The Effect of Profit Sharing Fund, Export Value, Capital Expenditure Investment in Economic Growth and Unemployment in East Kalimantan

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ABSTRACT

Purpose: This study discusses 1 To determine the effect of Profit Sharing Funds, Export Value on Economic Growth, Capital Expenditure on Economic Growth investment on unemployment through Economic Growth in East Kalimantan.

Design/methodology/approach: This research is a quantitative research and data analysis using path analysis regression.

Findings: Profit Sharing Funds, Export Value, Capital expenditure has no effect on economic growth and investment has a significant effect on economic growth in East Kalimantan Province. Profit Sharing Funds, Export Value, Capital expenditure and investment has no significant effect on unemployment in East Kalimantan Province. Profit sharing funds, export value, capital expenditure and investment have an indirect effect on unemployment through economic growth in East Kalimantan Province.

Research limitations/implications: There are six variables considered in this paper: Profit Sharing Funds, Export, Capital Expenditure, investment, Economic Growth unemployment.

Practical implications: Partially corporate governance has no effect and macroeconomics has a negative effect.

Originality/value: This study calculates and finds out the truth of Profit Sharing Funds, Export, Capital Expenditure, investment, Economic Growth unemployment.

Paper type: Research Paper.

Keyword: Capital Expenditure, Investment, Economic Growth And Unemployment, Export, Profit Sharing Funds.

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I. INTRODUCTION

Unemployment is one of the most important variables to measure the level of the economy in a region, including East Kalimantan. The number of unemployed which is still high and not as expected has an impact on economic growth. The unemployment rate in East Kalimantan reached 128,460 people in 2020 and is among the highest criteria in Indonesia.

One of the causes of the large number of unemployed in East Kalimantan is the lack of available job opportunities and the lack of expertise of job seekers who are in accordance with the demands of employers, including educated job seekers.

Local governments as policy providers and managers of regional funds must pay special attention to this and can provide solutions to reduce the high unemployment rate with a focus on improving the regional
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Based on the data above, the unemployment rate in East Kalimantan fluctuates from year to year. From the table above, it can be seen that there is a downward trend in unemployment until 2019. This is due to the opening of job opportunities, but in 2020 there was an increase due to the pandemic that occurred in Indonesia. Economic growth is a process of changing economic conditions that occur in a country continuously towards a better state for a certain period of time. Economic growth theory explains the factors that influence or determine economic growth and the process in the long run.

Todaro, M. P., & Smith, (2006) Economic growth is determined and influenced by economic and non-economic factors. The economic factors that affect economic growth are:
1. Natural Resources (SDA) Natural resources Natural resources or land include soil fertility, location and composition, natural wealth. It also includes minerals, climate, water sources, or ocean resources. For economic growth, the availability of abundant natural resources is very good in supporting development.
2. Human Resources (HR) HR is an important factor in economic growth. Economic growth does not depend solely on the number of human resources, but places more emphasis on their efficiency. To encourage HR to work efficiently and optimally. So it is necessary to form human capital, namely the process of increasing knowledge, skills and abilities of the entire population concerned.

(Mokorowu, Lian Arke, Debby CH Rotinsulu, 2021) in this study are PAD, DBH, DAU and DAK have a positive effect on economic growth in Southeast Minahasa if analyzed partially then if analyzed simultaneously then PAD, DBH, DAU and DAK have a positive and significant effect on economy in Southeast Minahasa.

Arina, M. M., Koleangan, R. A. M., & Engka, (2019) The results of the study show that partially only Regional Original Income (PAD) is positive and has a significant effect on economic growth in Manado City. Meanwhile, Revenue Sharing Funds (DBH), General Allocation Funds (DAU) and Special Allocation Funds (DAK) are negative and have no significant effect on economic growth. Furthermore, the Regional Original Revenue (PAD), Revenue Sharing Fund (DBH), General Allocation Fund (DAU) and Special Allocation Fund (DAK) on economic growth in Manado City are positive and have a significant effect. And for the simultaneous influence of Regional Original Income (PAD), Revenue Sharing Funds (DBH), General Allocation Funds (DAU) and Special Allocation Funds (DAK) together have a positive and significant effect on the economy of Manado City.

Export value is monetary value, including all costs requested or should be requested by the exporter.” (Article 1 Letter d Number 2 Letter w Law Number 11 of 1994 concerning Amendments to Law Number 8 of 1983 concerning Value Added Tax on Goods and Services and Sales Tax on Luxury Goods).

Setiyawati, (2007) Extensive exports to various countries allow an increase in the amount of production that drives economic growth. Therefore, intensive export activities to various countries are expected to contribute greatly to the growth and stability of the regional economy.

Primandari, (2017) The results of the analysis show that the value of exports has a positive effect on the level of economic growth in Indonesia for the period 2000 - 2015. The contribution given by exports to economic growth is 40.9% and the rest is influenced by other variables, such as consumption variables, government investment and spending.

Ginting, (2017) Export value regression results show that it has a positive and statistically significant effect on Indonesia’s economic growth.

The results show that the variables of Exports, Exchange Rates and Foreign Exchange Reserves have a positive and significant effect while the variables of Imports and Foreign Investments are not significant on Economic Growth.

(Said, 2019) The results of the study also show that Regional Original Income has a positive and significant effect on economic growth. The results of the coefficient of determination (R2) of 37.6% of capital expenditures and local revenue can explain economic growth and 62.4% are influenced by other variables not included in the study.

Widianto, A., Sedya, U., & Langgeng Nurmansyah, (2007) From the test results obtained the results that: 1) Capital Expenditures have a negative and significant influence on Public Welfare, 2) Economic Growth has a negative and significant influence on Public Welfare, 3) Capital Expenditures have a significant influence on positive and significant to the welfare of society.

Zulkifli, (2017) The results of this study show that investment has a positive and significant effect on economic growth. Increased investment in South Sulawesi Province will lead to economic growth in South Sulawesi Province. 2). Exports have a positive and significant effect on economic growth. The increase in South Sulawesi Province’s Exports causes the South Sulawesi Province’s economic growth to increase.

Formulation of the problem:
Based on the above background, the formulation of the research problem is:
1. Does Revenue Sharing Fund affect Economic Growth in East Kalimantan?
2. Does Export Value Affect Economic Growth in East Kalimantan?
3. Does Capital Expenditure affect Economic Growth in East Kalimantan?
4. Does Investment Affect Economic Growth in East Kalimantan?
5. Does Profit Sharing Affect the Unemployment Rate in East Kalimantan?
6. Does the Export Value affect the unemployment rate in East Kalimantan?
7. Does capital expenditure affect unemployment in East Kalimantan?
8. Does investment affect the unemployment rate in East Kalimantan?
9. Does Revenue Sharing Fund affect unemployment through Economic Growth in East Kalimantan?
10. Does Export Value affect unemployment through Economic Growth in East Kalimantan?
11. Does Capital Expenditure affect unemployment through Economic Growth in East Kalimantan?
12. Does investment affect unemployment through economic growth in East Kalimantan?

Research purposes
1. To determine the effect of Profit Sharing Funds on Economic Growth in East Kalimantan
2. To determine the effect of Export Value on Economic Growth in East Kalimantan
3. To find out the effect of Capital Expenditure on Economic Growth in East Kalimantan
4. To determine the effect of investment on economic growth in East Kalimantan
5. To find out the effect of the Revenue Sharing Fund on unemployment in East Kalimantan
6. To find out the effect of Export Value on the unemployment rate in East Kalimantan
7. To determine the effect of capital expenditure on the unemployment rate in East Kalimantan
8. To find out the effect of investment on the unemployment rate in East Kalimantan
9. To find out the effect of Revenue Sharing Funds on unemployment through Economic Growth in East Kalimantan
10. To find out the effect of Export Value on unemployment through Economic Growth in East Kalimantan
11. To find out the effect of Capital Expenditure on unemployment through Economic Growth in East Kalimantan
12. To determine the effect of investment on unemployment through economic growth in East Kalimantan

A. Unemployment

Unemployment is one of the problems in the field of employment. The problem of unemployment is a serious problem because it is directly related to people's income. One of the factors that determine the welfare of a society is its income. The existence of the problem of unemployment can cause a decrease in people's income which will ultimately reduce the level of community welfare.

Vladimir Codrin Ionescu, (2012) Unemployment is a condition in which a person belonging to the labor force wants to get a job but has not been able to get it.

Types of Unemployment
1. Open Unemployment – Unemployed without a job. It could be because they haven't got a job or they don't want to work. Open unemployment is caused by unavailability of employment opportunities, or a mismatch between job vacancies and educational background.
2. Covert Unemployment – Unemployment that occurs because the workforce is not working optimally/low productivity. This condition can be caused by a mismatch of educational background, or work that is not in accordance with the talents and abilities of workers.
3. Cyclical Unemployment – This condition occurs due to changes in the country's economic activities. The decline in the economy will result in a decrease in people's purchasing power, so companies will reduce production and lay off their employees.
4. Structural Unemployment – This condition is caused by changes in the structure of the economy that require new skills. This can result in job seekers not being able to meet the requirements set by job seekers.
5. Frictional Unemployment – This condition occurs because of the difficulty of bringing together job seekers with those who provide employment. This is due to the constraints of information, time or geographical distance.
6. Technological Unemployment – This unemployment is caused by technological developments, which causes human labor to be replaced by machines. Companies tend to prefer machine power over human power because it is faster, easier, and cost-effective.
7. Seasonal Unemployment is a condition caused by fluctuating economic cycles due to the change of seasons so that workers have to temporarily stop production activities. Usually occurs in agriculture and fisheries, such as farmers and fishermen.
8. Underemployment – This condition is a worker who has a job, but the working hours are few, usually less than 35 hours a week.

According to (BPS, 2017) unemployment can be grouped into four that is:

Full/open unemployment
a. People who belong to the labor force but do not work and are not looking for work.
b. Underemployed forced
c. People who work less than 35 hours per week for some reason against their will because they have not / have not succeeded in getting a job even though they are looking for and willing to accept work with lower wages than expected.
d. Underemployment voluntarily
e. People who choose to be unemployed are better than accepting a job that is deemed not in accordance with their education or lower wages than expected.
f. People who work less than what they actually (should) be able to do with their education/skills

B. Economic Growth

Economic growth is an effort to increase production capacity to achieve additional output, which is measured using Gross Domestic Product (GDP) and Gross Regional Domestic Product (GRDP) in a region.

Theory of Economic Growth According to Experts

a. Classical economic growth theory Classical economists, in analyzing development problems, primarily wanted to know about the causes of long-term economic development and the nature of the growth process. Some of the leading classical economists to be discussed one by one (Sadono Sukirno, 2016).

1) Adam Smith's view Smith put forward several views on several factors that play an important role in economic growth.

2) The views of Malthus and Ricardo Malthus and Ricardo argue that the process of economic growth will eventually return to the subsistence level.

3) Schumpeter’s Theory At the beginning of this century a new thought also developed about the source of economic growth and why the conjuncture applies.

4) Harrod-Domar Theory This theory basically complements Keynes’s analysis of determining the level of economic activity. To show the relationship between Keynes analysis and Harrod-Domar theory. Keynes theory essentially explains that aggregate spending will determine the level of economic activity.

5) Neo-classical growth theory In neo-classical analysis, people's demand does not determine the rate of growth. Thus, according to neo-classical theory, "the economy will develop depending on the increase in production factors and the level of technological progress" (Jhingan, 2014:173). According to Solow's theory, the delicate balance between Gw and Gn arises from the basic assumption about a fixed proportion of production, a condition which makes it possible to replace labor with capital. If that assumption was let go, the sharp balance between Gw and Gn also vanished with it. Therefore, Solow builds a long-run growth model without assuming a fixed proportion of production. With this assumption, Solow shows in his model that with variable technical coefficients, the labor-capital ratio will tend to adjust itself, over time, towards the equilibrium ratio. To know whether or not an economy is progressing, it is necessary to have an appropriate measuring tool. There are several types of measuring tools for economic growth including; Gross Domestic Product (GDP) Gross domestic product is the number of final goods and services produced by an economy in a year and is expressed in market prices.

6) Gross Domestic Product per Capita (Income per Capita) Gross Domestic Product per Capita is the total national GDP divided by the total population or can be referred to as average GDP or GDP per head. Income per hour worked Income per hour worked is wages or income generated per hour worked. Usually a country has a higher level of income or wages per hour of work than in other countries, it can be said that the country concerned is more developed than the other country. Some of the above economic growth measurement tools are chosen by a country with the economic conditions in that country. The increase or decrease in GDP is determined by several factors. The factors of economic growth are labor, capital, natural and environmental resources, technology and social factors. Economic growth factors The process of economic growth is influenced by two kinds of factors, economic and non-economic factors. "The economic growth of a country depends
on its natural resources, human resources, capital, business, technology, and so on” (Jhingan, 2014:171).

C. Profit Sharing Fund

Revenue Sharing Funds are funds sourced from APBN revenues that are allocated to regions based on percentage figures to fund regional needs in the context of implementing Decentralization.

D. Export Value

Definitions of Export value Todaro, M. P., & Smith, (2006)The definition of export is trade by removing goods from within and outside the country by complying with applicable regulations. A country’s exports occur because of the benefits derived from foreign trade transactions. Trade can also increase the consumption capacity of a country and help various businesses to carry out development and increase the role of sectors that have a comparative advantage due to efficiency in factors of production. Nopirin stated that exports come from a domestic production sold for use by residents abroad, so exports are an injection into income streams as well as investment. One of the components in international trade, namely exports, is often referred to as the main development component (export-led-development) meaning that exports play a major and significant role in the development process of a nation.

E. Capital Expenditure

Expenditures to pay for the acquisition of assets and/or add value to fixed assets/other assets that provide benefits for more than one accounting period and exceed the minimum capitalization limit of fixed assets/other assets set by the government.

F. Investment

Investment according to Law No. 25 of 2007 concerning Investment is all forms of investment activities, both domestic investment and foreign investment to conduct business in the territory of the Republic of Indonesia.

   a. Objectives
      This study uses in East Kalimantan

   b. Hypotheses
      The framework for this research is as follows:

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Figure 1. Thinking Framework
Based on the literature above, the hypothesis is as follows:
1. Revenue Sharing Funds affect the economic growth in East Kalimantan
2. Export Value affects the poverty rate in East Kalimantan
3. Capital Expenditure affects the economic growth in East Kalimantan
4. Investment affects the economic growth in East Kalimantan
5. Profit Sharing affects the unemployment rate in East Kalimantan
6. Export value affects the unemployment rate in East Kalimantan
7. Capital expenditure affects the unemployment rate in East Kalimantan
8. Investment affects the unemployment rate in East Kalimantan
9. Revenue Sharing Funds affect the unemployment rate through economic growth in East Kalimantan
10. Export Value affects the unemployment rate through economic growth in East Kalimantan
11. Capital Expenditure affects the unemployment rate through economic growth in East Kalimantan
12. Investment affects the unemployment rate through economic growth in East Kalimantan

II. METHODOLOGY

This study uses a quantitative method uses path analysis with multiple linear regression analysis tools with a population in East Kalimantan and the sample was taken from 2006 to 2020 by Profit Sharing Funds, Export, Capital Expenditure, investment, Economic Growth and unemployment.

A. Locale and Sampling
in East Kalimantan and the sample was taken from 2006 to 2020.

III. DISCUSSION

A. Path Analysis Sub Structure 1

Table 2. Model Summary

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Model</th>
<th>R</th>
<th>R Square</th>
<th>Adjusted R Square</th>
<th>Std. Error of the Estimate</th>
<th>Durbin-Watson</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>.795a</td>
<td>.633</td>
<td>.486</td>
<td>1.85858</td>
<td>2.270</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

a. Predictors: (Constant), Profit Sharing Funds, Export, Capital Expenditure, investment
b. Dependent Variable, Economic Growth

Based on table 5.2 model feasibility data, it can be analyzed that the Adjusted R Square value shows a value of 0.633, which means that the variable DBH, Export Value, Capital Expenditure and investment can affect unemployment in East Kalimantan Province only 63.3% and the rest is influenced by other variables. The next step taken by the researcher is to see whether the data and models studied by the researcher are good or not and to test the hypothesis as follows:

Table 3. Feasibility of Data

ANOVA

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Model</th>
<th>Sum of Squares</th>
<th>df</th>
<th>Mean Square</th>
<th>F</th>
<th>Sig.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Regression</td>
<td>59.516</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>14.879</td>
<td>4.307</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Residual</td>
<td>34.543</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>3.454</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td></td>
<td>94.059</td>
<td>14</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

a. Dependent Variable: Economic Growth
b. Predictors: (Constant), Profit Sharing Funds, Export, Capital Expenditure, Investment

Based on the results of research from data that has been processed, the basis for making decisions on the F test is based on significant values. The F value is 4.307 with a significant total of 0.028 or 2.8%. If using the value of α = 5% then the value of sig. B (0.028) <0.05 then H1 is accepted and H0 is rejected simultaneously, meaning that the significant value is less than 5%. This means that DBH, Export Value, Capital Expenditure and investment simultaneously affect economic growth in East Kalimantan Province.

The t-test is a test to see how the effect of the independent variables (Profit Sharing Funds, Export Value, Capital Expenditure and Investment) on the dependent variable (economic growth) partially.

Table 3. Hypothesis Test t

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Model</th>
<th>B</th>
<th>Std. Error</th>
<th>Beta</th>
<th>t</th>
<th>Sig.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(Constant)</td>
<td>-4.545</td>
<td>2.044</td>
<td>-2.223</td>
<td>.050</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Profit Sharing Funds</td>
<td>4.167E-10</td>
<td>.000</td>
<td>.275</td>
<td>1.266</td>
<td>.234</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Export Value</td>
<td>3.853E-6</td>
<td>.000</td>
<td>1.044</td>
<td>3.033</td>
<td>.013</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Capital Expenditure</td>
<td>-4.720E-10</td>
<td>.000</td>
<td>-1.017</td>
<td>-3.035</td>
<td>.013</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Investment</td>
<td>-4.664E-12</td>
<td>.000</td>
<td>-.046</td>
<td>-.221</td>
<td>.829</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Based on the results of research from the data that has been processed in table 5.5 t hypothesis test, the basis for making t-test decisions based on significant values can be analyzed:

a. The value of t in Profit Sharing Funds is 1.266 less than T table, so H1 is rejected and H0 is accepted. This means that partially Profit Sharing Funds has no significant effect on economic growth in East Kalimantan Province.

b. The value of t on the Export Value of 3.033 is smaller than T table, so H1 is rejected and H0 is accepted. This means that partially the Export Value has no significant effect on economic growth in East Kalimantan Province.

c. The value of t in Capital Expenditure is -3.035 smaller than T table, so H1 is rejected and H0 is accepted. This means that partially Capital Expenditure has no significant effect on economic growth in the Province.

d. The value of t on the investment is -0.221 greater than T table, then H0 is accepted and H1 is rejected. This means that partially private investment has no significant effect on economic growth in the Province.

B. Path Analysis Sub Structure 2

The results of the analysis of structure 1 consist of the variables of Profit Sharing Funds, Export Value, Capital Expenditure and Investment on the variable of economic growth. The following is the result of processing research data to see the feasibility of the model, which is as follows:

Table 4 Hypothesis Test F

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Model</th>
<th>Sum of Squares</th>
<th>df</th>
<th>Mean Square</th>
<th>F</th>
<th>Sig.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

The Effect of Profit Sharing Fund, Export Value, Capital Expenditure, Investment, Economic Growth in Economic Growth and Unemployment in East Kalimantan

Anwar Arifin Pinem, Muhammad Saleh, Aji Sofyan Effendy

The Dependent: Unemployment

Based on the results of research from data that has been processed, the basis for making decisions on the F test is based on significant values. The F value is 3.570 with a significant total of 0.047 or 4.7%. If using the value of = 5% then the value of sig. B (0.047) <0.05 then H1 is accepted and H0 is rejected simultaneously, meaning that the significant value is less than 5%. This means that DBH, Export Value, Capital Expenditure, investment and economic growth simultaneously affect Unemployment in East Kalimantan Province.

The t-test is a test to see how the effect of the independent variable (DBH, Export Value, Capital Expenditure, Investment and Economic Growth) on the dependent variable (Unemployment) partially.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Model</th>
<th>B</th>
<th>Std. Error</th>
<th>Beta</th>
<th>t</th>
<th>Sig.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(Constant)</td>
<td>576339.418</td>
<td>124598.851</td>
<td></td>
<td>4.626</td>
<td>.001</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Profit Sharing Funds</td>
<td>4.706E-7</td>
<td>.000</td>
<td>.031</td>
<td>.139</td>
<td>.893</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Export Value</td>
<td>-.015</td>
<td>.009</td>
<td>-.514</td>
<td>-1.581</td>
<td>.148</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Capital Expenditure</td>
<td>2.002E-6</td>
<td>.000</td>
<td>.427</td>
<td>1.548</td>
<td>.156</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Investment</td>
<td>-1.636E-7</td>
<td>.000</td>
<td>-.159</td>
<td>-.712</td>
<td>.495</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Economic Growth</td>
<td>-9.156E-10</td>
<td>.000</td>
<td>-.741</td>
<td>-3.383</td>
<td>.008</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The Dependent: Unemployment

Based on the coefficients table above, it can be seen that the value of standardized coefficients on DBH is 0.031, standardized coefficients on Export Value of -0.514, standardized coefficients on Capital Expenditures of 0.427, standardized coefficients on investment of -0.159 and standardized coefficients on investment of -0.741.
IV. CONCLUSION

Based on the results and discussion of the research that has been analyzed and described previously, the researchers can draw the following conclusions:

1. Profit Sharing Funds variable has no effect on economic growth. This means that Profit Sharing Funds has no effect on economic growth in East Kalimantan Province.
2. Export Value Variable has no effect on economic growth. This means that the export value has no effect on economic growth in the province of East Kalimantan.
3. Variable Capital expenditure has no effect on economic growth. This means that Capital Expenditure has no effect on economic growth in East Kalimantan Province.
4. Investment variable has an effect on economic growth. This means that investment has a significant effect on economic growth in East Kalimantan Province.
5. DBH variable has no effect on unemployment. This means that DBH has no effect on unemployment in East Kalimantan Province.
6. Export Value Variable has no effect on Unemployment. This means that the export value has no effect on unemployment in the province of East Kalimantan.
7. Variable Capital expenditure has no effect on unemployment. This means that Capital Expenditures have no effect on Unemployment in East Kalimantan Province.
8. Investment variables have no effect on unemployment. This means that investment has no significant effect on unemployment in East Kalimantan Province.
9. Indirect effect of DBH variable on Unemployment. This means that if the DBH increases, it will indirectly through economic growth.
10. Indirect Effect of Export Value variable on Unemployment. This means that if the Export Value increases, it will indirectly through economic growth.
11. Indirect effect of variable capital expenditure on unemployment. This means that if Capital Expenditures increase, it will indirectly through economic growth.
12. Indirect effect of variable capital expenditure on unemployment. This means that if investment increased then indirectly through economic growth.

A. Implications

The government should pay attention to the factors of unemployment and economic growth in order to improve the condition of an area.

REFERENCES


