

**ETNOKIMIA MASYARAKAT BALI TENTANG TANAMAN OBAT  
SAKIT MATA MENURUT *USADA TARU PRAMANA* SEBAGAI  
PELENGKAP MATERI PEMBELAJARAN KIMIA DI SMK FARMASI**

**Oleh**

**I Wayan Suardinata, NIM 1813031040**

**Program Studi Pendidikan Kimia, Jurusan Kimia, Fakultas Matematika dan  
Ilmu Pengetahuan Alam**

**ABSTRAK**

Penelitian ini bertujuan mendeskripsikan dan menjelaskan jenis tanaman dan kandungan kimia tanaman obat sakit mata menurut *Usada Taru Pramana* yang dapat diintegrasikan ke dalam pembelajaran kimia di SMK Farmasi. Jenis penelitian ini yaitu etnografi dengan pendekatan kualitatif. Subjek penelitiannya adalah transkrip lontar *Usada*, praktisi herbal, buku dan jurnal ilmiah kimia bahan alam dan kimia medis, dan lingkungan alam. Objek penelitian ini adalah pengetahuan tentang jenis tanaman yang dapat digunakan sebagai obat sakit mata. Metode pengumpulan datanya meliputi studi dokumen, observasi, dan wawancara. Analisis data dilaksanakan secara deskriptif kualitatif. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan terdapat 19 jenis tanaman obat sakit mata menurut *Usada Taru Pramana*, di antaranya kelor, pegagan, bawang putih, daun sirih, gandasuli, adas, ki tolod, tomat, kembang telang, kecipir, ginje, bungur, bawang merah, karuk, kunyit, kedondong hutan, saga, ajeran, dan wortel. Kandungan kimia pada tanaman tersebut yang dapat menyembuhkan penyakit mata yaitu flavonoid, alkaloid, saponin, tanin, fenolik, karotenoid, vitamin A, vitamin C, vitamin E, triterpenoid, sterol, dan minyak atsiri. Kandungan kimia tersebut memiliki aktivitas sebagai antikatarak, antibakteri, antioksidan, antiinflamasi, dan retinopati diabetik. Konten etnokimia ke dalam pembelajaran kimia di SMK Farmasi meliputi pengelompokkan tanaman dan kandungan kimia untuk obat sakit mata.

**Kata kunci:** etnokimia, *usada taru pramana*, tanaman obat, kandungan kimia, pembelajaran kimia, sakit mata

**BALINESE ETHNOCHEMISTRY OF SORE EYE MEDICINAL PLANTS  
ACCORDING TO USADA TARU PRAMANA AS A COMPLEMENT TO  
CHEMISTRY LEARNING MATERIAL AT PHARMACY VOCATIONAL  
SCHOOL**

by

**I Wayan Suardinata, IDN 1813031040**

**Chemistry Education Study Program, Chemistry Department, Faculty of  
Mathematics and Natural Sciences**

**ABSTRACT**

This study aims to describe and explain the types of plants and their chemical constituents of medicinal plants for sore eyes according to Usada Taru Pramana integrated into chemistry learning at the Pharmacy Vocational School. This type of research is ethnography with a qualitative approach. The research subjects are transcript of lontar Usada, herbal practitioners, scientific books and journals on chemistry of natural materials and medical chemistry, and the natural environment. The object of this research is knowledge about the kinds of plants that can be used as medicine for sore eyes. Data collection methods include document studies, observation, and interviews. Data analysis was carried out in a qualitative descriptive manner. The results showed that there are 19 types of sore eye medication according to Usada Taru Pramana, including moringa, gotu kola, garlic, betel leaf, white ginger, fennel, ki tolod, tomatoes, butterfly pea, winged beans, cascabela thevetia, queen crape myrtle, shallots, piper sarmentosum, turmeric, spondias pinnata, crab's eye, hairy beggartick, and carrots. Chemical constituents in these plants that can cure eye diseases are flavonoids, alkaloids, saponins, tannins, phenolics, carotenoids, vitamin A, vitamin C, vitamin E, triterpenoids, sterols, and essential oils. These chemicals have activity as anticataract, antibacterial, antioxidant, antiinflammatory, and diabetic retinopathy. Ethnocemical content into chemistry learning in Pharmacy Vocational School includes the grouping of plants and chemical content for sore eye medicine.

**Keywords:** ethnochemistry, usada taru pramana, medicinal plants, chemical content, chemistry learning, sore eye