



**Universiteit
Leiden**
The Netherlands

Ubar Kampung: indigenous knowledge and practice of medicinal, aromatic and cosmetic (MAC) plants used for the treatment of diabetes mellitus in the Tatar Sunda Region of West Java, Indonesia

Febriyanti, R.M.

Citation

Febriyanti, R. M. (2021, November 16). *Ubar Kampung: indigenous knowledge and practice of medicinal, aromatic and cosmetic (MAC) plants used for the treatment of diabetes mellitus in the Tatar Sunda Region of West Java, Indonesia*. *Leiden Ethnosystems and Development Programme Studies*. Retrieved from <https://hdl.handle.net/1887/3239334>

Version: Publisher's Version

License: [Licence agreement concerning inclusion of doctoral thesis in the Institutional Repository of the University of Leiden](#)

Downloaded from: <https://hdl.handle.net/1887/3239334>

Note: To cite this publication please use the final published version (if applicable).

Propositions
accompanying the thesis

Ubar Kampung: Indigenous Knowledge and Practice of Medicinal, Aromatic and Cosmetic (MAC) Plants Used for the Treatment of Diabetes Mellitus in the Tatar Sunda Region of West Java, Indonesia
by
Raden Maya Febriyanti

1. *Ubar kampung* representing the Sundanese complex of indigenous knowledge, beliefs and practices of traditional medicine is found to be rooted in the local people's culture of Medicinal, Aromatic, and Cosmetic (MAC) plants. (*This thesis, Chapter IV*).
2. The study in the Tatar Sunda Region shows that *Ubar kampung* has continued to provide the Sundanese communities over many generations with cheap, practical and readily available traditional medicines for a whole range of ailments, including diabetes mellitus (*This thesis, Chapter V*).
3. Health care utilisation in Kabupaten Bandung in the Sunda Region of West Java is not confined to one medical system but distributed over three different co-existing and interacting traditional, transitional, and modern medical systems justifying the reference to the concept of transcultural health care utilisation of the plural medical system in the research area (*This thesis, Chapter VII*).
4. The promising results of this ethnomedical study of local peoples' knowledge and utilisation of MAC plants in the Sunda Region of West Java for the treatment of diabetes mellitus merit urgent ethnopharmacological follow-up research in the area (*This thesis, Chapter IX*).
5. The methodology of the comprehensive 'Leiden Ethnosystems' Approach' for ethnoscience research has shown its successful applicability in ethnomedical research of plural medical systems in Indonesia (cf. Slikkerveer (1999) "Ethnoscience, 'TEK' and its Application to Conservation" in: D.A. Posey (Ed.), *Cultural and Spiritual Values of Biodiversity: A Complementary Contribution to the Global Biodiversity Assessment*, London: ITP/UNEP: pp. 169-174) (*This field of study*).
6. The recognition, revitalisation and integration of Indigenous Medical Knowledge Systems into applied-oriented rural health care programmes is crucial for the improvement of local peoples' health and healing (*This field of study*).
7. The Medicinal, Aromatic, and Cosmetic (MAC) plants as the local *materia medica* are forming a major component of the traditional medical system (*This field of study*).
8. The significant role of psycho-social factors in the conceptual model of transcultural health care utilisation renders follow-up research on the role of determinant variables in patterns of health care utilisation necessary in future studies in plural medical configurations (cf. Slikkerveer (1990) *Plural Medical Systems in the Horn of Africa: The Legacy of 'Sheikh' Hippocrates*, London: Kegan Paul (*This field of study*)).
9. The potential of local peoples' health and illness behaviour with regard to the current Covid-19 pandemic in Indonesia merits the development of national health policies which link up with traditional forms of coping behaviour with communicable diseases at the community level (*Free choice*).