

Source Livelihood and Household Livelihood Strategy Masawoy Village Case Study Farmers Subdistrict Ambalau South Buru Regency

Ismail Mony¹, August E Pattiselanno², Paulus M. Puttileihalat³

¹Agribusiness Study Program Faculty of Agriculture Unpatti,

²Magister Agribusiness Study Program Unpatti,

³Extension Study Program Faculty of Agriculture Unpatti,

Corresponding Author: August E Pattiselanno, august.pattiselanno@lecturer.unpatti.ac.id



Abstract: Study This aim For know livelihood sources and strategies of the Masawoy Village community. Determination sample done with purposive sampling, namely taking sample in a way intentionally, as many as 15 heads Family namely, Head The family that did activity agriculture and resources nagkah others outside agriculture. Data analysis used t abula si simple, tabulation cross and analysis acceptance. Analysis tabulation simple used describe the conditions and characteristics of the research location.

Study This produce conclusion namely, sources living farmers in Masawoy Village originate from sector agriculture, sector fisheries and sectors services. Livelihood strategy farmer done through on-farm livelihood strategies (utilizing One source livelihood) as well as on-farm and non-farm, on-farm and off-farm (utilizing two sources livelihood). Farmers who utilize more Lots source living direct importance valve safety to acceptance household .

Keywords :Source livelihood , livelihood strategy , household farmer , Ambalau.

INTRODUCTION

Most of the people on the island small hang his life from sector agriculture. Farming that becomes featured that is farming plant plantations which are inheritance from parent they. Besides plants plantations, also supported by plant vegetables and plants food as support food family .

Plant plantation is culture public farmers in Maluku including public farmers in Masawoy Village South Buru Regency, where public dominant try plant plantation For fulfillment food family . in line with Pattiselanno *et al.* (2018), that plant plantations are very giving contribution to reception House ladder.

Activity farmer as resource potential in prepare resilience food community, very dependent on the season. So that farmer do various activity double as support in prepare resilience food society and fulfillment need This is also reflected in the farming activities carried out on the coast of Ambalau Island, South Buru Regency.

Results study show that in maintain sustainability life so it is very necessary to have a livelihood strategy to stay guard stability in fulfillment need household . Through studies conducted on the island big and island small, showing that For fulfil need life household farmer operate various choice activities to stay guard sustainability.

Coastal communities living around area park national own high dependency to source Power natural coast. Close interaction between humans and the environment This often cause challenge in guard balance between utilization source power and preservation ecosystem . Sustainable livelihood strategies become key For overcome challenge this , at the same time increase welfare public without sacrifice sustainability park national .

Research latest (2020-2024) has highlight various livelihood strategy aspects public coast , including diversification eye livelihood , utilization source sustainable power , as well as the role of social capital in support resilience community . Studies This show that success of livelihood strategies No only depends on factors economics , but also on factors social , cultural , and environmental .

Summary Problem

Subdistrict Ambalau is sub-districts located outside Buru Island, namely Located on Ambalau Island in South Buru Regency. consists of from area mountainous and hilly but the village area located on the coast beach. Located between 3012' – 3033' South Latitude and 121012' – 121037' East Longitude with area of 306 km². District Ambalau consists of from seven village areas, namely : Siwar, Selasi, Elara, Lumoy, Masawoy, Ulima, and Kampung Baru. Selasi Village is village with largest area that is approximately 61 km² or approximately 19.94% of the total area of the District Ambalau. A village that has smallest area approximately 38 km² or 12.54% of the total area of the District Ambalau owned by Masawoy Village (BPS District Ambalau , 2024).

Masawoy Village Community part big hang his life in the sector agriculture through farming commodities cloves. There are also those who penetrate sector fishery For fulfil need his life in a way penun or side effects. However, the pressure to source Power natural coast consequence growth population, changes climate, and practices illegal fishing sustainable has threaten sustainability eye livelihood they.

Studies conducted in context island big show that livelihood strategy household classified on three category namely, intensification agriculture, non- agricultural extensification, and diversification of livelihood strategies in the form of implementation diverse pattern living in household (Fridayanti & Dharmawan, 2013), and some big farmer implementing a livelihood strategy mixture (Sugiharto *et al.*, 2016). In addition, the study by Budiyaniti and Dharmawan (2018) explains that, household farmer parent dominant utilizing natural capital and financial capital in fulfil need everyday or help him in condition crisis, but household farmer small more dominant in utilize his financial capital.

Whereas studies in context island small by Pattiselanno *et al.* (2017), Sopamena & Pattiselanno (2018) and (Sopamena, 2019) show that farmers on the coast tend also plays a role as fisherman in accordance with condition the ongoing climate, this show that difficult sorting become farmer or fisherman so that in context sea – island called farmer at a time fishermen. In addition, farmers on the islands small tend carry out livelihood strategies collaboration with utilise exchange role between farmers and fishermen with climate as factor driver adjustment role .

Masawoy Village utilise activity agriculture and activities other For fulfil need his life. This means that society implement a living strategy that shows his abilities in fulfillment need household. In line with study Wasahua *El al.* (2018), Pattiselano *et al.* (2018) and Lisapaly *el al.* (2019), concluded that every House ladder farmer own ability in maintain sustainability life House the stairs. In addition, Saraswati & Dharmawan (2014) explains that every household own ability For persist and stabilize his position from shocks and crises. This means crisis No forever in the form of crisis in form physical (floods , landslides , etc.), but could also be because fluctuations income family . Based on presentation the so focus study This that is How sources and livelihood strategies the people of Masawoy Village ?

Research purposes

Study This aim For know sources and livelihood strategies of the community in Masawoy Village.

RESEARCH METHODS

Research Location

The research was conducted in Masawoy Village Subdistrict Amabalau South Buru Regency. Election location determined in a way on purpose, because public have a chance do diverse activity fulfillment household well, from aspect agriculture with commodities plantations and vegetables are also attached to fisherman Because located on the coast.

Method Sampling

Determination sample done with purposive sampling, namely taking sample in a way on purpose with consideration certain, in matter This farmers who were taken that is farmers who reside stay near coast with assumptions they do activity agriculture and utilization source living others who contributed in addition acceptance. Amount sample chosen in a way on purpose as many as 15 heads Family namely, Head The family that did activity agriculture and resources nagkah others outside agriculture.

Method of collecting data

Study This done with use approach qualitative. In study qualitative the usual method utilized is interviews, observations, and studies literature. Data sources consist of from primary data, namely collected by means of questionnaires given to respondents (Babbie, 2004) and in-depth interviews with key informants (Debus and Noveli, 1996) . Data were obtained through participant observation (Robert and Lincoln, 1994; Babbie, 2004) in which the author had to be directly involved in the daily lives of the community by listening and distinguishing what the community as research subjects had said and done.

Data Analysis Methods

In study This researchers use method analysis qualitative. Moleong (2007), define methodology qualitative as procedure research that produces descriptive data in the form of written words or oral or from form action policy .

Data analysis used t abula si simple , tabulation cross and analysis acceptance. Analysis tabulation simple used Describes the conditions and characteristics of the research location. The processed data is displayed in a table, to facilitate the presentation of research location conditions.

Reception household This will compared to with the 2025 Maluku Province Minimum Wage. The amount of the 2025 Maluku UMP is improved to Rp3,141,700, up Rp191,747 from year previously amounted to Rp2,949,953. The determination This poured out in the Governor's Decree Number 1929 of 2024 and already valid effective since January 1, 2025. Increase This based on inflation and growth data relevant economics . Comparison This possible because of the UMR itself show a number of big decent wages accepted For fulfil need life family. This means that the determination wages Already consider a number of possible expenses done by each family.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Characteristics Respondents

1. Age

Age is one of the factor important things that influence activities life humans, especially related matters with aspect physical (energy). Chaniago (2002) divides group age on three group, namely age young or age Not yet productive (0-14 years), age mature or age productive (15-64 years), and age old or No productive namely 65 years up. Characteristics respondents based on age can seen in table 1.

Table 1. Characteristics Respondents Based on Age

Category Age (Years)	Amount	(%)
15-64	15	100.0
≥ 65	0	0.0
Total	15	100.0

Source : Research Results Processed (2025)

Table 1 shows all farmers in Masawoy Village be at the age productive where at the age This in a way physique farmer capable do activity farming and various business other in fulfil need life House the stairs.

2. Education Level

Level of education is very influential factors to success farmer in manage his business because it really influences pattern think farmers. In general general educated farmers tall will more Good method think about it so that allows they act more rational in manage his farming business (Purnama, 2016).

Table 2. Characteristics Respondents Based on Education Level

Formal education	Amount	(%)
Elementary (SD)	5	3.3
Secondary (junior high school and senior high school)	8	53.4
College	2	13.3
Total	15	100.0

Source : Research Results Processed (2025)

Table 2 illustrates level education respondents part big be in education level secondary (junior high school and senior high school) which tends to own more knowledge in choose profitable business For executed and oriented to more business big compared to education elementary school (SD).

3. Amount Member Family

Amount member family is also one of contributing factors influence condition life economy in A House ladder Because in a way direct related with consumption in household said , well consumption food and non- food (Todaro, 1998). BKKBN (1998), the number of member family divided into 3 , namely , the number member family small (≤ 4 people), medium (5-7 people) and number of member big large (> 7 people). The following condition respondents based on amount member family.

Table 3. Characteristics Respondents Based on Amount Member Family

Amount Member Family (people/ souls)	Amount	(%)
≤ 4	9	60.0
> 4	6	40.0
Total	15	100.0

Source : Research Results Processed (2025)

Table 3 shows part big House ladder own member family that is classified as small. Amount member family that is classified as currently This can reduce burden liability in House stairs . Meaning need household Still can addressed Because considered No so big so that children can continue education to college tall after graduating from high school, then prepare self For enter in this world work or choose develop farming family with innovations new ones during the educational process.

4. Land Area

Land area is factor important which influence big small production produced. If wide land farmer Enough big , then opportunity economy For increase production and income will more large (Soekartawi , 2006). Hernanto (1996), divides wide land into 3 categories , namely wide land narrow (< 0.5 ha), wide land medium ($0.5-2.0$ ha) and wide land area (> 2.0 ha).

Table 4. Characteristics Respondents Based on Land Area

Land Area (ha)	Amount	(%)
Narrow (< 0.5)	2	13.2
Moderate (≥ 0.5)	13	86.7
Total	15	100.0

Source : Research Results Processed (2025)

Table 4 illustrates wide land farmers in Masawoy Village classified as area (≥ 0.5 ha). This shows that level production farmers are even more adequate so that the income obtained also follows influential . Like known the more big level production so the level is also large revenue obtained .

5. Household Income

Reception is results from source income earned every House stairs . Reception farming is multiplication between production obtained with price sell (Rahim and Hastuti, 2007).

Table 5. Characteristics Respondents Based on Household Income

Household Income (Rupiah per Month)	Amount	(%)
$\leq$ Rp. 3,141,700	3	20.0
$>$ Rp. 3,141,700	12	80.0
Total	15	100.0

Source : Research Results Processed (2025)

Table 5 illustrates reception respondents part big more from Rp. 3,141,700 with percentage by 80.0%. This shows that reception House ladder obtained by the respondent capable fulfil need House the stairs , because revenue earned more big from the 2025 UMR determination by the government that is amounting to Rp. 3,141,700 (Decree of the Governor of Maluku No. 1929 of 2024). Receipts the show part big respondents own more acceptance Good .

The size revenue earned House ladder farmer dominated by income derived from from activity his business . This means that the contribution work side job fisheries and services participate support reception household farmer .

6. Source Living expenses

Source living House ladder farmers in areas that are partly big sea very much diverse or varies . Utilization resource natural Still become choice for part society which then become dependence to resource nature . Utilization land is choice public Because

Already become culture society and already down hereditary from parent previously . Most of commodities being cultivated is plant plantation Because Already become inheritance from grandma ancestors and have become culture farming community , the same case in point farmers in Masawoy Village .

Table 6. Sources Household Income and Its Utilization

No	Sector	Reception (Rp/Month)	Contribution (%)	Direction of Utilization
1	Service			
A	Craftsman wood	280,000	6.2	Food and household needs
B	Honor	1,600,000	35.2	
	Sub-Total	1,880,000	41.4	
2	Fishery			
A	Fish	341,666	7.5	Food and household needs
	Sub-Total	341,666	7.5	
3	Agriculture			
A	Plantation Crops	2,320,454	51.1	Savings
	Sub-Total	2,320,454	51.1	
Total		4,542,120	100.00	

Source : Research Results Processed (2025)

Agricultural business become source living main farmers in Masawoy Village, however Because business agriculture is very vulnerable to fail harvest consequence various factor, then from That farmer own other alternatives as source living House stairs, namely sector fisheries and services. Fisheries sector itself is also legacy, remembering part Most of the areas in Maluku are coastal areas where No off from sector fisheries (fishermen).

Table 6 illustrates sources living House ladder farmers in Masawoy Village. The table above show that sector services contribute greatly big to reception House ladder farmers and more small contributed by the sector agriculture. This indicates that sector agriculture Not yet capable sufficient need House ladder so that farmer must choose other alternatives as choice source living For done in order to be able to fulfil need House ladder.

Fisheries sector only give contribution by 7.5% against income House ladder farmers. In the sector fishery reception House stairs are very dependent on the number of production is also influenced by circumstances weather and seasons. If entering season east , of course ocean waves tall so that fisherman No brave going to sea or even still going to sea but production a little. Likewise with west season. If entering west season , results production fisherman naturally increase because in the west season only recommended For go to sea to avoid from things that are not desired .

Sources living above, sector service give contribution Enough big that is amounting to (41.1%). The service sector contributed the biggest acceptance that is sector services (honorarium). This due to the sector services (honorarium) can obtained reception every month without must depending on the conditions weather, season or even risk fail harvest as in farming. Not only that sector service considered No need heavy work like when operate farming activities carried out from stage processing land

until harvest, as well as going to sea which has risk big, so that part farmer choose sector trade as choice business in fulfil need households, and some big done by farmers Woman.

Facts on site research, in line with results research (Sembiring , 2014) namely livelihood assets owned and utilized by households ladder farmers in Masawoy Village own connection with activity the livelihood they earn do it. Likewise results research (Isabella and Hendriani, 2010) namely resilience family tend refers to the *coping process*, namely actions taken family For overcome difficulties and adaptation in family.

7. Household Support Strategy

In sociology livelihood, understanding livelihood strategies more leading to understanding livelihood strategy rather than means of living strategy (survival strategy life) (Dharmawan , 2007). Livelihood strategy is tactics and actions built by individual or group in frame maintain life they with still notice existence infrastructure social, structure social and systems mark culture applicable.

According to respondents JM :

"I run it activity going to sea looking for the fish as alternatives that I do For still get money for fulfill need wife deng children , because we zinc bias depends deng we pung plant sa , because brother pung results from Batanam also zinc enough for our needs . So we run activity farming deng going to sea so that add-add income For need ".

(Interview done at Mr. JM's house on July 3 , 2025 at 15.30 WIT).

Livelihood strategies implemented and developed by farmers in Masawoy Village done through three method namely : (1) developing his business that is plant plantation in One land (on-farm) (2) develop his business with activity agriculture in a broad sense that is as fisherman catch with boat small (non-farm), and (3) pursuing activity work outside from agriculture like services (off-farm). More he explained can seen in table 8.

Table 8. Farmers' Livelihood Strategies

Livelihood Strategy	Amount	(%)
A	1	6.7
B	14	93.3
Total	15	100.0

Source : Research Results Processed (2025)

Information :

A : On-farm

B : On-farm and Non-farm, On-farm and Off-farm

Table 8 illustrates the livelihood strategies employed by farmers in Masawoy Village. The table above show part big farmer implement two livelihood strategies in fulfillment his needs that is as many as 14 farmers with percentage by 93.3%. This means that with implement two livelihood strategies has capable sufficient in fulfillment need House ladder farmer. Strategy chosen by farmers For executed very precisely Because has capable fulfil need House ladder farmers and of course the strategies implemented in accordance with the abilities possessed by farmers.

According to YL respondents :

" we choose activity For cat run For add income this , according to deng we pung ability . For example, like beta who is often Can going to sea meaning zinc pung ability going to sea so choose bajual in the boarding house sa Because That sa yang katong Can ".

(Interview done at Mrs. YL's house on July 5 , 2025 at 13.30 WIT)

CONCLUSION

Study This produce conclusion as following, sources living farmers in Masawoy Village originate from sector agriculture, sector fisheries and sectors service. Livelihood strategy farmer done through on-farm livelihood strategies (utilizing One source livelihood) as well as on-farm, non-farm, off-farm (utilizing three source livelihood). Farmers who utilize more Lots source living direct importance valve safety to acceptance household.

REFERENCES

- [1]. Adiwilangga , A. 1992. *Introduction Knowledge Agriculture* . Jakarta: Rineke Cipta.
- [2]. Adger, NW 2000. Social and Ecological Resilience: Are They Related? *Progress in Human Geography* . 23(03) : 347-364.
- [3]. Babbie, E. 2004. *The Practice of Social Research*. Belmont: Thomson/Wadsworth.
- [4]. Budiyaniti, I., & Dharmawan , AH 2018. Livelihood Strategy and Social Relations Household Sugarcane Farmers (Case Study : Jenar Village, District Jenar , Sragen). *Journal of Communication Science and Community Development (JSKPM)*. 2(01) : 105-122.
- [5]. BKKBN. 1998. *Book Handle For Officer Field About Healthy Reproduction* . Jakarta: BKKBN
- [6]. Central Bureau of Statistics Maluku Province , 2018. *Maluku Province in Figures 2018* . Ambon: BPS Maluku Province .
- [7]. Central Statistics Agency of Ambon City, 2018. *Subdistrict Nusaniwe in Figures 2018*. Ambon : BPS Ambon City
- [8]. Chaniago, AYS 2002. *Complete Dictionary of the Indonesian Language* . (5th ed.). Bandung: Pustaka Setia.
- [9]. Debus, M., & Novelli, P. 1996. *Methodological Review: A Handbook for Excellence in Focus Group Research*. Washington DC: Academy for Educational Development.
- [10]. Desmita . 2009. *Psychology Development Students* . Bandung: PT. Remaja Rosdakarya
- [11]. Dharmawan , A., H. 2007. System Rural Livelihoods and Livelihoods : A Perspective Sociology Livelihood Sociology of the Western and Bogor Schools . *Sodality* . 1 (02) : 169-192.
- [12]. Ellis, F. 2000. *Rural Livelihoods and Diversity in Developing Countries*. New York: Oxford University Press.
- [13]. Faizah, N. 2005. *Union Farmer Pasundan (SPP)* . Agriculture – Indonesia; Agriculture-Economic Aspects. Pyramedia . Jakarta.
- [14]. Fridayanti , N., & Dharmawan , A, H. 2013. Analysis Structure and Strategy of Livelihood Household Farmer Around the Conservation Forest Area in Cipeuteuy Village, Regency Sukabumi . *Sodality*. 7(01) : 29-41.
- [15]. Furqon , M, A. 2013. Dynamics Resilience in Widows (Case Study of Women Whose Partners Died at an Age of Middle Adults in Plumpung Rejo Hamlet, Karang Tengah Village, Kandangan, Kediri).
- [16]. Grotberg, EH 2004. *Children and Caregivers: The Role of Resilience*. Paper presented at the International Council of Psychologists (ICP) Convention (Jinan, China, 2004).
- [17]. Grotberg, E., H. 1999. *Tapping Your Inner Strength* . Oakland: New Harbinger Publications, Inc.
- [18]. Hernanto , F. 1996. *Agricultural Science* . Jakarta: Spreader Self-reliance .
- [19]. Isabella & Hendriani, W. 2010. Resilience in Families Living in the Environment Dupak Localization , Bangunsari . *Journal Insan* . 12(03) : 176-186

- [20]. Lisapaly , M., Pattinama, M.J., & Thenu . SFW 2018. Dusung As a livelihood strategy and resilience (Case study of the State of Paperu) Subdistrict Saparua Central Maluku Regency). *AGRILAN Journal* . 06(02).
- [21]. Marseva, AD, Putri, EI, & Ismail, A. 2016. Analysis of Household Resilience Factors Farmer in Face Climate Variability . *JEPI*. 17(03): 15-16
- [22]. Moleong , LJ 2007. *Methodology Study Qualitative* . Bandung : Rosdakarya Youth .
- [23]. Niswah, ZK 2011. Livelihood Strategy of the Kesepuhan Sinar Resmi Indigenous Community in Gunung Kidul National Park Halimun Salak. Bogor: Institute Bogor Agriculture .
- [24]. Pattiselano, A . E., Tuhumury , MTF, Wenno, NF, & Sopamena , JF 2017. Collaborative Livelihood Strategy: A Reflection of Social Network in Economic Activity (Case Study in Small Islands, Maluku Province, Indonesian). *International Journal of Environment, Agriculture and Biotechnology (IJEAB)*, Vol-2, Issue-5, 2466-2472 .
- [25]. Pattiselano, AE, Jambormias , E., & Sopamena , JF 2018. Livelihood Strategies of Small Island Urban Farmers (Case Study Subdistrict South Leitimur , Ambon City). *Journal Social Humanities (JSH)*, Vol. 11, Ed. 2, 104-120.
- [26]. Pattiselano, AE, Jambormias . E., & Sopamena , JF 2018. Contribution Plantation Commodities Against Household Income in the District Nusaniwe Ambon City. *Journal Knowledge Agriculture (AGRIC)*. Vol-30, No-2, 2549-9343.
- [27]. Purnama, A. 2016. *Influence Recording and Management Accounts receivable on the Performance of PDAM Kuningan Employees* . Kuningan : Kuningan University
- [28]. Rahim, A., & Hastuti , RRD 2007. *Economics Agriculture , Introduction to Theory and Case Studies*. Jakarta: Spreader Self-reliance .
- [29]. Revich, K., & Shattle, A. 2002. *The Resilience Factor: Seven Essential Skill for Overcoming Life's Inevitable Obstacle*. New York: Random House.
- [30]. Robert, K. A. 2007. *Self-Efficacy, Self-Concept, and Social Competence as Resources Supporting Resilience and Psychological Well Being in Young Adult Reared within the Military Community*. Dissertation, Fielding University.
- [31]. Robert, D., & Lincoln, J. 1994. *Handbook of Qualitative Research*. Thousand Oaks: Sage Publication.
- [32]. Saraswati, Y., & Dharmawan AH 2014. Resilience Living Household Community Forest Farmers in the District Giriwoyo , Wonogiri . *Sodality*. 2(01): 63-75.
- [33]. Scones, I. 1998. *Sustainable Rural Livelihoods: A Framework for Analysis* . Brighton: Institute of Development Studies, University of Sussex.
- [34]. Sembiring , TS 2014. Resilience Living Household Farmers in the flood-prone area of Kampung Laut District, Cilacap Regency . *Sodality*, 33-46
- [35]. Decree of the Governor of Maluku Number 433 of 2018
- [36]. Soekartawi . 2006. *Farming Business Analysis* . Jakarta: UI Press.
- [37]. Sopamena , JF, & Pattiselano, AE 2018. Tnyafar : Women, Livelihoods Strategy in Selaru Island, West Southeast Maluku District. *International Journal of Environment, Agriculture and Biotechnology (IJEAB)*, Vol -3, Issue-5, 1685-1690.
- [38]. Sopamena , J., F. 2019. *Resilience Living Small Island Households (Case Study of Wetar Island) Southwest Maluku Regency* . *Habitat Journal* . 30(2): 79-87.
- [39]. Soetriono . 2006. *Agricultural Competitiveness In Analysis Review* . Malang: Bayumedia Publishing.

-
- [40]. Speranza, I., Matin, UW, % Stephen, R. 2014. *An Indicator Framework for Assessing Livelihood Resilience in the Context of Social-ecological Dynamics*. Global Environmental Change. 28, pp, 109-119.
- [41]. Sugiharto , A., Hartoyo , & Muflikhati , I. 2016. Livelihood Strategy and Family Welfare in Rainfed Farming Families . *Jur. Ilm. Kel. & Kons.* 9(01) : 33-42.
- [42]. Sutomo, S. 2004. *Analysis of Conversion Data and Prediction of Land Requirements*. Round Table Meeting II Control Agricultural Land Conversion and Development . Jakarta.
- [43]. Todaro. MP 1998. *Economic Development in the Third World* . Sixth Edition. Jakarta: Erlangga .
- [44]. Walker, B., Holling, CS, Carpenter, SR, & Kinzig, A. 2004. Resilience, Adaptability, and Transformability in Social-ecological Systems. *Ecology and Society*. 9(2) : 5.
- [45]. Wasahua , S., Pattiselanno , A. E.,. Puttileihalat , P. M.,. 2018. Resilience Household livelihoods of coastal communities in the land of Tawiri Subdistrict Ambon Bay , Ambon City. *AGRILAN Journal* . 6(03).