

Where Is the Second Generation Nowadays Evidence from Former Transmigration Villages in Jambi Province, Indonesia

by Yulmardi Yulmardi

Submission date: 10-Jul-2020 03:23PM (UTC+0700)

Submission ID: 1355715434

File name: Former_Transmigration_Villages_in_Jambi_Province,_Indonesia.pdf (285.21K)

Word count: 4775

Character count: 24592

Where Is the Second Generation Nowadays? Evidence from Former Transmigration Villages in Jambi Province, Indonesia

Yulmardi Yulmardi, Amri Amir, Erfit Erfit, Junaidi Junaidi

Doctoral Program in Economics, The Graduate School, Jambi University, Jambi, Indonesia
Email: yulmardi@unja.ac.id

How to cite this paper: Yulmardi, Y., Amir, A., Erfit, E. and Junaidi, J. (2018) Where Is the Second Generation Nowadays? Evidence from Former Transmigration Villages in Jambi Province, Indonesia. *Open Journal of Social Sciences*, 6, 282-293. <https://doi.org/10.4236/jss.2018.64024>

Received: March 21, 2018
Accepted: April 27, 2018
Published: April 30, 2018

Copyright © 2018 by authors and Scientific Research Publishing Inc.
This work is licensed under the Creative Commons Attribution International License (CC BY 4.0).
<http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0/>



Open Access

Abstract

This study aimed to analyze the distribution of second generation settlements of transmigrants as well as the socio-economic factors that affect them. The results of the study found that the distribution of second generation settlements of transmigrants in Jambi Province were still large within the village. Only about one-fifth has left the village. The main reason of the second generation still living in the village is the availability of relatively large land. On the contrary, the main reason the second generation came out of the village was to earn a better income. Furthermore, socio-economic factors which are signed by the decision of the second generation of transmigrants to choose between living in the village and outside the village are the factors of education, employment status, business field, parental-origin province, parental education and the main commodity of transmigration sites.

Keywords

Transmigration, Transmigrant, Second Generation, Settlement, Welfare

1. Introduction

Transmigration is one form of migration that takes place in Indonesia. Implementation of the transmigration program has been going on for quite some time, beginning in the days of the Dutch colonial government, under the name of colonization until the time of reform at the moment [1] [2].

The development of transmigration has succeeded in creating employment opportunities, equitable distribution of development in the regions, and has established new growth centers [3] [4]. Based on the data from Pusdatin Kettransmigrasian, since Pre-Pelita period until 2011, it has opened 4,537,034 hectares of

new agricultural land as a field of business for 2.3 million families resettled or about 8.8 million people [5]. The types of businesses created such as trade, services, and home industries also grow in line with the growth of agricultural production in transmigration settlements. So far, transmigration has created 3325 definitive villages, some of which have grown rapidly and become centers of growth, such as the capital of the sub-district, the Integrated Independent City (KTM), the agropolitan area and the crop or plantation production center [6]. Especially in plantation commodity, transmigration program has been successful in establishing plantation-based growth poles in transmigration settlements (Najiyati, *et al.*, 2006) [7].

At the beginning of the placement, transmigrants are provided by the government with the average land allotment of 2 Ha each head of the family. There are 2 types of land that they receive. The first land is located around the house provided (known as yard land). This land is planted with short-lived crops such as corn, yams, peanuts, and soybeans. The second land is known as a land business planted with perennials and long-lived crops such as rubber and palm oil.

The transmigration program is only preparing land for a generation. However, as time gone by transmigrant children at this time, many of them enter the world of work and even suspected the second generation has formed a new household. If the transmigrant children are still in transmigration sites with dependence on first generation land (parents who become transmigrants), it will certainly have an impact on the distribution of land within the family. In the later stages, if this continues it will have an impact on the emergence of poverty in transmigration settlement areas. As Junaidi, Amir, Hardiani (2017) [8] point out that fragmentation of land or shrinkage of agricultural land ownership causes a decline in farmer's business scale. The small land will be difficult to the use of technology. Some technologies are not efficient to use when it was applied to small land and business management becomes less economical.

Jambi Province is one of the transmigration placement areas in Indonesia. The placement of transmigration in the province had begun before independence in 1940, and continues to this day. The number of transmigrants placed in Jambi Province reached 83,641 families or 355,221 people [9], with the number positioning Jambi Province as one of the main areas of transmigrant placement in Indonesia. The transmigration program has also been well received by local residents in Jambi Province. It is also supported by Barter and Cote (2015) [10] who argued that the vast majority of Indonesian transmigrants were resettled in parts of Sumatra which have remained peaceful.

Referring to the long journey of transmigration in Jambi Province, it is assumed that the distribution of the second generation of transmigrant settlements will also affect the survival of transmigrants, both in the first and the second generations. Therefore, this study is interested in analyzing the distribution of second generation settlements of transmigrants as well as the socio-economic factors affected them.

2. Methods

2.1. Location of the Study

The study was carried out in Jambi Province, Indonesia involved three sub-district locations within three selected districts (Tebo, Muaro Jambi, and Tanjung Jabung Barat).

2.2. Data Types and Sources

The survey has been employed in this research. There are two types of primary data. Those are primary data from first generation transmigrants (parents) and from second generation transmigrants (descendants/children of the first generation of transmigrants).

The primary data were obtained directly by using questionnaire instruments. Furthermore, secondary data are also used other than primary data.

2.3. Population and Samples

The target of populations in this study was the first generation of transmigrant households derived (second generation) families in six selected villages. The second generation of transmigrants is defined as the second generation (transmigrant children) both born in the origin and in transmigration settlements that have been above 20 years old and/or have married status.

From the target population, the number of samples of each sub-district was determined as 28 households of the first generation of transmigrants. In other words, the total number of samples was 168 households. We used the simple random sampling method based on the target population.

2.4. Analysis Methods

To analyze the distribution of the second generation settlements of transmigrants is carried descriptively by using single tables and cross-frequency. Further, to analyze the factors affecting second generation transmigrant settlements, a binary logit regression model was used. The use of the binary regression model due to the dependent variables used is the categorization of second generation transmigrant settlements categorized into locations within the village and outside the village. Binary logit regression model used is as follows:

$$g(xki) = \beta_0 + \beta_1 X_1 + \beta_2 X_{2D1} + \beta_3 X_{2D2} + \beta_4 X_3 + \beta_5 X_{4D1} + \beta_6 X_{4D2} + \beta_7 X_{5D1} \\ + \beta_8 X_{5D2} + \beta_9 X_{6D1} + \beta_{10} X_{6D2} + \beta_{11} X_{6D3} + \beta_{12} X_{6D4} + \beta_{13} X_{7D1} + \beta_{14} X_{7D2} \\ + \beta_{15} X_8 + \beta_{16} X_{9D1} + \beta_{17} X_{9D2} + e_i$$

where:

$g(xki)$ = the second generation transmigration type of settlement, note to the following conditions:

$g(xki)$ 1 = within the transmigration village.

$g(xki)$ 0 = outside the transmigration village.

α = constant of equation;

$\beta_1 \dots \beta_9$ = coefficients of variables in the model

e = error term

X_1 = age (in years)

X_2 = formal educational level of children (school year).

$X_{2,D1}$ 1 = junior high school; 0 = other

$X_{2,D2}$ 1 = senior high school and above; 0 = other

X_3 = children's working status

1 = formal; 0 = informal.

X_4 = children's working type (employment status).

$X_{4,D1}$ 1 = semi skilled; 0 = other

$X_{4,D2}$ 1 = skilled; 0 = other

X_5 = Field of children labor.

$X_{5,D1}$ 1 = industry; 0 = other

$X_{5,D2}$ 1 = services; 0 = other

X_6 = Local origin of parent.

$X_{6,D1}$ 1 = East Java; 0 = other

$X_{6,D2}$ 1 = Yogyakarta; 0 = other

$X_{6,D3}$ 1 = Central Java; 0 = other

$X_{6,D4}$ 1 = Jambi; 0 = other

X_7 = parental education.

$X_{7,D1}$ 1 = Junior high school; 0 = other

$X_{7,D2}$ 1 = Senior high school and above; 0 = other

X_8 = Number of parental household members.

X_9 = Main commodity of plantation.

$X_{9,D1}$ 1 = palm oil; 0 = other

$X_{9,D2}$ 1 = crops; 0 = other.

3. Findings and Discussions

3.1. Distribution of the Second Generation Transmigrant Settlements

Based on the distribution of settlements, it can be argued that most (82.14%) of the second generation of transmigrants still live in transmigration villages. Of this number recorded, the proportion lives in the transmigration village while not at home with the parents of 55.95%. Meanwhile, those who still live in transmigration and home villages with their parents is about 26.19%.

Furthermore, the proportion of the second generation left the transmigration village, while still within the district is as 11.90%. Whereas, the second generation come out of the district where his parents were first placed only 5.95%.

In detail, distribution of the second generation transmigrant settlement can be seen at **Table 1**.

Various reasons are put forward by the second generation of transmigrants with regard to their choice to remain in the transmigration village (**Table 2**). Most (50.00%) conveyed the reason for "the available land is still wide at the

Table 1. Distribution of the Second Generation Transmigrant Settlements, Jambi Province, 2017.

Second Generation Transmigrant Settlements	%
Living in transmigration villages, living in their parents' homes	26.19
Living in transmigration villages, not living in their parents' homes	55.95
Living outside the transmigration village, but still within the same district	11.90
Living outside the transmigration villages, in different districts	5.95
Total	100.00

Source: Field research, 2017.

Table 2. The reasons for the second generation of transmigrants still living in the transmigration village, Jambi Province, 2017.

Reasons	%
The available land is still wide at the transmigration site	50.00
Land is an inheritance of parents	36.23
It is still easy to get a job in transmigration sites	13.77
Total	100.00

Source: Field research, 2017.

transmigration site". This is in line with the findings of research VanWey (2005) [11] that the size of landholdings has a negative effect on out-migration. Furthermore, the second generation gave the reason "land is an inheritance of parents" as 36.23% and as 13.77% stated the reason "it is still easy to get a job in transmigration sites".

Various reasons also were put forward by the second generation of transmigrants who chose to settle outside the transmigration village (Table 3). Most (70.00%) stated the reason for earning better. There are as 2000% of the second generation left transmigration village by reason of joining family. Only about 6.67% do not live in transmigration villages on the grounds of limited land in the villages of transmigration.

3.2. Second Generation Transmigrant Settlements and Socioeconomic Characteristics

Based on sex of the second generation, it can be concluded that the proportion of female residing in the village was higher than male, where female were as 83.93%, while the second generation of male was 81.25%.

The proportion of the second generation working in the informal sector was recorded in the village as 80.34%, and the rest lived outside the village. For the second generation with formal employment status residing in the village was slightly higher recorded as 86.27%, and only about 13.17% were outside the village.

Table 3. The reasons for the second generation of transmigrants living outside the transmigration village, Jambi Province, 2017.

Reasons	Total
Limited land in transmigration village	6.67
To earn a better income	70.00
Limited availability of education and health facilities	3.33
Joining family	20.00
Total	100.00

Source: Field research, 2017.

There is a tendency for the second generation of transmigrants working in the agricultural sector to settle in the village. Only 12.15 percent of the second generation with agricultural sector residing outside the village. In contrast, the proportion of the second generation with non-agricultural sector living outside the village reached 27.87%.

The second generation of parents originated from the provinces of Java (West Java, Central Java, Yogyakarta and East Java), Jambi, and other provinces. Based on the region of origin of parents, the second generation with parents from West Java Province occupied the largest proportion (96.30%) was in the village and followed by Central Java and Yogyakarta provinces respectively as 87.88% and 83.33%.

There is the second generation trend with poorly educated parents living in the village. Only 3.51% of the second generation with educated parents did not complete primary school living outside the village. In contrast, there were 23.08% of the second generation with parents with junior high education living outside the village.

The second generation in transmigration sites with the main commodity of plantations (rubber and palm oil) tends to settle within the village. Only 3.57% of the second generation was in the transmigration sites of rubber estates residing outside the village and only 10.71 % of the second generation at the transmigration sites of palm oil plantations living outside the village. In contrast, more than one third (39.29 percent) of the second generation in transmigration sites of food crops lived outside the village.

The second generation tendency to settle in rubber and oil palm commodity villages is because these two commodities are relatively more prospective as a source of income compared to rice crops. This is in line with the findings of research Tachibana (2016) [12] at transmigration sites in Central Kalimantan.

In detail, settlements and characteristics of socioeconomic second generation of transmigrants can be seen at **Table 4**.

3.3. Factors Affecting Distribution of the Second Generation Settlements of Transmigrants

Fit Model Overall Test is presented at **Table 5**. Based on Omnibus Test of Model Coefficients, it was obtained Chi Square statistical value of 54.202 with

Table 4. Settlements and characteristics of socioeconomic second generation of transmigrants.

Characterics of Socioeconomic	Settlements		Total
	Living in the trans-migration village	Living outside the trans-migration village	
<i>Sex of the second generation</i>			
Male	81.25	18.75	100.00
Female	83.93	16.07	100.00
<i>Employment status</i>			
Formal	80.34	19.66	100.00
Informal	86.27	13.73	100.00
<i>Employment Sector</i>			
Agricultural	87.85	12.15	100.00
Non-agricultural	72.13	27.87	100.00
<i>Province of origin of parents</i>			
West Java	96.30	3.70	100.00
Central Java	87.88	12.12	100.00
Yogyakarta	83.33	16.67	100.00
East Java	70.00	30.00	100.00
Jambi and other province	52.63	47.37	100.00
<i>Education of parents</i>			
Not school	96.49	3.51	100.00
Primary School	73.61	26.39	100.00
Junior High School or Above	76.92	23.08	100.00
<i>Main commodity</i>			
Rubber	96.43	3.57	100.00
Palm oil	89.29	10.71	100.00
Food crops	60.71	39.29	100.00

Source: Field research, 2017.

Table 5. Overall fit model test for spreading of the second generation settlement.

5 Omnibus Test of Model Coefficients	Chi-square	df	Sig.
Step	54,202	14	0.000
Block	54,202	14	0.000
Model	54,202	14	0.000
Hosmer and Lemeshow Test	3,825	8	0.873

Source: Processed data result.

2
probability significance (p) = 0.000. Thus, it can be concluded that the independent variables in the model jointly affected the decision of the second generation

of transmigrants to remain within the village and outside the village.

Based on Hosmer and Lemeshow test, it was obtained Chi-Square value of 3.825 with p value of 0.873. Since the value of Chi-Square is not significant where ($p > 0.05$), the conclusion obtained was the predicted probability corresponding to the observed probability. This showed that there was no difference between the model and the data, so the model can be said fit.

The following from the 2×2 classification table (Table 6) showed how well the model grouped the cases into two groups both inside and outside the village. The overall prediction accuracy was 83.90 percent, while the second-generation accuracy lived in the village of 93.50 percent and the second generation outside the village was 40.00 percent. In other words, the accuracy of this model in predicting second-generation probabilities living within the village and outside the village was different. Thus, it can be said that the second generation probability living in the village more than twice than the second generation living outside the village.

Parameter estimation and partial test in the binary logit model for the second generation settlement were presented at Table 7. Based on the estimation result, it showed that Age (X1) did not significantly affect the value ($p > 0.05$). Therefore, it can be concluded that there was no significant effect of age from the second generation residing in the village and outside the village of migrants. Moreover, gender (X2) also showed an insignificant effect indicated by a value ($p > 0.05$). This meant that gender was also not significant, in other words there was no difference in the second generation preference between men and women to choose living within the village or outside the transmigration village.

Furthermore, education as a variable (X3) with the basic category of junior and under it can be argued that there was a difference in the probability of the second generation settlements between the second generation educated (X3D2) with the second generation educated (X3D1). This was indicated by the coefficient in the model that was significant at $\alpha = 10\%$ obtained the number Odds ratio of 8.20. This meant that the second generation having senior educational level and above had a chance of 8.20 times to live outside the village compared with the second generation having junior educational level.

Employment Status (X4), where the value 0 = informal, and value 1 = formal. At $\alpha = 10\%$, significant at the number 0.086 or 8 percent obtained negative

Table 6. Classification 2×2 for the second generation transmigrants settlement model.

Observation		Prediction		
		Category		Percentage
		Whithin village	Outside village	
Category	Whithin village	129	9	93.5
	Outside village	18	12	40.0
	Total			83.9

Source: Processed data result.

Table 7. Estimation of parameters of the second generation settlement model.

Variable	B	S.E.	Wald	df	Sig.	Odds ratio	Note
X1	-0.003	0.048	0.003	1	0.957	0.997	Age
X2	-0.082	0.580	0.020	1	0.888	0.921	Gender
X3	2.098	1.205	3.031	1	0.082	8.149	Education
X4	-1.104	0.643	2.945	1	0.086	0.332	Employment status
X5	1.209	0.581	4.327	1	0.038	3.349	Business field
X6			5.080	4	0.279		Origin of province
X6.D1	2.461	1.239	3.942	1	0.047	11.715	Middle Java
X6.D2	2.862	1.317	4.725	1	0.030	17.496	Yogyakarta
X6.D3	2.129	1.266	2.825	1	0.093	8.404	East Java
X6.D4	2.358	1.218	3.751	1	0.053	10.571	Jambi and others
X7			4.420	2	0.110		Parental education
X7.D1	1.699	.865	3.855	1	0.050	5.470	Elementary level
X7.D2	2.086	1.069	3.810	1	0.051	8.056	Junior high level
X8	-0.253	0.303	0.695	1	0.405	0.777	Number of children
X9			10.224	2	0.006		Main commodity
X9.D1	-0.165	1.148	0.021	1	0.886	0.848	Palm
X9.D2	2.117	1.028	4.238	1	0.040	8.302	Crops
Constant	-7.470	2.894	6.661	1	0.010	0.001	

Source: Processed data result.

coefficient. Odds ratio of = 0.332 meant that the second generation working in the informal sector, the chances for them to stay outside the village 0.332 times compared with those working in the formal sector.

For origin of parents (X6), where as the basic category is West Java Province. It can be argued that there was a difference in the probability of the second generation settlements living within the village or outside the village. It can be argued that there was a probability difference between the second generation living in the village and those outside the village based on the parents' origin (X6D1). Further, Central Java obtained Odds ratio of 11,715. This showed that the second generation parents from Central Java had the opportunity to live outside the village 11,715 times compared to the second generation living in the village.

These conditions are possible due to the limited number of job opportunities in open informal sector at transmigration sites within Jambi Province. Business field variable (X5) was differentiated from category 0 = agriculture, and category 1 = non agriculture. Odds ratio was obtained by the number of 3.349. From that figure, it can be concluded that the second generation working in non-agricultural sector had opportunity as 3349 times from those working in agriculture to live outside transmigration village.

The province of Yogyakarta as origin of parents variable (X6D2) with the

Odds ratio of 17,496 indicated that they had the opportunity to live outside the village as 17,496 times compared to living in the village. Then, for the second generation where the origin of parents of East Java (X6D3), the Odds ratio value was 8.044. The interpretation is the possibility of the second generation whose parents are from East Java having the opportunity to live outside the village was 8.044 times compared to the second generation living in the village. Then, the area of origin of parents of Jambi Province and surrounding areas (X6D4) obtained the number Odds ratio of 10,571. With the same conclusion, the second generation opportunity to spread outside the village was 10,571 times compared with the second generation to live in the village. In other words, the second generation mobility levels coming from Jambi Province and surrounding areas to leave their villages had a bigger chance.

Associated with parent education (X7), where by basic category = elementary level and not finished; 1 = Junior High level and above. Observing the Odds Ratio was seen that the second generation with parental education (X7D1) with elementary and not finished had a probability of 5470 times to live in the village rather than outside the village. While for the second generation with parental education of junior high level and above (X7D2) with Odds ratio equal to 8056 can be concluded that the second generation had probability 8056 times higher to live outside village compared with the second generation living in village. This situation reinforces the descriptive analysis which shows that the greatest share of the second generation with low levels of parental education resides in the village. Higher parental education of the second generation means more chance for the second generation living outside the village.

Furthermore, the number of children in family (X8) did not significantly affect where the value ($p > 0.05$) was shown. Therefore, it can be concluded that there was no effect of the number of children in family on the second generation settlements. That is, larger number of household members of parents unrelated to the second generation living in the village or outside the village. The Odds ratio of 0.777 meant that the second generation had a probability of 0.777 times to living outside the village compared to living in the village. The negative coefficient indicated that greater the number of family members, the less possibility of the second generation living in the village.

For the main commodities cultivated by the second generation (X9D1) = palm. No significant effect on this was evidenced by the value ($p > 0.10$). Thus, it can be concluded that there was no difference in settlement probability of the second generation in palm and rubber commodities. In other words, the second generation distribution within the village and outside the village was not affected by the commodity of palm or rubber. Then, the main commodity (X9D2) = crops (paddy) was shown with the value of Odds ratio of 8.302. Therefore, it can be concluded that second generation settlements had a probability of 8.302 times to live outside the village compared to the second generation whose main commodity was rubber.

4. Conclusions

The distribution of the second generation of transmigrant settlements was still largely within the village. Only about one-fifth has left the village. The main reason of the second generation still living in the village was the availability of relatively wide land. On the contrary, the main reason the second generation come out of the village was to earn a better income.

Furthermore, socio-economic factors significantly affected the decision of the second generation of transmigrants to choose between living in the village and outside the village were the education, employment status, business field, parental-origin province, parental education, and the main commodities of transmigration sites.

Notice that majority of the second generation transmigrations was still within the village on the grounds that the available land was still wide, so it is necessary to embark on skills in order to further improve the use of more productive land. In addition, it is also necessary to increase the knowledge and skills of non-agricultural employment in the second generation of transmigrants, thus no longer relying on the source of income from the land of their parents (the first generation of transmigrants).

References

- [1] Oostindie, G. (2008) Dutch Colonialism, Migration and Cultural Heritage. KITLV Press, Leiden. <https://doi.org/10.1163/9789004253889>
- [2] Junaidi, J., Rustiadi, E., Sutomo, S. and Juanda, B. (2012) Pengembangan penyelenggaraan transmigrasi di era otonomi daerah. *Jurnal Visi Publik*, **9**.
- [3] Fujikura, R. and Nakayama, M., Eds. (2015) Resettlement Policy in Large Development Projects. Routledge, New York.
- [4] Van Lottum, J. and Marks, D. (2012) The Determinants of Internal Migration in a Developing Country: Quantitative Evidence for Indonesia, 1930-2000. *Applied Economics*, **44**, 4485-4494. <https://doi.org/10.1080/00036846.2011.591735>
- [5] Ketramigrasian, P. (2012) Pengkajian informasi dan analisis tingkat perkembangan UPT dan tingkat kesejahteraan transmigrasi. Pusdatin Transmigrasi, Jakarta.
- [6] Widaryanto (2012) Analisis keragaan jenis usaha dan kelembagaan ekonomi di Pusat Kota Terpadu (KTM). Pusat Penelitian dan Pengembangan Ketramigrasian, Jakarta.
- [7] Najiyati, S., et al. (2006) Studi Kontribusi Transmigrasi Terhadap Ketahanan Pangan. Puslitbangtrans Depnakertrans, Jakarta.
- [8] Junaidi, J., Amir, A. and Hardiani, H. (2017) Model for the Development of Plantation-Based Growth Poles Village. *Paper*. Presented at the Malaysia Indonesia International Conference on Economics, Management and Accounting (MIICEMA); Jambi-Indonesia, 24-25 October 2016
- [9] BPS (2017) Jambi dalam Angka 2017. Jambi. BPS.
- [10] Barter, S.J. and Cote, I. (2015) Strife of the Soil? Unsettling Transmigrant Conflicts in Indonesia. *Journal of Southeast Asian Studies*, **46**, 60-85. <https://doi.org/10.1017/S0022463414000617>
- [11] VanWey, L.K. (2005) Land Ownership as a Determinant of International and In-

- ternal Migration in Mexico and Internal Migration in Thailand. *International Migration Review*, **39**, 141-172. <https://doi.org/10.1111/j.1747-7379.2005.tb00258.x>
- [12] Tachibana, T. (2016) Livelihood Strategies of Transmigrant Farmers in Peatland of Central Kalimantan. In: Osaki, M. and Tsuji, N., Eds., *Tropical Peatland Ecosystems*, Springer, Tokyo. https://doi.org/10.1007/978-4-431-55681-7_40

Where Is the Second Generation Nowadays Evidence from Former Transmigration Villages in Jambi Province, Indonesia

ORIGINALITY REPORT

9%

SIMILARITY INDEX

8%

INTERNET SOURCES

4%

PUBLICATIONS

6%

STUDENT PAPERS

PRIMARY SOURCES

1

Submitted to Institut Pemerintahan Dalam Negeri

Student Paper

3%

2

mpira.ub.uni-muenchen.de

Internet Source

3%

3

file.scirp.org

Internet Source

1%

4

Submitted to Lynbrook High School

Student Paper

1%

5

Submitted to Bocconi University

Student Paper

<1%

6

www.cambridge.org

Internet Source

<1%

7

onlinelibrary.wiley.com

Internet Source

<1%

8

creativecommons.org

Internet Source

<1%

9	Submitted to University of Glasgow Student Paper	<1 %
10	www.pure.ed.ac.uk Internet Source	<1 %
11	apo.org.au Internet Source	<1 %
12	eprints.leedsbeckett.ac.uk Internet Source	<1 %
13	orca.cf.ac.uk Internet Source	<1 %
14	Peter J. Stuckey. "When do bounds and domain propagation lead to the same search space", Proceedings of the 3rd ACM SIGPLAN international conference on Principles and practice of declarative programming - PPDP 01 PPDP 01, 2001 Publication	<1 %

Exclude quotes On
Exclude bibliography On

Exclude matches Off