



SP2BKS OSS Policy Model On Oil Palm Seed Certification Services By The Plantation Service Of Riau Province With Oil Palm Seed Sources In Riau Province

M. Yudi Candra

Doctoral Program Of Public Administration, Faculty Of Social and Political Sciences
Universitas Riau

Abstract

Oil palm (Elaeis Guinensis Jack) is an important plantation crop in Indonesia. Indonesia is the world's leading palm oil producer. Oil palm plantations in Indonesia consist of state plantations, large private plantations and smallholder plantations. Oil palm is a palm plant that produces edible oil, industrial oil and biodiesel (biofuel). Unfortunately, the productivity of oil palm plantations nationally is still low, especially smallholder plantations managed individually. The level of oil palm production is influenced by various factors, including environmental factors where it grows, the quality of the seeds used and cultivation and management techniques in its cultivation. The following is a general guide to oil palm cultivation from seed selection to harvest. In accordance with Law Number 11 of 2020 concerning Job Creation and Government Regulation Number 5 of 2021 concerning Risk-based Licensing Organizers and Government Regulation Number 21 of 2021 concerning the Implementation of the Agricultural Sector. Business process flow for the issuance of Oil Palm Seed Distribution Approval Letters (SP2BKS) through the Online Single Submission (OSS)

Keywords: Consumers, Seeds, Palm Oil, Certification, SP2BKS.

1. Introduction

Oil palm is an important plantation crop that produces oil, both for consumption, industrial oil and biofuel (biodiesel) and other derivatives (Pahan, 2012). Oil palm has a positive influence on economic and social growth. As one of Indonesia's largest agricultural export commodities, and Riau is the largest province of oil palm plantations in Indonesia, oil palm has contributed to the economy and welfare of the Riau community (Bank Indonesia, 2020). Oil palm has an important role as a source of foreign exchange and large taxes (Pahan, 2008), to the national economy in supporting the livelihoods of rural communities (Syahza, 2011), and growing the local economy and access to basic needs (Budidarsono, 2013).

Oil palm (*Elaeis Guinensis Jack*) is an important plantation crop in Indonesia. Indonesia is the world's leading palm oil producer. Oil palm plantations in Indonesia consist of state plantations, large private plantations and community plantations. Oil palm is a palm plant that produces edible oil, industrial oil and biodiesel (biofuel). Unfortunately, the productivity of oil palm plantations nationally is still low, especially smallholder plantations managed individually. The level of oil palm production is influenced by various factors, including environmental factors where it grows, the quality of the seeds used and cultivation and management techniques in its cultivation. The following is a general guide to oil palm cultivation from seed selection to harvest.

2. Research Methods

This research has a descriptive qualitative type. Descriptive qualitative research is research that is descriptive in nature and tends to use analysis. The process and meaning are more emphasized in qualitative research. The theoretical basis is used as a guide so that the focus of the research is in accordance with the facts in the field (Moleong, 2013). So the analysis of this study formulates an ideal policy with conditions in Riau Province. This study carries out an analysis of the SP2BKS OSS policy on oil palm seed certification services by the Riau Provincial Plantation Service with Oil Palm Seed Sources in Riau Province.

Research Informants

Qualitative research does not use the term population, because qualitative research starts from certain cases that exist in certain social situations and the results of the study will not be applied to the population, but transferred to another place in a situation that has similarities with the social situation in the case being studied. The sample in qualitative research is not called a respondent, but as a resource person or participant, or research informant. Key informants are people who have power, general knowledge and are willing to open the door to researchers to be able to explore all the objects studied (Heryana, 2018).

The fourth stage, the researcher conducts co-authoring, co-citation, co-words map or co-

occurrence analysis. Co-occurrence analysis is the core of the initial purpose of this SLR, because to find the state-of-the-art (SOTA) requires a research method that is currently developing and is discussing what topic (focus of research).

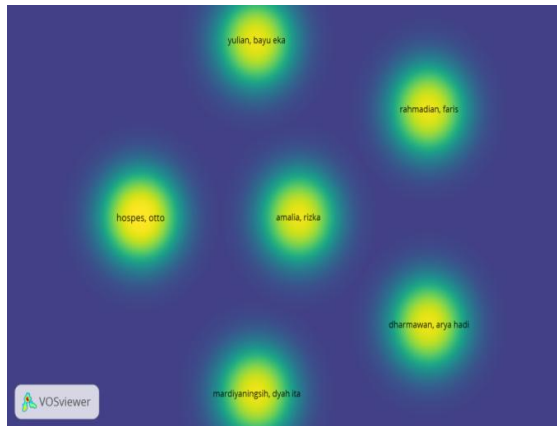


Figure 1. Focus Of Research

There are 6 (six) researchers who have contributed significantly to the development of literature on the topic of policy in the palm oil business sector (Figure 1). They include Otto Hospes, Bayu Eka Yulian, Faris Rahmadian, Arya Hadi Dharmawan, Dyah Ita Mardiyarningsih and Rizka Amalia.

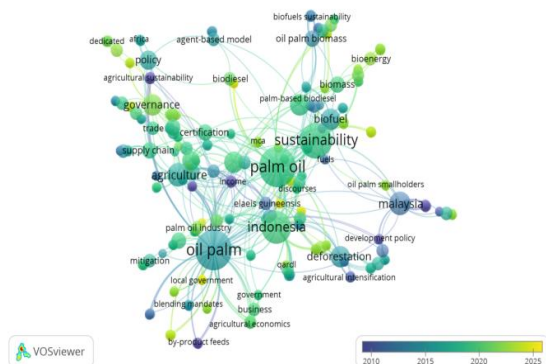
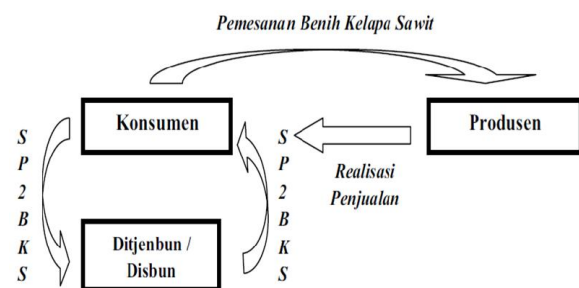


Figure 2. Palm Oil Business Sector

Co-occurrence analysis was then conducted to determine the current condition of the scientific publication themes that have been studied by researchers. In this study, the unit of analysis for co-occurrence analysis is the keyword of each scientific work included in the Scopus database search results. Keywords are nouns or phrases that identify the subject of the study. In addition to displaying quantitative information on the results of the co-occurrence analysis, VOSviewer also displays visual information (overlay visualization) from the results of the co-occurrence analysis which is a visual map that displays the time interval between co-occurrences between keywords. In the overlay visualization, research trends are displayed based on the color score of each topic (research

focus) which is influenced by the average number of publications that appear by year. The color range of items is from blue to yellow. Items with an old publication year will be blue and yellow for the most recent publication year (Eck and Waltman, 2019). From 2010 to 2024 (Figure 2), the trend of research on topics related to business policies in the palm oil sector that has been carried out has always been directed towards research related to sustainability, governance, policy, agriculture, development, certification, supply chain, oil palm smallholders, discourses, trade, income, biofuels, bioenergy, intensification and deforestation. Meanwhile, there has been no specific research discussing policies in the palm oil business sector that focuses on the implementation of the oil palm seed distribution approval letter policy (SP2B-KS) through online single submission (OSS) in the oil palm seed certification process in Riau Province. Analysis of Determining Factors of the Oil Palm Seed Market in Indonesia.



3. Results

Quality control in each production process has been carried out in accordance with existing standards, with this process being the responsibility and guarantee of the producer that the palm seeds produced are of good quality.

At the breeding stage, selection is carried out to obtain a type of cross that is capable of producing superior palm seeds. Crossing is generally carried out to obtain varieties with superior characteristics such as high oil yield, relatively low plant height, resistance to pests and diseases, high fruit productivity and several other superior characteristics (John Martin et al., 2022; Murphy, 2009, 2014; Zulkifli et al., 2017). Observations on respondents, the crossing methods used vary, but are included in the 3 (three) crossing methods that are recognized based on research results in obtaining superior varieties, namely Reciprocal Recurrent Selection (RRS), Modified Recurrent Selection (MRS), or Family and Individual Palm Selection (FIPS) (Yusopetal., 2020).

At the seed reproduction stage, several activities are carried out in order to ensure the crossing process in the parent plantation. Some things that need to be

done are maintaining the health of the parent, checking the condition of pollen viability, carrying out pollination activities according to SOP, and managing reproductive activity data as traceability of oil palm fruit produced as raw material for seeds. Other quality parameters for sprouts are physiological conditions in the form of germination power and health, with good physiological conditions, oil palm will be able to grow well as expected (Pinem & Safrida, 2018). In addition, other parameters are physical conditions in the form of weight and condition and size of the radicle and plumule. The condition and size of the radicle and plumule are very important to maintain their quality because they will determine seed growth (Rosa & Zaman, 2017).

At the packaging stage, supervision is carried out in the use of packaging materials, types of packaging, number of seeds in the packaging and labels listed on the packaging. Generally, the packaging used consists of 2 (two) types, namely primary and secondary packaging. In primary packaging, polyethylene plastic bags are used, while in secondary packaging, crates or boxes are used which use different materials such as cardboard, wood, plywood or plastic. Its function is to protect the sprouts from impacts or shocks during shipping, so that the sprouts reach the consumer in good condition.

4. Conclusion

The use of quality oil palm seeds is one of the factors that determines the productivity and quality of oil palm fruit that will be produced by oil palm plantations. In the testing parameters in certain pedoagroclimates and the fulfillment of human resource competencies need to be carried out to be able to produce superior oil palm seeds with high yields according to the conditions of the planting area, while in the packaging process, especially labeling, the role of labels is very important in preventing illegitimate seeds from being received by farmers and minimizing the reuse of labels by irresponsible parties. In addition, it is necessary to trace other critical points that have the potential to cause the circulation of illegitimate seeds, so that oil palm productivity in Indonesia can increase with the use of superior oil palm seeds.

Reference

Anderson. (2010). *Public policy making- An Introduction* (7th ed.). Boston MA; Wadsworth.
 Haboddin, M. (2015). *Pengantar Ilmu Pemerintahan*, Malang: UB Press,
 Henry, N. (1975). *Paradigms of Public Administration*, *Public Administration Review*,
 KBBI. (2019). *Kamus Besar Bahasa Indonesia*, Jakarta: Balai Pustaka
 Lathif, N., Wijayata, M. M., & Mihradi, R. M. (2021). *Hukum Administrasi Negara*. Bogor: LPPM Pakuan.
 Moleong, L. J. (n.d). *Metodologi Penelitian Kualitatif Edisi*

Revisi. In 2012. Bandung: PT Remaja Rosdakarya.
 Rahman, A. E. (2014). *Teori Pemerintahan*. Malang: UB Press
 Sugiyono. (2020). *Metode Penelitian Kuantitatif, Kualitatif, dan R&D*. Alfabeta.
 Trianto, B. (2015). *Riset Modeling*. Jakarta: Adh-Dhuha Institute.
 Widodo, J. (2010). *Analisis Kebijakan Publik*, Malang: Bayumedia
 Direktorat Jenderal Perkebunan. 2009. <http://ditjenbun.deptan.go.id/>
 Lembaga Riset Perkebunan Indonesia. 2009. *Benih Kelapa Sawit Palsu : Penghambat Peningkatan Produktivitas*. Bogor. <http://www.pustaka-deptan.go.id/publikasi/>
 Purba dan Witjaksana. 2009. *Apa dan Mengapa Benih Palsu Kelapa Sawit*. <http://ditjenbun.deptan.go.id/>
 Samosir. 2010. *Pengawasan Peredaran Benih Kelapa Sawit*. Balai Besar Perbenihan dan Proteksi Tanaman Perkebunan. Medan.
 Widodo. 2008. *Benih Kelapa Sawit Palsu dan Penanganannya*. Pusat Pengembangan Penyuluhan Pertanian. Departemen Pertanian. Jakarta.
 Abdul, I., Wulan Sari, D., Haryanto, T., & Win, T. (2022). Analysis of factors affecting the technical inefficiency on Indonesian palm oil plantation. *Scientific Reports* 2022 12:1,12(1), 1–9. <https://doi.org/10.1038/s41598-022-07113-7>
 Azahra, P. S., & Emayunita. (2023). Upaya meminimalkan abnormalitas pada klon kelapa sawit. *Warta PPKS*, 28(1), 55–62.
 Badan Pusat Statistik [BPS]. (2022). *Statistik Kelapa Sawit Indonesia 2021*. Badan Pusat Statistik.
 Badan Standardisasi Nasional [BSN]. (2015). *SNI 8211:2015 - Benih Kelapa Sawit*. Badan Standardisasi Nasional.
 Blind, K., & Mangelsdorf, A. (2016). Motives to standardize: Empirical evidence from Germany. *Technovation*, 48–49, 13–24. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.technovation.2016.01.001>
 Balai Pengawasan dan Pengujian Mutu Benih. 2010. *Data Sertifikasi Benih Perkebunan Propinsi Bengkulu Tahun 2010*. BP2MB Dinas Perkebunan Propinsi Bengkulu. Bengkulu.
 Data Sertifikasi Benih Perkebunan Propinsi Bengkulu Tahun 2011. BP2MB Dinas Perkebunan Propinsi Bengkulu. Bengkulu.
 Direktorat Perbenihan Ditjend Perkebunan. 2009. *Ketersediaan Varietas Unggul dan Produktivitas Perkebunan Rakyat*. Ditjenbun. Jakarta.