

ABSTRACT

MONITORING OF CIRCULATION OF THE HORTICULTURE SEEDS IN LAMPUNG PROVINCE

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Horticulture is one of the contributors of foreign exchange the country, farmers' income source, and job creation. The horticulture activities undertaken should be supported by the quality of existing elements, one of which is the availability of high-quality seed. In Article 15 of Act No. 12/1992 said that The Government is responsible for the supervision of the eminent seed circulation. In Lampung, based on data at Horticultural Department of Lampung Province (Dinas Perkebunan Provinsi Lampung), In 2013, the rubber plant certified seed requires 686.950 seeds, but it turns out 30,700 of which are illegal. In this thesis the researchers formulate the problem becomes how surveillance of circulating seed plantations in Lampung Province and what the factors inhibiting the flow of seed monitoring in Lampung Province.

The approach used in this study is normative empirical, where researcher falling pitch and synchronizing with theories and laws related to the legal basis of which the study of Act No. 12/1992 and The Ministerial Regulation of Agriculture No. 02/Permentan/Sr.120/I/2014

From the results of research shown the surveillance of the seed in Lampung Province either in the form of preventive seed like Development for the Cultivators, Education and Training for the Cultivators, Seed Quality Testing, Monitoring and Evaluation, as well as the repressive form like administrative sanction is still very weak, resulting in the illegal seeds still exist out there. Some of the factors that impede the circulation surveillance seeds are due to lack of socialization in the use of certified seeds, farmers' lack of awareness, lack of expertise and supporting facilities, the limited budget from the Central Government, and the absence of follow-up in monitoring the circulation of seed plantations in Lampung Province.

Keywords: Monitoring, Seed, Horticulture