus, the packaging can add to the economic value of the ginger plant, and can indirectly increase the income of the local community.

Based on input from the USU Assisted Village Team, the community said that plants that are suitable for planting as living pharmacies are types of ginger that are very suitable to be planted at the service location. This is because the ginger plant is very easy to cultivate and develop in that location. Family medicinal plants (TOGA) can be used as community opportunities for entrepreneurship. This can be done by utilizing the vacant land around the house to plant or cultivate family medicinal plants. There are creative and innovative ideas from the community to develop preparations from family medicinal plants into various medicinal concoctions, such as healthy food and drinks. Innovative and creative abilities are the basis, tips, and resources to find opportunities for success (Suryana, 2006). This activity carried out by the USU Assisted Village Team to the community provides education to the community about building a healthy agricultural culture through a living pharmacy garden in support of a tourist village in Parsingguran II Village, Pollung District, Humbang Hasundutan Regency. This activity consists of 3 stages, namely 1. Stage preparation, 2. Implementation stage, and 3. Evaluation stage.

The details of the stages of this activity are as follows:

1. Preparation stage.

This preparatory stage is carried out before the implementation of the activities, the stages include: a. information collection carried out by the Assisted Village team at partner locations. The information is in the form of people's daily activities, lifestyle, and plants that are usually used as medicine when they are sick; b. field coordination. Field coordination is carried out between the implementing team and the parsingguran village head regarding the material to be delivered during the counseling, and determining the schedule and location of activities.

2. Implementation stage.

This activity was carried out at the Parsingguran village meeting building. Educational activities with counseling are carried out by providing material with presentations and distributing brochures to the public. The material was delivered directly by the team of lecturers implementing the usu fostered village activities and brochures were distributed by students to the community.

3. Evaluation stage.

After the extension activities are completed, the next step is to carry out the evaluation phase carried out by the USU Assisted Village implementation team. Implementing team and community Together planting medicinal plants as living pharmacies in community yards and lands that have been determined to be used as living pharmacies. The plant was brought by the implementing team from the field to the location of the Parsingguran village service.

Planting live pharmacies has a positive economic impact. These positive impacts include (1) the cultivation of live dispensary plants (toga) can increase the number of people for entrepreneurship,

especially entrepreneurship in the field of herbal medicines. 2) reduce the effect of people's dependence on the use of chemical drugs. Cultivation of traditional medicinal plants by utilizing land for medicinal plants has several benefits, including (1) a means to provide herbal medicines for residents, (2) a means to utilize herbal plants in rural areas as raw materials for herbal medicines as an alternative way of dealing with chemical drugs whose prices are relatively low. expensive. And (3) improve the community's economy through the use of herbal plant cultivation that can be distributed to markets, hospitals, the drug industry, and so on.

#### 4. Conclusion

Based on the community service activities that have been carried out by the Assisted Village Team of the University of North Sumatra, conclusions can be drawn, namely: providing education to the community about building a healthy agricultural culture through a living pharmacy garden in supporting the tourist village in Parsingguran II Village, Pollung District, Humbang Hasundutan Regency.

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