

## Dinamika Implementasi Sistem Zonasi di SMA Negeri 9 Gowa

Syarifuddin <sup>1)</sup>, Shermina Oruh <sup>2)</sup>, Andi Agustang <sup>3)</sup>

<sup>1)</sup> Postgraduate Doctoral Degree in Sociology Universitas Negeri Makassar

<sup>2)</sup> Universitas Pejuang Republik Indonesia

<sup>3)</sup> Universitas Negeri Makassar

Corresponding Author: Syarifuddin Email: [syarifuddin.alfath@gmail.com](mailto:syarifuddin.alfath@gmail.com)

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**Abstract.** This study examined the Dynamics of Zoning System Implementation in the acceptance of new students at SMA Negeri 9 Gowa. This study aimed to describe the dynamics of the implementation of the zoning system and the implications of the implementation of the zoning system in SMA Negeri 9 Gowa district. The research method of this research was qualitative with a phenomenological approach, data collection techniques through primary data and primary data, primary data by means of observation and interviews and secondary data by collecting from literature studies. This study used the theory of psychology and structuralism, typology of social change and structural functionalism as analytical tools in revealing research problems accurately. The results of the study showed (i) the dynamics of implementing the student admission process using the zoning system in addition to the long process, all registration transactions were carried out online, besides that there were still some prospective registrants who were constrained by the technological facilities that would be used to register (did not have a mobile phone or computer to access In addition, the accuracy of the location zone data for prospective students which is not yet accurate makes parents of prospective students confused and feel there was no certainty that their children would be enrolled in the destination school or in another school. (ii) the implication of the application of the zoning system for new student admissions was that all school statuses were equalized and there were no more excellent school titles, but on the other hand, the existence of a zoning system creates the behavior of unscrupulous parents who manipulate population data (capil) by entrusting their children on the card. relatives who were around the destination school, especially in SMA Negeri 9 Gowa district.

**Keywords:** *Dynamics, Implementation, Zoning System*

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**Abstrak.** Penelitian ini mengkaji tentang Dinamika Implementasi Sistem Zonasi dalam penerimaan peserta didik baru di SMA Negeri 9 Gowa. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mendeskripsikan bentuk dinamika implementasi sistem zonasi dan implikasi penerapan sistem zonasi di SMA Negeri 9 kabupaten Gowa. Metode penelitian penelitian ini adalah kualitatif dengan pendekatan fenomenologi, teknik pengumpulan data melalui data primer dan data sekunder, data primer dengan cara observasi dan wawancara kemudian data sekunder dengan pengumpulan dari studi pustaka. Penelitian ini menggunakan teori psikologi dan strukturalisme, tipologi perubahan sosial dan fungsionalisme struktural sebagai pisau analisis dalam mengungkap masalah penelitian secara akurat. Teknik penentuan informan penelitian dengan menggunakan *proposive sampling*, teknik pengumpulan data melalui observasi, dokumentasi dan wawancara. Teknik analisis melaluireduksi data, penyajian data, dan penarikan kesimpulan. Adapun hasil penelitian menunjukkan (i) dinamika implementasi proses penerimaan peserta didik dengan menggunakan sistem zonasi selain prosesnya yang panjang semua transaksi pendaftaran dilakukan secara daring, selain itu masih ada beberapa calon pendaftar terkendala pada fasilitas teknologi yang akan digunakan mendaftar (belum memiliki *handphone* atau komputer untuk mengakses internet) disamping itu akurasi data zona lokasi calon peserta didik yang belum akurat menjadikan para orang tua calon peserta didik kebingungan dan mersa tidak ada kepastian anaknya akan terdaftar di sekolah tujuan atau justru di sekolah lain. (ii) implikasi penerapan sistem zonasi penerimaan peserta didik baru menjadikan semua status sekolah disederajatkan dan tidak ada lagi gelar sekolah unggulan, akan tetapi disisi lain dengan adanya sistem zonasi menjadikan adanya perilaku oknum orang tua yang memanipulasi data kependudukan (capil) dengan menitip anaknya di kartu keluarga kerabat yang ada di sekitar sekolah tujuan terutama di SMA Negeri 9 kabupaten Gowa.

**Kata kunci:** *Dinamika, Implementasi, Sistem Zonasi*

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## INTRODUCTION

Essentially, education is a basic thing that must be owned by everyone. Education is a right for all Indonesian citizens as stated in the 1945 Constitution, the government is obliged to fulfill the rights of its citizens in obtaining education to determine the quality of life in the future of a nation (Nadziroh et al., 2018). For this reason, it is important to have equal distribution of education in every region of Indonesia, both in terms of facilities and infrastructure so that all citizens are able to gain access to proper education. Basically equal distribution of education needs to pay attention to several related components. First, equal opportunity to obtain education, namely access to education that can be enjoyed by all school-aged residents. Second, justice in obtaining the same education in society, namely education that can be accessed by every ethnicity, religion, race, or group equally.

In principle, education is something that is very important to be owned by all human beings in living life. Therefore, the government must be present as a provider of quality education services to be accessible to all citizens without exception. Education is a bridge to give birth to positive habits in shaping the character of citizens (Suardi & Syarifuddin, 2018). Increasing access to and equal distribution of education quality is a the mandate of the 1945 Constitution by providing the widest opportunity for all

citizens to fulfill their basic rights to obtain educational services in order to improve their abilities, skills and quality of life for the sake of stability and prosperity in the economic aspect, increasing access and educational services for the participation of the community. In obtaining education, therefore it becomes homework for the government in completing access and education services as a priority (deployment priority) for education development in Indonesia (Perdana, 2019). In terms of educational equity, there are at least two components that need attention.

First, equality of opportunity to get access to education services where education can be enjoyed by all citizens of school age. Second, there is justice in obtaining the same education in society regardless of ethnicity, race, religion and so on (Sahidah & Anwar, 2020). Based on the reality of education in the past, there are still gaps in educational services with the predicate of excellent schools, international class schools and so on. This of course will give birth to social jealousy to students who cannot access education in superior schools or international class schools and the like. Departing from this reality, finally formulating a system that will accommodate all students in order to get equal education services by launching new student admissions through the zoning system.

According to government regulations in Permendikbud No. 14 of 2018 New Student

Admission or what is often abbreviated (PPDB) with the Zoning System, (1) PPDB aims to ensure the acceptance of new students is objective, transparent, accountable, non-discriminatory and fair in order to encourage increased access to education services. (2) Non-discrimination as referred to in paragraph (3) is excluded for schools that specifically serve students from certain gender or religious groups. New Student Admissions (PPDB) which emphasizes the distance or radius between a student's house and the school, in other words, a prospective student whose house is likely to be closer to school will have the right to receive educational services from the school, and if in one zone there is an excess of quota then the education office is obliged to find schools or open additional quotas so that no child does not get to school (Muhadjir Effendy, 2018). This policy is used by the government in accelerating the distribution of quality education, and providing awareness to the whole community that education is a shared responsibility, not on one side. The implementation of the new student admission zoning system will be more efficient in terms of time, cost and effort. Participants will later because participants and parents no longer come to school to find out information or view announcements about new student admissions. Anytime they can see announcement or information through a computer or smartphone connected to the internet (Muslihudin et al., 2018). Sociologically, the implementation of

the new student admissions policy through the zoning system reveals the fact that there are educational inequality and disparities in several regions in Indonesia, besides that education equality has not occurred optimally both in terms of quality and quantity of schools, especially the provision of facilities and infrastructure. Discrimination and injustice occur in access to and education services as a basic fulfillment that must be provided to all citizens. The predicate of state schools, which tend to be relatively cheap, is actually enjoyed by children from rich families, while on the other hand; many children from poor families are threatened with dropping out of school (Mashudi, 2019).

The education system in Indonesia is a centralized education system with regulations taking place in a systematic and planned manner, the implementation of the national education system is certain to be able to guarantee the occurrence of education equality as a whole, but social reality shows that our country is still experiencing problems in terms of equitable distribution of education (Dewi et al., 2019).

In principle, the main criteria for the zoning system in the New Student Admission (PPDB) are based on the distance between the places of domicile.

prospective students with the target school, by not making the main benchmark of the National Examination Score (NUN) as the previous regulations, besides the zoning

system is one of the strategies carried out by the government to accelerate the distribution of quality education, by taking away and serving those who are vulnerable and potentially marginalized (Marini & Utoyo, 2019). The application of New Student Admission (PPDB) with this zoning system in practice raises several problems and also causes psychosocial impacts for students. Problems that arise from the implementation of the PPDB zoning system include insufficient school capacity and the high quality disparity between schools (Rudi, 2019). The zoning system is the government's effort to improve the quality of education in Indonesia (Rasnan et al., 2021). Although in practice the government faces problems related to the uneven capacity and potential of school students, so that schools often have excess and lack of students or classrooms. With the implementation of the PPDB zoning system in general, schools are forced to accept students who are close to their homes and school locations, while the distribution of the quality of student's intelligence between public schools and private schools is not yet fully evenly distributed. Students with high quality of intellect (smart students category) tend to choose public schools over schools swasta, while the capacity of state schools themselves is limited. Furthermore, so that the community, especially parents, can accept the zoning system policies by conducting socialization and then monitoring (Ismabela,

2019). What are the dynamics of implementing the zoning system at SMA Negeri 9 Gowa Regency, South Sulawesi Province? this of course will give birth to the pros and cons of parents or new students who carry out registration transactions through the zoning system. Furthermore, there is still a lack of understanding of the PPDB mechanism with the zoning system faced by students (Rachmadhany et al., 2021). Then what are the implications of the implementation of the zoning system at SMA Negeri 9 Gowa district?. Even though this is due to several factors, such as, not all parents of students at SMA Negeri 9 Gowa district understand the PPDB program comprehensively, many parents are still not competent. technology that makes it difficult for them to register their children through PPDB, then the habitus factor of parents of students who only want to register through conventional channels. All of these dynamics are the findings of this study where SMA Negeri 9 Gowa district has not fully been able to overcome it, so that then all components starting from the target school, students who will register to the students' parents are able to synergize with the PBDB program as a policy from the government.

## RESEARCH METHODS

The research method used in this research was qualitative research. The reason for choosing a qualitative approach was because it was a research procedure that produced

descriptive data in the form of written or spoken words from people and behaviors observed by researchers. Qualitative research takes place in a natural setting, that is, where these activities take place. The data is obtained based on the results of observations, quotes, opinions, thoughts, views and others (Manab, 2015). This approach was very suitable for research that had been used by researchers because they wanted to see directly in the field and explore sharing information about the Dynamics of the Application of the Zoning System at SMA Negeri 9 Gowa. The findings obtained in the field were then described in the form of a narrative in accordance with the real facts and as they are.

Research that aims to describe various circumstances, conditions, places and various phenomena or events that occur in society that make a feature, sign or description of an event (Nursalam et al., 2016). Analysis of data through data obtained from data collection techniques, by compiling, editing, classifying and then describing to get conclusions (Sugiyono, 2010). Research seeks to analyze descriptively and introspective on the dynamics of implementing the zoning system policy, which in its implementation reaps the pros and cons with a number of reasons that were considered logical by most parents. The dynamics of implementing the zoning system by parents was seen as an instrument that can trigger fraud and injustice in education. This social phenomenon places emphasis on

society, especially on parents of students to be able to adapt to the times so that an awareness of the importance of technological advances in life is born.

## DISCUSSION

Education is expected to be able to reach humans as a whole, teach students to find their own identity, direct someone to show their abilities, one way is through education because with education people can access information about science that will transform humans into complete human beings, cultured, have character and highly competitive. To get all that, of course, it takes the presence of many parties to make it happen, starting from the role of parents, students, education implementers to the government as the captain who controls where the educational ship is directed, as a policy determinant for the advancement of an education in this motherland. The implementation of policies carried out by the government of course inseparable from the government's efforts to improve education in this country and be able to compete with other countries that have advanced education. From a number of policies related to education set by the government aimed at being able to cover all communities, especially school-age children, to be able to access education without exception, such as the zoning system policy implemented by the government in this case the ministry of education and culture, is a breath of fresh air to prospective students. and

to parents of students, because the presence of this zoning system makes the status or predicate of all schools the same, there is no longer the status of excellent schools, international class schools and so on, this certainly opens the way, opportunities and opportunities for prospective students to can choose a school based on the zone or area around his house. Gowa 9 Public High School became one of the schools chosen by the government to implement the zoning system.

Acceptance of students through a zoning system where the acceptance of prospective new students will be accepted based on the distance from home from school according to applicable regulations, although the zoning system is not the only route to get into the destination school, such as through the academic achievement system, non-academic and affirmations, but most of the parents of prospective new students dominantly prefer the zoning system on the grounds that through the zoning system there is an opportunity to pass into the destination school because it has quotas or power. Accommodate about 50%, so that more parents take advantage of the system who feel that their home is close or that they are in the zone of the destination school. Besides that, the zoning system has a non-discriminatory principle where schools do not distinguish prospective students from ethnicity, religion and social status except for school groups that are specifically for students or students only from schools with certain

religious groups, in addition to objects or carrying out all activities based on the rules laid down. have been made and established, transparent, that is, open to everyone without anything being covered up, and accountable, namely that these activities can be accounted for and fair, that is, they are not only concerned with their own interests but for the benefit of all. The school, especially the principal, students, operators and parents have a role in this registration process such as schools have the role of controlling the course of the acceptance process of students, students who have a role to follow all processes that must be passed in order to graduate in school, operators who become mentors for prospective students students in the course of the registration process to completion and parents who help their children by giving advice and suggestions regarding majors and other matters also provide technological tools that are used or needed by prospective students in obtaining information and registering. Science and technology are developing very quickly, implying that humans must be able to adapt and synergize in order to be able to use sophisticated and modern tools which at this time have become a necessity that humans have as assistants in obtaining information sources, including information related to the acceptance of new students on social media. online media such as social media, online news and online information. However, the reality on the ground shows that there are significant

obstacles faced by parents of prospective new students including, the limitations of the internet network which makes it difficult for prospective new students to send or upload data and registration files online, this is done by prospective participants. students themselves in their respective homes but due to constraints or limitations of devices or computers so that prospective students come to school to register. From the data obtained, about 90% of prospective students who were assisted by the school in registration, the remaining 10% were prospective students who register themselves. In addition, the re-registration time which was relatively short, plus the re-registration system server which was unstable and slow to load to access, makes the committee or those involved in it feel overwhelmed because there were still many prospective students who have piled up and have not re-registered. The following describes some of the obstacles that faced by prospective new students in using the zoning system at SMA Negeri 9 Gowa including;

1. Internet network was not stable which causes slow registration process.
2. There were still some students who do not have computers or communication tools to access online registration.
3. There were still certain areas that cannot be reached by the internet network
4. The re-registration time was very short, so there were some prospective students who were not covered.

5. The number of prospective students who do not understand how to register online so that parents prefer to go directly to school to register.
6. The entrance exam questions for prospective students were dominated by psychological tests which made it difficult for prospective students to answer the questions.

Based on several routes that can be taken for registration of prospective new students, the highest quota was the zoning system, in 2019 to 2020 it was around 90 percent, the furthest distance was approximately 3 km from the school zone. If the distance between the school and the student's house exceeds 3 km, this had an impact on the non-graduated student to continue his education at SMA Negeri 9 Gowa because this is a policy from the central government that must be implemented, by accommodating all the expectations of parents prospective students so that they can go to school according to the school closest to their respective homes. Apart from that, the problem was for prospective new students who only choose the zoning route but their house is not included in the school zone, this makes parents confused and even some are desperate, but not a few of them too (unscrupulous parents of prospective new students) "took other ways, including those who took reckless actions by committing several frauds such as falsifying their domicile address, entrusting their child's name on the

family card of relatives around the destination school in order to qualify for the desired school. , this was done considering that the address greatly affects the chances of a prospective student to be accepted at SMA Negeri 9 Gowa, but on the other hand it actually gave birth to polemics and dynamics in society, especially at the Civil Registration Service (Capil) which will cause chaos in data recording. .

Besides that, registration also took a long time, about two months and the first thing the school must do is determine the people involved in the registration process and provide socialization first by putting up posters in which there is information about the online registration, after which the school also needs to disseminate posters to social media such as Facebook, WhatsApp, Instagram, Telegram and others so that information about registration will be known to more people, for them to start registering using cellphones or if prospective students do not have cellphones and do not understand how they go straight to school and will assisted by the school in registering, usually the school also involves OSIS members to assist in registering and also verifying the incoming data. They will later announce who has passed and re-register followed by an introduction to the school environment after which they have to take psychological tests at their respective homes using the communication tools they have. Of these problems, of course, all of them become

homework (PR) as well as evaluation material for the relevant government that must be addressed in order to create a sustainable system.

## CONCLUSION

In the process of implementing the PPDB zoning system, problems were still found in its implementation which have implications such as an imbalance in the number of students between one school and another, the available quota was not in a ratio with the number of prospective students so that not all prospective students could be accommodated at the destination school, apart from The registration process was quite difficult for prospective students, especially those who did not have cellphone facilities that can access the internet and there are many other dynamics faced by prospective students at SMA Negeri 9 Gowa Regency. Besides these dynamics, there are a number of benefits from the implementation of the zoning system for the acceptance of new students by using the zoning system, with this system providing opportunities for prospective students to enter the destination school based on their respective regional zones, the application of the zoning system creates equality for each school and make the status of all schools the same, efficient use of time for students to go to school, coordination of the central government becomes easier, transportation costs for students become more affordable. But apart



from these positive things, there is also a negative side with the presence of unscrupulous parents who manipulate the domicile of residence for students, leaving their children's names on family cards of relatives around the destination school, in addition to declining school achievement and the occurrence of social changes and others. other. The continuity of an education must be supported by the fulfillment of facilities, facilities and infrastructure so that the quality of schools can be evenly distributed. Policy socialization needs to be carried out more massively so that the understanding of the local government and the community is in line with the policy objectives. Education about the long-term goals of the zoning system needs to be carried out among parents of students to eliminate the perception of superior and non-superior schools. Local governments and schools need to be strengthened so that education policies that are made harmoniously and sustainably encourage the government to accelerate education equity. The implementation of the zoning system apart from the dynamics produced, there are also a number of benefits provided such as convenience to students such as registration can be done online, opening up opportunities for students to get education, eliminating the gap in predicate schools.

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