

ABSTRAK

SARAH ELITA NURJANA. 2025. STUDI ETNOBOTANI : DAMPAK MODERNISASI TERHADAP *INDIGENOUS KNOWLEDGE* PEMANFAATAN TEH (*Camellia sinensis*) DI DESA RAKSASARI KECAMATAN TARAJU TASIKMALAYA SEBAGAI BAHAN AJAR BIOLOGI. Jurusan Pendidikan Biologi, Fakultas Keguruan dan Ilmu Pendidikan, Universitas Siliwangi, Tasikmalaya.

Penelitian ini mengkaji dampak modernisasi terhadap *indigenous knowledge* masyarakat dalam pemanfaatan tanaman teh (*Camellia sinensis*) di Desa Raksasari, Kecamatan Taraju, Tasikmalaya. Penelitian ini menggunakan metode kualitatif dengan pendekatan deskriptif kualitatif. Pengambilan data dari 59 responden melalui observasi partisipatif, pada 6 perkebunan teh, 3 pabrik teh, dan praktik pemanfaatan teh pada masyarakat. Data didapatkan dari wawancara mendalam melibatkan 29 informan dengan teknik *purposive sampling* pada petani/pemetik teh, kelompok Raksasani, pemilik pabrik teh, tokoh masyarakat dan masyarakat umum dengan berbagai latar belakang pekerjaan dan usia dan 30 responden kuisioner. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan modernisasi telah menggeser praktik *indigenous knowledge* dalam budidaya dan pemanfaatan teh, namun sebagian masyarakat masih mempertahankan nilai-nilai tradisional. Terdapat 41% praktik tradisional masih dipertahankan seperti pemetikan teh menggunakan alat *etem*, tas *oblen* dan *celemek karung*, pemeliharaan kebun dengan pupuk organik, pemangkasan dengan *gaet*, penyiangan gulma secara manual dan pengolahan teh menggunakan kayu bakar jenis keras seperti mahoni. Pada beberapa masyarakat masih memanfaatkan teh untuk obat diare, lambung bahkan sakit kepala dengan olahan tradisional. Sedangkan 59% masyarakat mulai melakukan praktik modern dan terjadi perubahan praktik tradisional seperti penggunaan pupuk kimia, pestisida dan fungisida, pengolahan teh dengan mesin dan mulai beralih ke bahan bakar gas, dan terdapat produk inovatif seperti keringan *white tea*, *black tea*, teh celup dan *powder matcha green tea*. Generasi muda lebih mengenal dalam konteks modern, seperti produk masker, pembersih wajah dan minuman pelangsing. Meskipun demikian, kelompok masyarakat mempertahankan praktik tradisional dengan mengenalkan dan melibatkan penggiat produk teh dalam pameran Desa Wisata Taraju dan dikenalkan juga kepada wisatawan tentang praktik tradisional teh. Pengetahuan ini dikembangkan menjadi bahan ajar biologi dalam bentuk *e-booklet* yang disusun sesuai dengan capaian pembelajaran fase E Kurikulum Merdeka. Penelitian ini diharapkan dapat membantu pelestarian budaya lokal dengan mendokumentasikan dalam bentuk bahan ajar, peningkatan kesadaran menjaga keanekaragaman hayati dengan menjaga keberlangsungan perkebunan teh Desa Raksasari, serta penyusunan media pembelajaran kontekstual berbasis kearifan lokal dapat membantu siswa dalam memahami keanekaragaman hayati yang nyata dengan adanya budaya dan kebiasaan lokal di masyarakat.

Kata kunci: Etnobotani, Modernisasi, Kearifan Lokal, *Camellia sinensis*, Bahan Ajar Biologi

ABSTRACT

SARAH ELITA NURJANAH. 2025. *Ethnobotanical Study: The Impact of Modernization on Indigenous Knowledge in the Utilization of Tea (Camellia sinensis) in Raksasari Village, Taraju Subdistrict, Tasikmalaya, as Biology Teaching Material.*

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This study explores the impact of modernization on the indigenous knowledge of the community in utilizing tea plants (*Camellia sinensis*) in Raksasari Village, Taraju District, Tasikmalaya. A qualitative method with a descriptive approach was employed. Data were collected from 59 respondents through participatory observation conducted in six tea plantations, three tea factories, and various community-based tea utilization practices. In-depth interviews were conducted with 29 informants selected using purposive sampling, including tea farmers/pickers, members of the Raksatani group, tea factory owners, community leaders, and local residents from diverse occupational and age backgrounds. Additionally, 30 respondents were surveyed using a questionnaire. The results indicate that modernization has shifted several indigenous practices related to tea cultivation and utilization. However, a portion of the community continues to uphold traditional values. Approximately 41% of traditional practices are still maintained, such as tea picking using etem tools, the use of oblen sacks and apron-like garments, organic fertilizer application, pruning with traditional gaet tools, manual weeding, and tea processing using hardwood firewood such as mahogany. Some residents continue to use tea in traditional remedies for ailments such as diarrhea, gastric disorders, and headaches. Meanwhile, 59% of the community has adopted modern practices, such as the use of chemical fertilizers, pesticides, fungicides, machine-based tea processing, and a shift to gas-fueled operations. Innovative products have also emerged, including white tea, black tea, tea bags, and matcha green tea powder. Younger generations are more familiar with tea in modern forms, such as facial masks, skin cleansers, and slimming drinks. Despite this, several community groups continue to preserve traditional practices by introducing them through events like the Taraju Tourism Village exhibition and educating visitors about traditional tea-making methods. This knowledge has been developed into contextual biology teaching materials in the form of an e-booklet aligned with the Phase E learning outcomes of the Merdeka Curriculum. This research is expected to contribute to the preservation of local culture through educational documentation, raise awareness of biodiversity conservation by sustaining tea plantations in Raksasari Village, and support the development of contextual learning media rooted in local wisdom to help students understand real-life biodiversity embedded in community culture and practices.

Keywords: Ethnobotany, Modernization, Indigenous Knowledge, *Camellia sinensis*, Biology Teaching Material.