

V. CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

A. Conclusion

Based on the results and discussion of this study, it can be concluded that:

1. The Sambetan ritual in Batumirah Village utilizes six medicinal plant species, namely Dringo (*Acorus calamus*), Ginger (*Zingiber officinale*), Shallot (*Allium cepa*), Bengle (*Zingiber montanum*), Coconut (*Cocos nucifera*), and Cajuput (*Melaleuca cajuputi*). These species represent five plant families, with Zingiberaceae being the most dominant. Among them, *A. calamus* shows the highest use-value ($UV = 0.90$) and the strongest cultural significance ($ICS = 486$), confirming its role as a keystone species in the ritual healing system. The overall structure of plant use demonstrates a local classification that integrates therapeutic efficacy with symbolic and ritual functions.
2. The pattern of plant use is consistently applied, from the selection of plant parts (PPU 100%) to the non-heating preparation methods, based on empirical knowledge passed down through generations. All ingredients are sourced from home gardens or nearby fields and are applied within a ritual framework that integrates biological, symbolic, and spiritual aspects as a cultural response to health disturbances.

B. Suggestion

The preservation of ethnobotanical knowledge in the *Sambetan* ritual must be urgently pursued through proper documentation, especially considering that this knowledge is predominantly held by the older generation. The involvement of younger generations should be increased through community-based educational programs, intergenerational training, and cultural recognition supported by institutional frameworks. Furthermore, future research could explore the bioactive compounds of key plant species and their potential integration into evidence-based traditional medicine, without undermining the cultural values embedded in the ritual practice.