

THE PERCEPTION OF SWAMP BUFFALO BREEDERS TOWARDS PALM OIL PLANTATIONS IN KURIPAN DISTRICT BARITO KUALA REGENCY SOUTH KALIMANTAN PROVINCE

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ABSTRACT

The opening of palm oil plantations, both of the nucleus and plasma, aims to increase the sources of state revenue and employment opportunities for its surrounding community. However, in this case, part of the land is swamp buffalo grazing that has been used by the community for generations. This situation is prone to social conflict. This study aims to determine the perception of swamp buffalo breeders on the palm oil plantations in Kuripan District, Barito Kuala Regency, South Kalimantan Province. This study uses mixed methods, namely as a questionnaire to collect the quantitative data and interview guidelines to obtain the qualitative data. The respondents were all 38 swamp buffalo breeders, while the informants were some of the breeders, the formal figures, and informal leaders who knew about the existence of swamp buffalo and the process of entering the palm oil plantations. The results showed that the breeders' perception of the palm oil plasma plantations as a stimulus or object that stimulated the senses was on the average of 1.44 (on a scale of 1-4) in the bad category. The cognitive processes for assessing or considering, as well as relating an event to the other events are included in the known category, with a score of 2.93. The breeder's response to the action is less approved, with a score of 2.38. The breeders also did not get any consequences from the plantation side, with a score of 1.63. It can be concluded that the perception of swamp buffalo breeders towards the palm oil plantations is in the poor category, with a score of 2.07.

KEYWORDS: perception, swamp buffalo breeders, palm oil plantation

1. INTRODUCTION

The plantation sector is one of the state revenue sources. To boost the state revenues from the plantation sector, the government has encouraged development in the plantation sector. Palm oil is one of the leading commodities that contribute to the Indonesian economy. In addition to being the state revenue source, the palm oil plantations opening can increase the employment opportunities for its communities around it. Palm oil plants produce very useful palm fruit oil. Palm fruit can be processed

into various products, ranging from cooking oil, for making butter ingredients, cosmetics ingredients, biodiesel fuel mixtures, etc. Since of these various benefits and economic value, palm oil is widely planted in various countries.

Indonesia is one of the largest palm oil-producing countries in the world. In Indonesia, this plant can be found in various regions, one of which is in South Kalimantan province. Barito Kuala Regency in South Kalimantan Province is one of the investment regencies in palm oil plantations, in Kuripan District. In this area, palm oil plantations are managed under the scheme of nucleus and plasma plantations. This is per Law No. 18, 2004 on plantations, which stipulates the company's obligation to enter partnerships with planters, employees, and communities around the plantations. The partnership is carried out to the farmer cooperatives as stipulated in Government Regulation Number 98/Permentan/Ot.140/9/2013 concerning the Guidelines for the Licensing of Plantation Business.

Part of the land that must be managed by plasma plantations is in swamp buffalo grazing land. The land has long been used by herders to herd swamp buffalo for generations. The land has been designated as a swamp buffalo cultivation area based on the Regional Regulation of Barito Kuala Regency Number 6, 2012 concerning the Spatial Planning of Barito Kuala Regency in 2012-2031 of South Kalimantan Province. With the existence of plasma palm oil plantations, the area of grazing land is decreasing, as shown in the following table.

Table 1. The Swamp Buffalo Grazing Area in Kuripan District

No.	Year	Width (Ha)	Source of Information
1	2011	12.786	Barito Kuala Regency BPS, 2015
2	2012	12.781	Barito Kuala Regency BPS, 2015
3	2013	13.351	Barito Kuala Regency BPS, 2015
4	2014	13.141	Barito Kuala Regency BPS, 2015
5	2015	11.005	Kuripan Municipality in Numbers, 2016
6	2015*	250	The HGU Recommendation of Land Plantation of Manuntung KUD No. 525/019.1/Hutbun, dated on 20 January 2015, point 5 about The Preservation of Buffalo Swamp Area

Source: The Statistics of Central Bureau 2015. Barito Kuala Regency in Figures 2015 [1]

The Statistics of Central Bureau 2016. Kuripan District in Figures 2016 [2]

*KUD Manuntung Kuripan District, 2020.

From the table above, it can be seen that the original grazing area of 12,786 hectares (2011) was left with 250 hectares (2015). This is certainly a big influence for the breeders who are accustomed to rely on grass and forage for animal feed on the natural feed. The existence of plasma plantations can trigger social conflicts between breeders and plasma plantations, due to the natural resources competition.

The presence of palm oil plantations can trigger social conflicts, although this is not always the case. The results of research by Manggala et al [3] in Kumai District, West Kotawaringin Regency, Central

Kalimantan Province show that there is no used land conflict between the community and the plantation party. The results showed that 92.22% of the community supported the plantation's existence. The most positive public perception of the impact of plantations is in increasing employment (95.56%), increasing household income (92.22%), decreasing urbanization (95.56%), and population growth (93.51%), affecting village infrastructure (73.58%) and access to transportation (79.63%). More than 80% of the community considers the existence of palm oil companies to have brought much improvement in their social life. The environmental impact of plantation forests received the lowest positive perception (56.95%). The lowest positive perception was received on the statements related to water and air quality. A total of 36.42% of the community gave negative responses regarding water quality. A total of 31.36% neutral and 66.17% stated that water pollution is not caused by the plantations but the impact of illegal gold mining, coal mining, and palm oil processing. As many as 80% stated that palm oil plantations did not cause forest fires.

Based on the MOU with the nucleus plantation, the Manuntung Village Unit Cooperative (KUD) is the plasma plantation manager. Based on the total number of applications for Cultivation Rights (Hak Guna Usaha/HGU) from KUD Manuntung, the total area of plasma plantations managed by the cooperative is 1,593.32 hectares. Of this area, as many as 1,047.61 hectares are in the swamp buffalo grazing land. The area of palm oil plasma plantations in the swamp buffalo farming centers can be seen in the following table.

Table. 2. The Area of Plasma Plantation in the Swamp Buffalo Farm Center of Kuripan District

No.	Village	Field No	Width	Total of Width (Ha)
1	Tabatan Baru	1a	101.5365	220.5813
2	Tabatan Baru	1b	119.0448	
3	Tabatan	1b	98.5129	701.5749
4	Tabatan	1c	232.2165	
5	Tabatan	1d	230.3658	
6	Tabatan	1e	140.4798	
7	Rimbun Tulang	1d	9.4422	125.4545
8	Rimbun Tulang	1e	77.6400	
9	Rimbun Tulang	1f	38.3723	
Total of Width				1.047.6107

Source: KUD Manuntung Kuripan District, 2020, adjusted

From the table, it can be seen that the three villages that are central to the swamp buffalo maintenance are also HGU from the palm oil plasma plantations. The existence of palm oil plantations can certainly cause conflict between the swamp buffalo breeders and the cooperative as the manager of palm oil plasma plantations. Pruitt and Rubin [4], define conflict as to where there is a difference between the perception of interest or a belief that the conflicting parties' aspirations are not achieved simultaneously. Santosa (2002) [5] has distinguished conflict in three categories, one of which is

conflict as a perception, due to the differences in needs, interests, desires, or values of a person/party with another person/party.

Conflicts can arise since there are different perceptions between the breeders and the cooperative regarding the grazing land. In general, perception is defined as acquiring, interpreting, selecting, and arranging sensory information process about other people [6]. Perception is understood as a process in which a person organizes and interprets his sensory impressions about the environment which greatly influences his behavior, which in turn determines the strong motivational factors [7]. Therefore, several people can give different interpretations of the same object.

Research on perception has been done by many researchers. Ernah, et al [8] have examined breeders' perceptions of ISPO (Indonesian Sustainable Palm Oil) in the palm oil farming communities in West Java. The results show that ISPO has been applied to the palm oil plantations in West Java. The breeders' perception of ISPO is a guideline in the palm oil plantation business, therefore it can help to increase the plantation business and increase the breeders' income. Daba's research [9] on the local people's perceptions of environmental conditions, climate change, and variability was conducted in West Oromia District. The results showed that the impacts of climate in rural areas included a decrease in crop yields (49%); an increase in pests and diseases (34%), and soil erosion (98%). In adapting to climate change, breeders take several steps, namely soil and water conservation, crop rotation, changes in crop varieties, changes in early planting, diversification of plant species and varieties, development of water utilization schemes, and irrigation use.

Cariola et al [10] have conducted a study on community perceptions of the social-environmental impact of land-use changes associated with the plantation's establishment in the forests of Misiones Province, Argentina. The research findings that forestry activities are not well understood, contrast with the conceptualization of large-scale production system management with a combination of government policy promotion. The local perception views that the promotion and establishment of forestry companies can be positive if it is supported by the plans to protect pre-existing production systems.

The research by Ward et al [11] on the impact felt by the breeders from the canal blocks construction and the factors that affect the canal blocks acceptance on their land. The study was conducted in the 3 villages in Jambi Province, Sumatra. From the results of the study, it was found that the majority of respondents were able to accept the canal blocking on their farmland, understanding that the block would have no impact on its agricultural yields or access, and the block would reduce the fire risk. The respondents who did not want to receive blocks on their agricultural lands were more likely to use canals to access their land and assumed that blocking canals would reduce crop yields.

Tadesse's study [12] revealed that the majority of respondents accepted the PFM program introduced by WWF to protect and manage WWF. However, the findings show that some respondents are not

convinced to fully accept the PFM concept and practice. The conclusion that creating public awareness about PFM is very important to address the deforestation problem and reduce the unsustainable use of WWF.

In contrast to the research, this research focuses on the swamp buffalo breeders who for generations have been grazing their livestock on their land that has been converted to palm oil plantations. To determine the farmer's acceptance of the palm oil plantations, this study aims to determine the swamp buffalo breeder's perception of the palm oil plantations in Kuripan District, Barito Kuala District, South Kalimantan Province.

2. METHOD

This research uses mixed methods. The core assumption is that qualitative and quantitative approaches combination can provide a more complete understanding than using only one approach [13]. The mixed-method was chosen because there is a problem that needs to be explored, which concerns the grazing land conflicts. The differences in perceptions of grazing land between the parties involved in the conflict are more suitable to be studied by quantitative methods. However, considering the problems faced by the actors are still holistic, complex, dynamic, and full of meaning, the data on these social situations is more suitable to be captured using qualitative methods. This study uses an explanatory sequential mixed methods design, where the researcher first conducts the quantitative research, analyzes the results, and then compiles the results to explain them in more detail with qualitative research [13].

The research was conducted in three central villages which are raising the swamp buffalo in Kuripan District, Barito Kuala Regency, South Kalimantan Province, namely Tabatan Baru, Tabatan, and Rimbun Tulang Villages. In these three villages, we can find the obstacle maintenance activities, since there are grazing grasslands overgrown as the main feed. In addition, in these three villages, there are also palm oil plasma plantations whose concessions cover part of the grazing land, resulting in overlapping land use which has led to conflicts between breeders and plasma plantations managed by the village unit cooperatives (KUD). For the quantitative data collection, the sampling technique was carried out by using a census technique or a saturated sample, since all members of the population were selected as the sample members. The census technique was chosen considering the small population, which is only 38 breeders.

The primary sources were obtained directly from the respondents and informants, namely the parties involved in the conflict, such as breeders, KUD administrators, village and sub-district officials, etc. In addition, there are also the primary sources of document form. The secondary sources do not directly provide data to the data collectors, which are obtained from the Central Bureau of Statistics, Barito Kuala Regency, and Kuripan in numbers, as well as the data from KUD as the manager of palm oil plasma plantations. The research instrument used was a questionnaire (closed questions) to collect the

quantitative data, and interview guidelines, observation guidelines, documents, and audiovisual data to collect the qualitative data.

Quantitative data collection techniques were carried out by distributing questionnaires containing closed questions to respondents, namely are 38 swamp buffalo breeders. Quantitative data collection is intended to obtain generalizations from a phenomenon/event. Furthermore, respondents' answers were processed and analyzed and followed up with qualitative data collection.

Qualitative data was collected through interviews, direct observation, and documentation. Direct observation is carried out by making field visits because observation acts as another source of evidence for a qualitative study. In this study, direct observations were carried out in the three research villages to observe the general condition of the villages, the grazing land, the breeders activities when herding the swamp buffalo, the cages condition, the office, and the core garden area, as well as in the office and plasma land. The observational evidence is in the photographs form at the event site can help to explain the important characteristics to the outside observers.

The documentation is used to support and supplement evidence from the other sources. In this study, the collected documents were from the Central Bureau of Statistics, Barito Kuala Regency (Kuripan in Figures and Barito Kuala in Figures), data on the swamp buffalo and the breeder numbers from the Livestock Service Office of Barito Kuala Regency, the breeders' documents, the documents from KUD, and the articles. The related articles appearing in the various mass media, both printed and online. The archival records are obtained from the breeders, the livestock breeder ownership cards, the farmer records regarding the number of livestock and the number of livestock owners, the receipts for the payment of livestock taxes, etc.

Quantitative data analysis begins with processing the statistical results. Quantitative data obtained from the questionnaire instrument was processed using descriptive statistics since the purpose was only to describe the state of social phenomena in the field. Quantitative research with a descriptive format, according to Bungin [14] aims to explain, summarize the various conditions, situations, or the variables that arise in the community are the objects of research based on what happened, then raise to surface the character or description of the conditions, situations, or variables.

In analyzing this quantitative data used the descriptive statistical techniques of the frequency form of distribution. This refers to Bungin's opinion [14] that in social research, several descriptive statistical techniques are known, including the frequency distribution. The data calculation with frequency distribution is done by calculating the data frequency, then percentage. Furthermore, the data frequency distribution is described using a graph. Riduwan [15] argues that the use of frequency distribution aims to facilitate the data presentation, easy to understand and easy to read as the information material, which in turn is used to create the statistical images in the various forms of data presentation.

Qualitative data analysis was carried out on the data obtained from interviews, observation notes, written documents, photos, and other notes. The qualitative data analysis process involves four important processes, namely as the data collection, the data reduction, the data presentation, and the verification/drawing conclusions, where the process can be carried out at any time without having to complete the entire research process first. Qualitative data analysis begins with data reduction. Referring to the opinion of Miles and Huberman [16], for the qualitative data, activities in data analysis included the data reduction, the data display, and the conclusion drawing/verification.

Using mixed methods, the researcher interprets the follow-up results in the discussion section of the study. The interpretation follows the quantitative reporting form of the first phase, followed by the qualitative reporting interpretation from the second phase. The next interpretation is how the qualitative findings help to explain the quantitative results, as the purpose of the explanatory sequential approach design therefore the qualitative data can deepen the quantitative results.

3. FINDING AND DISCUSSION

Perception is a cognitive process experienced by each individual in selecting, organizing, and interpreting the inputs of information and sensations received through the five senses to produce a meaningful picture of the world. Perception is a unique interpretation of a situation, not a recording of a situation. Therefore, perception is a complex cognitive process that produces a unique picture of the world, which may be somewhat different from reality. The perception of swamp buffalo breeders towards palm oil plantations needs to be understood therefore it can be seen how they view the plantation. The situation that determines the perception occurrence can be described as follows.

3.1. Stimulus

In general, the perception process goes through several stages that are complex and interactive, first, namely is the existing stimulus or situation, because perception begins when a person is faced with a particular stimulus or situation. A stimulus is an object that causes stimuli that affects the senses or receptors. The situation encountered can be a close or direct form of sensory stimulation, or in the form of a comprehensive socio-cultural and physical environment. This process is called a natural or physical process.

In the case of grazing land conflicts, the object that creates a stimulus for the swamp buffalo breeders is palm oil plantations, including the nucleus and plasma plantations. However, those who are in direct contact with the breeders are plasma plantations, since some locations of plasma plantations are the land for grazing the swamp buffalo.

The breeder's response to the stimulus, namely as the palm oil plasma plantations, reached 1.68 on an interval scale of 1-4, with the category of disagreeing. The palm oil plasma plantation is managed by KUD Manuntung per the MOU of the cooperation agreement with PT. Tasnida Agro Lestari (TAL),

which stated that the Manuntung KUD is the plasma of PT. Tasnida Agro Lestari (TAL). The breeder's response regarding the management of plasma plantations by the KUD reached 1.66 at intervals of 1-4, with the category of disagreeing. The breeder's response to the expansion of palm oil plasma land to grazing land, the number reaches 1.21 on an interval scale of 1-4, with the category of disagree. A farmer from Tabatan Village stated that he agreed to the existence of a plasma plantation as long as it did not harm the swamp buffalo. However, most of the breeders do not approve of the existence of plasma plantations that occupy part of the grazing land. The area of grazing land in Kuripan District has decreased from year to year (see table 1). According to a researcher at the Agricultural Technology Research Center (BPTP) of South Kalimantan, the ideal ratio between land and the swamp buffalo population who depend on the availability of grass natural feed is one hectare for two buffalo. With the remaining area of the swamp buffalo conservation area of 250 hectares, when referring to the ideal ratio between the land area and the livestock population, such an area is only able to provide the natural food for about 500 buffaloes. With the number of swamp buffalo excess of a thousand at the time of the research, while the conservation area is only 250 hectares, it is possible that the swamp buffalo will be eliminated from the grazing land.

For this possibility, the breeder's response is at 1.21 at intervals of 1-4, with a disagree category. A local official stated that once all the land acquisition had been completed, compensation had been paid, then the plantation would immediately clear the land for planting palm oil. The swamp buffalo will run out, at most only 50% will be left, because there is no more place for grazing. All grazing land in this village will be turned into palm oil plantations.

The part of the palm oil plasma plantations is located in the central villages of the swamp buffalo farming in Kuripan District. In Rimbun Tulang Village, most of the land is for the nucleus plantations and a small part is for the plasma plantations, while in Tabatan Village a small part of the land is for the nucleus plantations and most of the land is for the plasma plantations. Specifically, the Tabatan Baru Village location is only for the plasma plantations.

From the table filled in by the respondents, it can be seen that the swamp buffalo breeders do not agree with the existence of palm oil plasma plantations, do not agree that KUD manages the plasma plantations, do not agree that the plasma land is extended to be grazing land, and do not agree if the swamp buffalo are removed from the grazing land. It can be concluded that the palm oil plasma plantations as objects that cause stimulation are objects that are not good for the breeders' obstacle. The summary can be seen in the table below.

Table 3. The Stimulus Recapitulation for the Existence of Palm Oil Plasma Plantation for the Swamp Buffalo Breeders.

No.	Indicator/Question Items	Frequency				Total	On average/ Category
		Disagree	Less Agree	Agree	Very Agree		
1	Stimulus						
1.1.	The existence of plasma palm Oil	19 (50%)	12 (31,6%)	7 (18,4%)	0	38 (100%)	1,68 Disagree
1.2.	KUD as plasma palm oil manager	19 (50%)	14 (36,8%)	4 (10,6%)	1 (2,6%)	38 (100%)	1,66 Disagree
1.3	The expansion of plasma palm oil plantation to the pasture land	32 (84,2%)	4 (10,5%)	2 (5,3%)	0	38 (100%)	1,21 Disagree
1.4	Swamp Buffalo Eliminated from the pasture land	32 (84,2%)	5 (13,2%)	0	1 (2,6%)	38 (100%)	1,21 Disagree
Recapitulation		Not Good	Less Good	Good	Very Good	Total	On average Category
	Plasma palm oil plantation as stimulus	33 (86,8%)	3 (7,9%)	2 (5,3%)		38 (100%)	1,44 Not Good

Source: The Perception Questionnaire (Stimulus), items 11.-1.4.

3.2. Internal Cognitive Process

The stimulus received by the sense organs is continued by the sensory nerves to the brain, which is called a physiological process. Furthermore, there is a process in the brain, therefore individuals can realize what is received by the receptor as a stimulus that it receives. The process that occurs in the center of consciousness is called the psychological process. In the last stage of the perception process, where the individual is aware of what is received through the senses (receptors). Cognitive is a thought process, an individual's ability to assess, consider, and relate an event to other events.

The breeder's knowledge about grazing land, that there is not a single farmer who does not know about grazing land. If the average is made, the number reaches 3.32 at intervals of 1-4, in the category of very knowledgeable. Do they also know the use of grazing land, the average answer is 3.18, at intervals of 1-4, in the category of very knowing. Regarding the status of grazing land, the average farmer knows, the figure reaches 2.87, at intervals of 1-4, in the known category. Regarding the grazing land status, a farmer from Rimbun Tulang Village stated that grazing land is customary land that has been used by the breeders for generations. That KUD is the manager of plasma plantations, the average answer is 2.34, on an interval scale of 1-4, in the category of knowing.

From the answers of the swamp buffalo breeders, it can be seen that their knowledge of grazing land, its designation, status, and KUD as the manager is well known. It can be concluded that the breeders have gone through a cognitive process, namely the thought process to assess, consider, and relate an event to other events. The recapitulation can be seen in the following table.

Table 4. The Recapitulation of Internal Cognitive Process Existence of the Swamp Buffalo Herding Land and KUD as The Plasma Plantation Manager.

No.	Indicator/Question Items	Frequency				Total	On average/ Category
		Do not Know	Less Know	Know	Very Know		
2	Internal Cognitive Process						
2.1	<i>The Knowledge about hadangan land</i>	0	1 (2,6%)	24 (63,2%)	13 (34,2%)	38 (100%)	3,32 Do not Know
2.2	<i>Hadangan land Function</i>	3 (8%)	1 (2,6%)	20 (52,6%)	14 (36,8%)	38 (100%)	3,18 Very Know
2.3	<i>Hadangan land status</i>	5 (13,2%)	4 (10,5%)	20 (52,6%)	9 (23,7%)	38 (100%)	2,87 Know
2.4	KUD as plasma palm oil manager	9 (23,7%)	10 (26,3%)	16 (42,1%)	3 (7,9%)	100 (100%)	2,34 Know
	Recapitulation						
	Cognitive Process connects one	2 (5,2%)	12 (31,6%)	15 (39,5%)	9 (23,7%)	38 (100%)	2,93 Know

No.	Indicator/Question Items	Frequency				Total	On average/ Category
		Do not Know	Less Know	Know	Very Know		
	incident to another incident						

Source: The perception Questionnaire (Internal Cognitive Process), item 2.1.-2.4.

3.3. Reaction or Behavior

The reaction is a response or response to an action, while the action is an act, behavior, or action taken by humans to achieve goals. This action or action will be a social action if it is intended or takes into account the existence of other people. The reaction in question is the reaction carried out by the swamp buffalo breeders for the expansion of palm oil plantations, both of nucleus and plasma plantations.

From the data analysis, it can be seen that on average, breeders agree to take action on the nucleus plantations as a reaction to the expansion of palm oil plantations, the average number is 2.58 on an interval scale of 1-4. The reaction of swamp buffalo breeders to the expansion of palm oil plantations, as stated by one farmer from Tabatan Village that the breeders once held a demonstration against the nucleus company to demand that the company no longer expand the palm oil plantations to grazing land. One of the village officials confirmed that there had been protests to the company because the grazing land was getting narrower, even though the availability of land was very important for the swamp buffalo survival.

Whether the reactions/actions of the breeders are also directed to the KUD, it turns out that the average number is 2.18 at intervals of 1-4, with the category of disagreeing. The disapproval of reacting to the KUD was expressed by a farmer from Tabatan Baru Village who wanted the issue to be resolved amicably and only involve the village head.

From the results of the analysis, it can be concluded that the breeders agree to react or take action to the nucleus palm oil plantations, but do not agree to do so to the KUD as the plasma plantation manager. If a recapitulation is made, it will appear in the table below.

Table 5. The Recapitulation of Reactions/Actions to the Nucleus Plantation and KUD

No.	Indicator/Question Items	Frequency				Total	On average/ Category
		Disagree	Less Agree	Agree	Very Agree		
3	Reaction						
3.1	Reaction to the nucleus plantation	4 (10,5%)	11 (29%)	20 (52,6%)	3 (7,9%)	38 (100%)	2,58 Agree
3.2	Reaction to the KUD manager	11 (28,9%)	11 (28,9%)	14 (36,9%)	2 (5,3%)	38 (100%)	2,18 Less Agree
	Recapitulation						
	Reaction or response to the action	6 (15,8%)	21 (55,2%)	9 (23,7%)	2 %,3%)	38 (100%)	2,38 Less Agree

Source: Perception Questionnaire (Reaction or behavior), item 3.1.-3.2.

3.4. Consequences

Consequences are the result of an attitude or action taken. Consequences are also defined as things that arise as a result of a choice, action, or decision. If a certain decision has been taken, then the impact can be positive or negative on people, things, situations, systems, etc. Consequences can also mean conformity with the former.

After the palm oil plasma plantations acquire a portion of the grazing land, the breeders stage a demonstration or protest to the company. Whether they accept the consequences, the average score is 1.97 at intervals of 1-4, with the occasional category. A farmer from Rimbun Tulang Village stated that there were no consequences as a result of the reaction against the company, as the problem could be resolved peacefully. They want to resolve it amicably.

Regarding the consequences for the swamp buffalo survival, the breeders stated that sometimes there are consequences, with a figure of 1.95 at intervals of 1-4. Regarding the consequences of the company, the figure reaches 1.82 at intervals of 1-4, with the occasional category. There were also no consequences from KUD, the figure was 1.50 at intervals of 1-4, with no category. A farmer from Rimbun Tulang Village stated that although they had protested against the expansion of their plasma plantations, they had never been sanctioned by the KUD. Unless there is an incident where the swamp buffalo enter the plasma plantation, the livestock owner will receive a warning letter from the KUD. The letter was delivered through the village head, therefore, the problem was identified. When they

were asked whether they had ever received any consequences from the local government (village or sub-district administration), their average answer was 1.53, at intervals of 1-4, with no category.

From the results of data analysis, it can be concluded that there are no consequences for the swamp buffalo breeders for their actions to conduct demonstrations or protests to the company with a number of 1.63 at intervals 1-4. If a recapitulation is made, the following data will be obtained.

Table 6. The Recapitulation of Consequences Received by The Obstruction Breeders

No.		Frequency				Total	On average/ Category
		Never	Sometimes	Often	Very Often		
4	Consequences						
4.1	The consequence received by the breeders	8 (21,1%)	23 (60,5%)	7 (18,4%)	0	38 (100%)	1,97 Sometimes
4.2	The consequence of hadangan daily necessities	11 (28,9%)	18 (47,4%)	9 (23,7%)	0	38 (100%)	1,95 Sometimes
4.3	The consequence of nucleus plantations	13 (34,2%)	19 (50%)	6 (15,8%)	0	38 (100%)	1,82 Sometimes
4.4	The consequence of KUD	25 (65,8%)	7 (18,4%)	6 (15,8%)	0	38 (100%)	1,50 Never
4.5	The consequence received by the local government	20 (52,6%)	16 (42,1%)	2 (5,3%)	0	38 (100%)	1,53 Never
	Recapitulation						
	The consequences of unclear action	17 (44,7%)	18 (47,4%)	3 (7,9%)	0	38 (100%)	1,63 Never

Source: Perception Questionnaire (Internal Cognitive Process), item 4.1.-4.5.

From the analysis of the data, it can be concluded that the stimulating object, namely palm oil plantations, is seen as not good by the breeders. In the internal cognitive process of blocked land, the breeders know about blocked land, allotment, status, and management of plasma plantations. The reaction to the palm oil plantations expansion was not approved by the smallholders, and they received no consequences, either from the nucleus, KUD, or the local government. If a recapitulation is made of the breeder's perception against the palm oil plantations, there are 11 people (28.9%) who have a bad perception of the palm oil plantations, 23 people (60.50%) have a bad perception, and four people (10, 50%) have a good perception of it. If the average is made, the number is 2.07 on an interval scale of 1-4, with a poor category. Therefore, it can be concluded that the breeder's perception facing the obstacles is not good for the palm oil plantations, both of nucleus and plasma plantations, as shown in the following table.

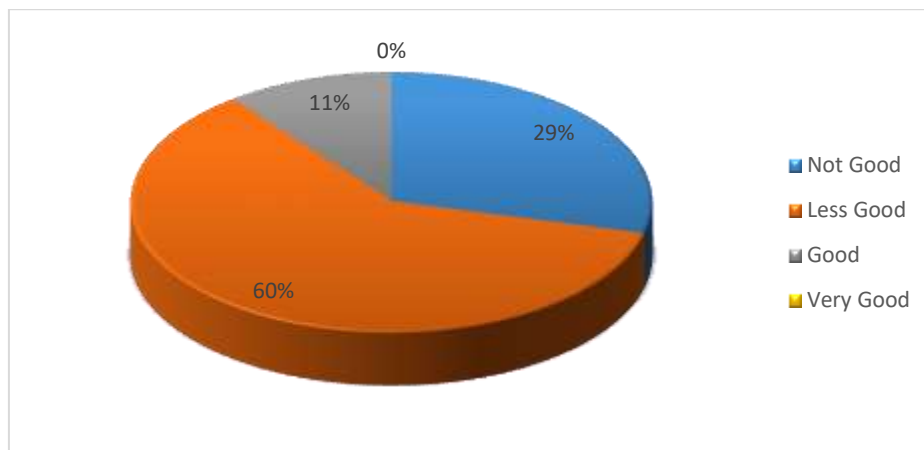
Table 7. The Conclusion from The Swamp Buffalo Breeders' Perceptions Towards Palm Oil Plantations

Stimulus Recapitulation	Not Good	Less Good	Good	Very Good	Total	On average/ Category
Plasma palm oil plantation as stimulus	33 (86,8%)	3 (7,9%)	2 (5,3%)		38 (100%)	1,44 Not Good
Internal Cognitive Recapitulation Process	Do not Know	Less Know	Know	Very Know	Total	On average/ Category
Cognitive Process connects one incident to another incident	2 (5,2%)	12 (31,6%)	15 (39,5%)	9 (23,7%)	38 (100%)	2,93 Know
Reaction/Behaviour	Not Agree	Less Agree	Agree	Very Agree	Total	On average/ Category
To the action	6 (15,8%)	21 (55,2%)	9 (23,7%)	2 %,3%)	38 (100%)	2,38 Disagree
Consequences Recapitulation	Never	Sometimes	Often	Very Often	Total	On average/ Category
Consequences as an impact of action	17 (44,7%)	18 (47,4%)	3 (7,9%)	0	38 (100%)	1,63 None

Conclusion	Not Good	Less Good	Good	Very Good	Total	On average/ Category
<i>hadangan</i> Breeder perception of the <i>palm oil</i> plantation	11 (29%)	23 (60,5%)	4 (10,5%)	0	38 (100%)	2,07 Less Good

Source: Perception Questionnaire (Stimulus, Internal Cognitive Process, Reaction, and Consequence), items 1.1-4.5

If it is graphically presented will look like this.



The Recapitulation Graph of Hadangan Breeder Perceptions Towards Palm Oil Plantations (Nucleus and Plasma) and KUDs As the Plasma Estate Manager.

(Source: Stakeholder Perception Questionnaire (Stimulus, Internal Cognitive Process, Reaction, and Consequence), items 1.1-4.5)

Differences in perception are influenced by the several factors that work to form perceptions, namely as: (1) the person concerned, which is influenced by individual characteristics; (2) the target of perception of people, objects, or events; and (3) situational factors, where the emergence of perceptions must be viewed contextually [7].

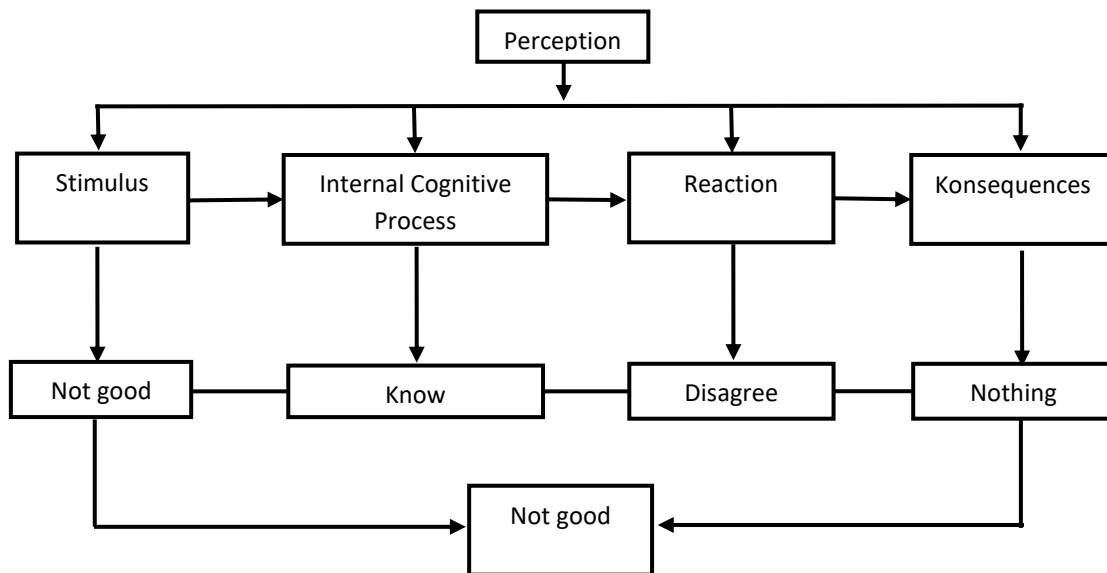
In the case of grazing land conflict between the swamp buffalo breeders and KUD as the manager of this plasma plantation, the factors that determine the difference in perception are: 1) swamp buffalo breeders who are influenced by individual characteristics as Bakumpai Dayak people who have occupied the Kuripan sub-district for generations in Barito Kuala Regency; 2) palm oil plantations, both of the nucleus and plasma plantations, as perceived targets; and 3) situational factors, namely in the context of the nucleus estates expansion and the plasma plantations opening on the grazing land, therefore, the land becomes increasingly narrow.

The perception generated by the breeders is different from the perception generated by the KUD management as the plasma plantation manager. Perceptions generated by each person can be different

because everyone has a different background and experience. The difference in perception is caused by external and internal factors. The external factors in questions are 1) intensity, in this case, the external stimulus in the form of palm oil plantations, whose effects are increasingly felt by the breeders due to the narrowing of grazing land; 2) size, namely the opening of the nucleus plantations and plasma plantations that are increasingly expanding; 3) contrasting sources of livelihood, as with economic dualism, namely as raising the traditional swamp buffalo, while plantations are modern capitalistic. The internal factor is the farmer's knowledge, which is determined by his educational background and motivation as a farmer. When referring to Luthans [17], external factors, in the form of (i) intensity, with the principle, that the stronger the external stimulus, the more the effect can be felt, (ii) size, with the principle that the larger the object the more likely it is to be felt, (iii) contrast, with the principle that an unexpected external stimulus will get attention, (iv) repetition, on the principle that a frequently repeated external stimulus situation will get more attention, (v) movement, on the principle that people will pay more attention to the object move in a new and familiar (vi) environment, on the principle that new and familiar external situations attract greater attention; while the internal factors, in the form of knowledge, motivation, and personality.

The perception process that is formed among breeders is through a stimulus subprocess, where they are faced with a stimulus object in the form of palm oil plantations. The object is then processed internally cognitively through the stages of registration, interpretation, and feedback in the form of reactions or behaviors that are carried out openly or covertly. The reaction was done openly by conducting demonstrations to the palm oil plantation companies, while the reaction was secretly in the form of resistance by allowing the swamp buffalo to enter the palm oil plantations. For this reaction, the breeders get a consequence in the form of a warning letter. When referring to the sub-process of Luthans [17], the stages are: (1) the existing stimulus or situation, because perception begins when a person is faced with a stimulus or situation; (2) internal cognitive processes of registration, interpretation, and feedback; (3) feedback, in the form of kinesthetic and psychological feedback; (4) termination of behavior from perception, in the form of reactions or behavior, either clearly or hidden; and (5) consequences, in the form of overt behavior or self-evaluation (hidden behavior). The key to understanding perception is recognizing that perception is a unique interpretation of a situation, not a recording of the situation; Perception is a complex cognitive process that produces a unique picture of the world, which may be somewhat different from reality [17].

From the results of data analysis, it can be seen that breeders' perceptions of the palm oil plantations, both of nucleus and plasma plantations, and KUD as the plasma plantation manager are determined by the stimulus where the results are not good. In the internal cognitive process, the farmer knows about the grazing land, its designation, and status. Even though there was an expansion of the palm oil plantations to grazing land, they did not agree if they had to react to the plantations. Thus, they do not accept the consequences of their actions. Overall, it can be concluded that the perception of the swamp buffalo breeders towards the palm oil plantations is not good. As it is depicted in the form of a chart, the



breeder's perception of the palm oil plantations is as follows.
 Chart. The Breeders' Perception of Obstacles to Palm Oil Plantations
 (Source: Research Results, processed, 2020)

CONCLUSION

The perception of the swamp buffalo breeders towards the palm oil plantations is determined by an unfavorable stimulus, in the form of the palm oil plasma plantations, some of which are located on grazing land. Judging from the breeder's knowledge, it turns out that they know the existence of nucleus plantations, plasma plantations, and cooperative as the plasma plantations manager. The expansion of plasma plantations that partially occupied grazing lands has triggered reactions or actions in the form of demonstrations or protests to the company, although this action was not approved by some of the breeders. Even though they took actions in the form of demonstrations or protests against the company, they did not accept the consequences either from the nucleus plantations, plasma plantations, or the local government. It can be concluded that the perception of the swamp buffalo breeders to the palm oil plantations is not good.

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