

# 23. DETERMINING FACTORS OF CHILD FARMERS WORKING IN THE AGRICULTURE SECTOR

*by* Hamidah Hendrarini

---

**Submission date:** 18-Jan-2023 08:55AM (UTC+0700)

**Submission ID:** 1994485496

**File name:** g\_Factors\_Of\_Child\_Farmers\_Working\_In\_The\_Agriculture\_Sector.pdf (297.67K)

**Word count:** 4361

**Character count:** 21628

## DETERMINING FACTORS OF CHILD FARMERS WORKING IN THE AGRICULTURE SECTOR

Teguh Soedarto, Eko Nurhadi, Ardy Dwi Kustanto, and Hamidah Hendrarini\*

Departement of Agribusiness University of Pembangunan Regional "Veteran" Jawa Timur  
corresponding author : [hamidahrini1@gmail.com](mailto:hamidahrini1@gmail.com)

**Abstract :** This study aims to determine the interest of farmer children working in the agricultural sector and the factors that influence the interest of farmer children working in the agricultural sector. The study population was the children of farmers who controlled their own land in the village of Kebonagung, Mejiyan Madiun District. The research sample was taken by purposive sampling method, with a total of 44 people. The data collection method use disconducting direct surveys and interviews to the research area. Based on the results of this study, farmer children have no interesting working in the agricultural sector. Factors affecting uninterested farmer children are the work of parents, parental education, children's education, income outside of agriculture, emotional, and access to land. The second analysis showed that the work of parents, parental education, and children's education did not have a significant effect on the children of farmers who were not interested in becoming farmers, while income factors outside agriculture, emotional, and access to land had a very significant influence on children of farmers who were not interested in becoming farmers. the influence given by all factors used in the study has an effect of 73% and the remaining 27% is influenced by other factors not included in the study.

**Keywords :** regeneration, survival, social and economic agriculture.

### I. INTRODUCTION

Agriculture in the country of Indonesia, with its many advantages and abundance of biological natural resources, turns out to have a classic problem that has not yet been resolved, even according to various experts in its research it will continue to develop if it is not immediately resolved and resolved. Agriculture as a broad sector that controls the fulfillment of the people's needs, namely, food production that must be and continues to be carried out, because until now there is no single institution, company, even factory that can make, and, create food, entirely. is a company in the agricultural product processing sector, especially food crops to meet human food needs (Herawati, 2013). The above conditions cause the problem of agricultural development in Indonesia to be in Human Resources (HR), and how they can continue to exist and continue their work as farmers until they have successors until the future. The population of Indonesia which continues to increase to date has reached 1.5% per year but this is not matched by the growth in the number of farmers which has actually decreased to 2.05% per year, this has resulted in concerns about the balance of human resources that will support each other's livelihoods. in an agricultural country.

The results of Supriyanti and Suryani's (2006) study show that there is indeed a shift in labor from agriculture to the non-agricultural (industrial) sector. The shift of labor from agriculture to non-agriculture is an indication that there is a shift in people's appetite or interest in the agricultural sector. In other words, children of rural farmers today, especially those with at least high school education, tend to lose interest and have a poor perception of agricultural work even though they are still in an agricultural area. Nowadays there have been several studies that have looked at the views or perceptions of youth towards

## The 2<sup>nd</sup> International Conferences of Agriculture (ICA-2)

employment in the agricultural sector, such as research conducted by Herlina (2002) which examined the orientation of the work value of farmer children in plantation farmer families, research conducted by Anshori (2011) regarding perceptions and youth interest in agricultural work, followed by Chandra (2004), which examined the perceptions of rural farmer children towards work in agriculture and interest in working in cities.

This phenomenon indicates that a condition which is implied as a lost generation in the agricultural work sector does not only occur in Indonesia as an agricultural country, but also large and wide countries in other parts of the world, and almost all of them are caused by economic foundational factors. Social is very common in modern life today.

Slameto (2010) argued that "interest is a feeling of liking and feeling of interest in a thing or activity, without being asked. Interest is basically the acceptance of a relationship between oneself and something outside of oneself. Wina Sanjaya (2005), expresses interest (interest), namely the tendency of a person to take an action or deed. Rahmanto (2011) argues that interest is someone's awareness of something, someone, a problem or situation that is related to him. Without one's awareness of an object, the individual will never have an interest in something. In the psychological dictionary, Chaplin (2011) states that interest can be interpreted as a. An attitude that takes place continuously which gives a pattern. b. Feelings which state that a work activity or object is valuable or meaningful to individuals, and c. A state or a set of motivations that demand behavior in a particular direction.

Madiun Regency as part of autonomy which still has a large agricultural area reaching 45.71% of the total area making it an area with great potential in the development of the agricultural sector. Based on the background of the above problems, this study aims to analyze the factors that influence the interest of farmer children to work in the agricultural sector in Madiun Regency, East Java.

## II. RESEARCH METHODS

### 1. Location

The research location was chosen purposively, that is, deliberately because of the consideration of certain factors. This research was conducted in the administrative area of Madiun Regency, on the basis of the consideration that the Madiun Regency area which has a large agricultural area and farmer households and is very relevant to conduct in-depth research on the interest of farmer children in work in the agricultural sector, so that the deepening of the information obtained has a high degree of accuracy and concentration and focus. Research is focused on being conducted in the village of Kebonagung, Mejayah sub-district, Madiun district, this village area is a rural area that is far from infrastructure development, and the bustle of modernization, so that as explained above, the focus and concentration point on the interests of farmer children can be identified with good qualitative research.

### 2. Sampling

Taking the sample size will be able to project the level of limitations of the researcher in controlling the respondent, so it is necessary to have a sample size error rate so that it can still provide a good representative precision value but still consider the limitations of the researcher.

## The 2<sup>nd</sup> International Conferences of Agriculture (ICA-2)

$$n = \frac{N}{1 + N \cdot e^2}$$

6 which :

n = Sample size

N = Population size

e = the desired accuracy value (15%)

$$n = \frac{N}{1 + N \cdot e^2}$$

$$n = \frac{200}{1 + 200 \cdot (0,15)^2}$$

$$n = \frac{200}{4,53} = 44,1 \text{ (44 sampel)}$$

### 3. Data Analysis

The analytical method used in this research is Multiple Linear Regression which aims to determine how much influence parental work, parental education, income outside the agricultural sector, youth education, land area, and a sense of prestige, on youth interest as farmer's children in farming. Data analysis will also be assisted by using the computer software program SPSS 22.0 for Windows, with the Multiple Linear Regression equation model (Ghazalli, 2005) :

$$YM = a + \beta_{PO}XPO + \beta_{XP}XP + \beta_{PAXPA}XPA + \beta_{PNXPN}XPN + \beta_{EXE}XE + \beta_{ALXAL}XAL + e$$

Wherein :

YM : Interest of Farmers' Children

a : Constants

XPO : Parental Education

XP : Farm Children Education

XPA : Parents' Occupation

XPG : Non-Farm Income

XAL : Emotional

XE : Land Access

$\beta_{PO}$ ,  $\beta_P$ ,  $\beta_{PA}$ ,  $\beta_{PN}$ ,  $\beta_E$ ,  $\beta_{AL}$ : Direction Coefficient of Regression

e : Standard Error

### III. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Rahmanto (2011) defines that interest is an individual's tendency to satisfy attention to an object or activity related to him which is expressed in the form of behavior. Work interest can be interpreted as a tendency that persists in individuals who feel happy and interested in physical, psychological, mental and social activities carried out on their own

5

## The 2<sup>nd</sup> International Conferences of Agriculture (ICA-2)

awareness with the aim of obtaining satisfaction, status, economic, financial, and meaning of life and binding to the individual. Interest in farmer's children in working in the agricultural sector will ultimately be deeply influenced by direct factors including parental work, parental education, farmer children's education, non-agricultural income, land access, and emotional internal situations within the farming family. According to this definition, work interest can be interpreted as a tendency that persists in individuals who feel happy and interested in physical, psychological, mental and social activities carried out on their own awareness with the aim of obtaining satisfaction, status, economic, financial, and meaningful rewards. living and binding on the individual. Interest in farmer's children in working in the agricultural sector will ultimately be deeply influenced by direct factors including parental work, parental education, farmer children's education, non-agricultural income, land access, and emotional internal situations within the farming family.

Table 1. Relationship Quality and Predictor Variable Simultaneous Test on Interest of Farm Children

	Coefficient No Correlation( r)	Coefficient Determination (R Square)	of Adjuste d R Square	Std. Error	F- Value	F-Tabel	Sig
1	0,854	0,730	0,686	0,273	16,651	2,350	0,000b

Source :Data Analyzed (2020).

The calculation in table 1. shows the value of the coefficient of determination (R Square). The coefficient of determination is 0.730 and a value of this size is obtained through the calculation of the quadratic correlation efficiency (r<sup>2</sup>). This value shows the changed meaning in the form of a percentage, which is 73% and means that the six independent variables (parental work, parental education, farmer children's education, non-agricultural income, land access, and emotional) together provide a strength of the relationship of 73. % in influencing the interest of farmer children in working in the agricultural sector. Then the rest (100% - 73% = 27%) is influenced by other factors that are not included in the calculation model or what are often referred to as error variables. The interests of the children of farmers in the village of Kebonagung are basically influenced by two major factors, namely the internal and external situations they face. The real condition is deeper in giving an idea that the internal and external situation in more detail has influenced the interest itself. Internal and external situations are not understood to directly affect the interest of farmer children in working, but there are more focused conditions that can be seen and understood in a simpler way to express interest in working for farmer children in the agricultural sector. The more focused condition, as stated earlier, should have been seen in more detail in order to understand how the phenomenon of decreasing interest in agricultural work by child farmers occurred. This condition is also supported by Prima's (2011) opinion that several conditions that affect interest are the economic situation, education, environmental situation, and psychological condition and are also in line with the opinion expressed (Yuwono, 2001) who stated earlier that the main factors influencing interests are working conditions, support



## The 2<sup>nd</sup> International Conferences of Agriculture (ICA-2)

systems, and workers' personalities. Nnana Mba Agwu (2008) stated that the conditions and factors that influence interest are more focused by Nnana Mba Agwu (2008) that the work of parents, parental education, children's education, land conditions, use of tools in deepening the interest factors of farmer children are more focused.

The calculation of the F test (simultaneously) uses a comparison between the F-count in table 4.10 of 16.651 compared to the standard F-table of the alpha level distribution of 0.05 simultaneously, it is stated that the variables of parental occupation, parental education, farmer's child education, access land, income, emotional with a level of accuracy of 5% have a very strong influence on the phenomenon of being low and not interested in the children of farmers to work in the agricultural sector, especially to pursue the work of their parents as farmers. Interest is a predisposition, inclination, or a feeling reaction that takes place continuously so that it raises someone's attention to make him selective about the object of his interest (Chaplin, 2011).

Table 2. Regression Results of the Influence Factors of Farmers' Children in the Agricultural Sector.

No	Regression	Unstandardize	Coefficients T-	T-test	Sig.
		d	Std.	Table	
	Constant (Constant)	-3,205	0,463		-6,923 0,000
1	Parents' Occupation	0,076	0,086	2,02	0,889 0,380
2	Parental Education (XP)	-0,023	0,097	2,02	-0,237 0,814
3	Child Education (XPA)	0,152	0,086	2,02	1,763 0,086
4	Non-Farm Income	0,174	0,066	2,02	-2,630 0,012
5	Emotional (XE)	0,349	0,100	2,02	3,490 0,001
6	Land Access (XAL)	0,332	0,112	2,02	2,977 0,005

Source :Data Analyzed (2020).

Information :

1. Parents' Work: Has No Significant Effect
2. Parents Education: Has No Significant Effect
3. Children's Education: Has No Significant Effect
4. Pedapata Non-Agriculture: Has a significant effect in the negative direction
5. Emotional: Has a significant effect in a positive direction
6. Land Access: Has a Significant Effect in a Positive Direction

The regression value in the test table of the influence of the interest of the children of farmers working in the agricultural sector can be seen in detail on each of the independent variables of the study. Furthermore, through the regression coefficient regression value obtained from the table 4.12 above, in the Unstandardized column. B can be written the regression equation model as follows:

$$Y = a + \beta_0 X_{PO} + \beta_1 X_{XP} + \beta_2 X_{XPA} + \beta_3 X_{XPN} + \beta_4 X_{XE} + \beta_5 X_{XAL}$$

$$Y = (-3,205) + 0,076 X_{PO} + (-0,023) X_{XP} + 0,152 X_{XPA} + 0,174 X_{XPN} + 0,349 X_{XE} + 0,332 X_{XAL}$$

## The 2<sup>nd</sup> International Conferences of Agriculture (ICA-2)

The regression model equation shows that the constant value of (-3,205) is negative, which means that when the variables of parental work, parental education, children's education, non-agricultural income, emotional, and access to land are at the lowest perception, then the farmer's child interest working in the agricultural sector (-3,205) tends not to be interested. According to the results of the regression equation above, farmers' children are known to have no interest in a negative direction, even though in the same situation and are permanent, namely the presence or absence of factors that affect the interest of farmer children to continue working on their parents in rice fields has decreased.

1. Parent occupation variable with t value of 0.889 with a significance of 0.38 or 38%. The value of t count on the test results shows that t count < t table (0.38 < 2.206) and alpha significance (0.38 > 0.05). The test states that the decision is that H<sub>0</sub> is accepted, so that the variable of the parent's work factor does not have a significant effect on the interest of the farmer's child working in the agricultural sector.
2. Parent education variable with t value of -0.237 with a significance of 0.81 or 81%. The tcount value in the test results shows that t count < t table (-0.0237 < 2.206) and alpha significance (0.38 > 0.05). The test states that the decision is that H<sub>0</sub> is accepted, so the parent education factor variable does not have a significant effect on the interest of farmer children to work in the agricultural sector.
3. The variable of children's education with a t-count of 1.763 with a significance of 0.08 or 8%. The tcount value in the test results shows that at t count < t table (1.763 < 2.206) and alpha significance (0.08 > 0.05).
4. Non-agricultural income variable with tcount of 2.630 with a significance of 0.012 or 98%. The t value in the test results shows that t count > t table (2,630 > 2.206) and alpha significance (0.012 < 0.05). The test states that the decision is that H<sub>0</sub> is rejected, so the non-agricultural income variable has a significant effect on the interest of farmer children to work in the agricultural sector in a negative direction.
5. Emotional variable with t value of 3,490 with a significance of 0.001 or 99.9%. The t-count value in the test results shows that t count > t table (3,490 > 2.206) and alpha significance (0.001 < 0.05). The test states that the decision is that H<sub>0</sub> is rejected, so the emotional variable has a significant effect on the interest of farmer children to work in the agricultural sector in a positive direction.
6. Land access variable with tcount of 2.977 with a significance of 0.005 or 99.5%. The tcount value in the test results shows that t count > t table (2.977 > 2.206) and alpha significance (0.005 < 0.05). The test states that the decision is that H<sub>0</sub> is rejected, so the land access variable has a significant effect on the interest of farmer children to work in the agricultural sector in a positive direction.

The decline in the interest of child farmers to work in the agricultural sector which has long occurred and in many areas proves that this phenomenon can occur anywhere, including in rural areas. Rural areas with beautiful environments with the majority of people as farmers are supported by traditional village geographies that do not always guarantee that someone who lives in them, including children of farmers, has high interest in work in the agricultural sector. Farm children at productive age (18 - 35 years) have experienced a period of maturity in the formation of interest, this is in accordance with Rahmanto (2011) that in line with the

## The 2<sup>nd</sup> International Conferences of Agriculture (ICA-2)

age of interest that has already been formed and elected strengthens and attaches itself to him in matters of choice, profession. This is evidenced by the low perceptions and desires of farmer children towards the work of farmers, they are always reluctant to discuss more deeply about the success of agriculture, they do not see any side of success in the world of agriculture, everything that is revealed seems to be always more in their tendency outside the world of agriculture, and deep saturation. The conditions and phenomena of the low interest of farmer children are greatly influenced by various special factors, various factors that are very profound and focus on the formation of the low interest of farmer children in the work of the agricultural sector.

They are the children of farmers who do not feel they have no choice and the effort to choose which family they were born from and who. They are born with the status of being children of farmer families, making them farmers' children as well as witnessing and accepting all attitudes of their parents in farmer work. Farmers' children who have been very familiar with agricultural land since they were small, go to the fields, deliver food, help to occasionally participate in activities working in the fields, making them aware of this livelihood. In the end, with all that they have got in their life, all the attitudes of their parents as farmers in inviting and directing them to become farmers are no longer important to them, because they are also satisfied with the view of working as farmers. Some parents do not want to direct their children to become farmers like themselves, but only order or order to help their parents. The opinion of Prasetya (2015) also supports and is in line with the results of this study, that parents as real farmers in the Ponorogo district (research area) show that their parents' hopeful desire for their children can change the fate of the family with jobs in other sectors, because Parents as farmers are destiny which has become irreversible provisions.

Farm children who have low interest and even have no interest at all in the work of the agricultural sector always think that agriculture is a time-bound job full of risk of failure, and that time cannot be repeated. Agriculture always does not have certainty of yields and selling prices for them, the absence of strong bargaining power makes farmers always cornered in the bargaining system and follows every offer of a slipper or collector trader with the general price of the agreement, when in fact the prices themselves are the traders who make them. All these things they have always witnessed and felt about their parents' work as farmers, so that the reflection of the hard struggle is getting smaller to make farmer children want to continue their parents' work, even just helping at a mature, mature and productive age now.

The interest in working as a farmer can be realized through a desire that grows from the soul of a farmer child himself. Farm children in the current study follow their parents' work as pure farmers because they want to help their parents, not forever but as a time filler and an obligation as a child. Such conditions can be concluded that they have an interest in working as farmers can occur purely when a sense of responsibility, empathy, and individual feelings and privacy in their own conscience.

#### IV. CONCLUSION

1. Farm children have no interest in working in the agricultural sector. The farmers' children are not interested in working in the agricultural sector based on: (1) farmer



## The 2<sup>nd</sup> International Conferences of Agriculture (ICA-2)

children do not have an immediate desire to become farmers and continue their parents, (2) farmer children do not have fun and comfort in all farming activities, and (3) farmer children have the tendency to seek employment outside the agricultural sector.

2. The interest of farmer children in working in the agricultural sector is influenced by the following factors: (1) parental work, (2) parental education, (3) children's education, (4) non-agricultural income, (5) emotional, (6) land access with an error rate of 5%. Non-agricultural income factors have a very strong effect with a significant level of 98.8%, land access factors have a very significant effect with a significant level of 99.5%, and emotional factors have the strongest influence with a significant level of 99.9%. Meanwhile, the factors of parental work, parental education, and farmer children's education did not have a significant effect with significance levels of 62%, 18.6% and 91.4%, respectively. With the contribution value of R<sup>2</sup>, the factors of parent work, parental education, farmer's children education, non-agricultural income, emotional, and land access are 73%.

### REFERENCES

- Anshori, Yusak Mohamad. 2011. Pengaruh Orientasi Pasar, Intellectual Capital, dan Orientasi Pembelajaran Terhadap Inovasi. *Jurnal Manajemen Bisnis*. Vol3 No. 3. 317-329.
- Chandra Suwondo. 2004. *Outsourcing Implementasi di Indonesia*. Jakarta : PT Alex Media Computindo.
- Chaplin, J.P. 2011. *Kamus Lengkap Psikologi*. Diterjemahkan : Kartini Kartono. Jakarta : PT Radja Grafindo Persada.
- Ghazali, I. (2005). *Multivariate Analysis Application with SPSS Program*. Erlangga; Jakarta
- Herawati. (2013). *Analysis of the Effect of Education, Wages, Work Experience, Gender, and Age on the Productivity of the Shuttlecock Industry in Tegal City*. ESSAY. Diponegoro University Semarang. Semarang.
- Herlina. 2002. *Orientation of youth work values to plantation farmer families (case study of community tea plantations in Sukajembar, Sukanegara District, Cianjur Regency, West Java)*. [thesis]. Bogor (ID): Bogor Agricultural University.
- Mba Agwu, N. Eze Nwankwo, E. & Ijoema C, A (2008). *Determinants Of Agricultural Labor Participation Among Youth In Abia State, Nigeria*. College of Agribusiness and Financeial Management, Michael Okpara University of Agricultural, Umudike, P.M.B, Umuahia, Abia State. Nigeria.
- Prasetya, Anang. 2015. *Pengembangan Job Sheet Teknik Kerja Bengkel Elektronika sebagai Media Pembelajaran Praktik Siswa kelas X di SMK Negeri 2 Wonosari*. Skripsi S1. Yogyakarta : Pendidikan Elektronika, FT UNY.

## The 2<sup>nd</sup> International Conferences of Agriculture (ICA-2)

---

- Prima, Adiwiyana. 2011. Pengaruh Pertumbuhan Ekonomi, Pendapatan Asli Daerah dan Dana Alokasi Umum terhadap Pengalokasian Anggaran Belanja Modal. Skripsi. Universitas Diponegoro Semarang.
- Rahmanto, (2011). Analysis of the Role of Entrepreneurship Education, Personality, and the Environment on Student Interest. Catholic University Soegijapranata Press. Semarang.
- Rusastra, I.W. and M. Suryadi. 2004. Ekonomi Tenaga Kerja Pertanian dan Implikasinya dalam Peningkatan Produksi dan Kesejahteraan Buruh Tani. Jurnal Litbang Pertanian. Volume 23, No. 3. pp. 91-99
- Slameto. 2010. Belajar dan Permasalahannya. Jakarta : Rineka Cipta.
- Supriyanti and E. Suryani. 2006 Peranan, Peluang dan Kendala Pengembangan Agroindustri di Indonesia.
- Yuwono, Teguh. 2001. Manajemen Otonomi Daerah Pusat Kajian Otonomi Daerah dan Kebijakan Publik (Puskodak). UNDIP. Semarang.

## 23. DETERMINING FACTORS OF CHILD FARMERS WORKING IN THE AGRICULTURE SECTOR

---

### ORIGINALITY REPORT

---

9%

SIMILARITY INDEX

7%

INTERNET SOURCES

5%

PUBLICATIONS

1%

STUDENT PAPERS

---

### PRIMARY SOURCES

---

- |   |  |    |
|---|--|----|
| 1 | Yogaprasta Adi Nugraha, Layung Paramesti Martha. "The Correlation Between Land Ownership Status, Parents Occupation, and Future of Agriculture with the Youth Attitude who Work in Agricultural Sector (Case of Pamijahan Sub-District, Bogor District)", Buletin Penelitian Sosial Ekonomi Pertanian Fakultas Pertanian Universitas Haluoleo, 2020<br>Publication | 3% |
| 2 | <a href="http://sjik.org">sjik.org</a><br>Internet Source  | 1% |
| 3 | <a href="http://repository.unusa.ac.id">repository.unusa.ac.id</a><br>Internet Source  | 1% |
| 4 | Amiruddin Amiruddin, Nurdin Nurdin, Moh. Ali. "Islamic Education Teacher Communication Strategy in Increasing Students 'Learning Interest", INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF CONTEMPORARY ISLAMIC EDUCATION, 2021<br>Publication   | 1% |
-

5

Anas Ghazi AlAdaileh, Hala Mahmoud Obeidat, Abdullah Khamaiseh, Ahmad H. AlNawafleh, Deema Mahasneh, Erika Sivarajan Froelicher. "The Lived Experience of Jordanian Parents of Children with Cystic Fibrosis: Qualitative Study", Journal of Pediatric Nursing, 2021

Publication

1 %

6

[www.ijrrjournal.com](http://www.ijrrjournal.com)

Internet Source

<1 %

7

[repository.usahid.ac.id](http://repository.usahid.ac.id)

Internet Source

<1 %

8

"The Palgrave Handbook of Agricultural and Rural Development in Africa", Springer Science and Business Media LLC, 2020

Publication

<1 %

9

Widiya Dewi Anjaningrum, Agus Purnomo Sidi. "Pengaruh Orientasi Pasar, Inovasi Dan Kreativitas Produk Terhadap Kinerja Industri Kreatif Untuk Mencapai Keunggulan Bersaing", Jurnal Ilmiah Bisnis dan Ekonomi Asia, 2018

Publication

<1 %

10

E Widiyanti, N Setyowati, D T Ardianto. "Young generation's perception on the agricultural sector", IOP Conference Series: Earth and Environmental Science, 2018

Publication

<1 %

---

11 Eugene Smolensky. "Industrialization and income inequality: Recent United States experience", Papers of the Regional Science Association, 1961 <1 %  
Publication

---

12 [lib.unnes.ac.id](http://lib.unnes.ac.id) <1 %  
Internet Source

---

13 [repository.kemu.ac.ke:8080](http://repository.kemu.ac.ke:8080) <1 %  
Internet Source

---

14 [eprints.lincoln.ac.uk](http://eprints.lincoln.ac.uk) <1 %  
Internet Source

---

---

Exclude quotes  On

Exclude matches  Off

Exclude bibliography  On