

[Title] Template for 14th Indonesia Digital Library Conference's Call for Papers

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Abstract

(Use the following structured style without mentioning the headings in 250-300 words); with IMRaD structure: Introduction; Method; Result; and Discussion.

Example:

Introduction: (*Provides a brief background to the research topic, including the research question and its significance. It also outlines the research gap or problem that the study aims to address*) Naga community is recognized as one of the Sundanese traditional groups residing in Neglasari village, Salawu Subdistrict, Tasikmalaya District, West Java Province, Indonesia. This community has been holding firm customs and culture. For daily needs, they take advantage of plant diversity around their homes, including bamboo. The study aims to investigate the diversity, utilization, and management of bamboo in the Naga community.

Method: (*Describes the research methodology used in the study, including the research design, data collection techniques, and data analysis methods*) The study used a mixed-method approach by combining qualitative and quantitative data collection with the ethnobotany approach used in ethnobotanical studies. Semi-structured or deep interviews, structured interviews, and participant observation methods were used to collect data in the field.

Results: (*Presents the key findings of the study, including the main outcomes and results, the main conclusions drawn from the data, and the significance of the findings*) The study documented and used seven species and landraces of bamboo in the gardens of the Naga community, namely *Bambusa vulgaris* Schard ex Wendl. var. *vulgaris* (haur hejo), *Bambusa vulgaris* Schard ex Wendl. var. *striata* (Lodd. ex Lindley) Gamble (haur koneng), *Gigantochloa apus* (J.A. & J.H. Schult) Kurz. (awi tali), *Gigantochloa pseudoarundinacea* (Steud) Widjaja (awi gede/awi gombong), *Gigantochloa atter* (Hassk) Kurz. (awi temen), *Gigantochloa atroviolacea* Widjaja (awi hideung), and *Schizostachyum iraten* Steud (awi tamiyang). The bamboo plants are traditionally used as building materials, containers, traditional musical instruments, cooking equipment, agricultural and livestock tools, foodstuffs, etc. The Naga community traditionally manages bamboo plants in their gardens, which consists of land preparation, planting, maintenance, pest control, harvesting, and utilization.

Discussion: (*Summarizes the implications and significance of the study's findings. It also details any future research directions that the findings suggest*)

The study showed that the Naga community has diverse knowledge and management practices in utilizing bamboo for their daily needs. Their traditional practices have contributed to the conservation of bamboo plants, which is essential in maintaining the sustainability of the community's livelihood. Therefore, it is crucial to acknowledge and support the community's efforts in preserving their cultural heritage and traditional knowledge.

Keywords: *traditional knowledge; bamboo diversity; naga community; ethnobotany; conservation* (max. 5 keywords)

Abstrak

Abstrak Bahasa Indonesia menggunakan struktur IMRaD terdiri atas: Pendahuluan; Metode; Hasil; dan Diskusi, terdiri dari 250-300 kata.

Contoh:

Pendahuluan: *(Menyajikan latar belakang singkat tentang topik penelitian, termasuk pertanyaan penelitian dan signifikansinya. Bagian ini juga menguraikan kesenjangan atau masalah penelitian yang ingin diatasi)* Komunitas Naga merupakan salah satu kelompok tradisional Sunda yang tinggal di desa Neglasari, Kecamatan Salawu, Kabupaten Tasikmalaya, Provinsi Jawa Barat, Indonesia. Komunitas ini memiliki adat dan budaya yang kuat. Untuk kebutuhan sehari-hari, mereka memanfaatkan keragaman tumbuhan di sekitar rumah, termasuk bambu. Studi ini bertujuan untuk menyelidiki keragaman, pemanfaatan, dan pengelolaan bambu di kalangan Komunitas Naga.

Metode: *(Menjelaskan metodologi penelitian yang digunakan dalam penelitian, termasuk desain penelitian, teknik pengumpulan data, dan metode analisis data)* Penelitian ini menggunakan metode campuran (*mixed-method*) dengan menggabungkan pengumpulan data kualitatif dan kuantitatif dengan pendekatan etnobotani. Metode wawancara semi-terstruktur, wawancara terstruktur, dan metode observasi partisipatif digunakan untuk mengumpulkan data di lapangan.

Hasil: *(Menyajikan temuan utama dari penelitian, termasuk hasil dan kesimpulan utama berdasarkan data, serta signifikansi temuan)* Hasil penelitian ini mendokumentasikan tujuh spesies dan varietas tanaman bambu yang terdapat di kebun Komunitas Naga, yaitu *Bambusa vulgaris* Schard ex Wendl. var. *vulgaris* (*haur hejo*), *Bambusa vulgaris* Schard ex Wendl. var. *striata* (Lodd. ex Lindley) Gamble (*haur koneng*), *Gigantochloa apus* (J.A. & J.H. Schult) Kurz. (*awi tali*), *Gigantochloa pseudoarundinacea* (Steud) Widjaja (*awi gede/awi gombong*), *Gigantochloa atter* (Hassk) Kurz. (*awi temen*), *Gigantochloa atroviolacea* Widjaja (*awi hideung*), dan *Schizostachyum iraten* Steud (*awi tamiyang*). Tanaman bambu digunakan secara tradisional sebagai bahan bangunan, wadah, alat musik tradisional, peralatan memasak, alat pertanian dan peternakan, bahan makanan, dan lain-lain. Komunitas Naga secara tradisional mengelola tanaman bambu di kebun mereka, mulai dari persiapan lahan, penanaman, pemeliharaan, pengendalian hama, pemanenan, dan pemanfaatan.

Diskusi: *(Merangkum implikasi dan signifikansi temuan penelitian. Bagian ini juga dapat menjelaskan arah penelitian masa depan yang disarankan)*

berdasarkan temuan penelitian) Penelitian ini menunjukkan bahwa Komunitas Naga memiliki pengetahuan dan praktik pengelolaan yang beragam dalam memanfaatkan bambu untuk kebutuhan sehari-hari mereka. Praktik tradisional mereka telah berkontribusi pada konservasi tanaman bambu, yang sangat penting dalam menjaga keberlanjutan mata pencaharian komunitas. Oleh karena itu, penting untuk mengakui dan mendukung upaya komunitas dalam melestarikan warisan budaya dan pengetahuan tradisional mereka.

Kata Kunci: *pengetahuan tradisional; keragaman bambu; komunitas naga; etnobotani; konservasi (maksimal 5 kata kunci)*