

THE EMERGENCE OF CRIME AREAS IN PEKANBARU CITY IN THE VIEW OF ANOMIE THEORY

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THE EMERGENCE OF CRIME AREAS IN PEKANBARU CITY IN THE VIEW OF ANOMIE THEORY

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ABSTRACT: The Changes and developments of the city cannot be separated from the existence of conflict, which in turn can certainly lead to the birth of crime in urban areas, it can also be found in Pekanbaru City. The high number of crimes in a region, the number of certain types of crimes that occur in a certain group of people, is a growing number of phenomena in society. By using qualitative methods in gathering research data, this study shows that the structural inequalities felt by people living in Kampung Dalam and Pangeran Hidayat Pekanbaru City put them at a disadvantage. Many culture arenas that require person to show their success but the ways to celebrate success are not available in the city equally and it has caused to distrust of the ways that are institutionalized in available way to achieve cultural goals, then committing crimes as an entity is an alternative to satisfy their desires and to achieve their cultural goals. The emergence of crime areas is an adjustment that is made by individuals in urban area communities due to an imbalance between cultural goals and opportunities to use institutional ways to achieve these goals can be categorized as a form of innovation adaptation model. Those adjustments occur as a result of mental conflicts experienced when there is an obligation to follow the institutionalized way to achieve goals with pressure to use illegal ways to achieve those goals.

Keywords: Crime, Area, Urban, Pekanbaru

1. INTRODUCTION

In several studies it is explained general problem of crime related to unfavorable urban conditions is classified in ecology problem of urban disorganization. This is explained more by Faris and Dunham (Rubington and Weinburg, 1971) in *Mental Disorders In Urban Areas: An Ecological Study Of Schizophrenia And Other Psychoses*, that urbanization and social disorganization tend to cause various social problems in the same structure of individual relationships and urban communities. Faris and Dunham believe that disorganization is a social problem with the damage to group supervision. associated with the indication's list of crime, poverty, crime, alcoholism, mental damage and family disharmony.

The relations between urbanization and social disorganization has been known and put forward by several researchers since a long time ago. Ever and Korff (2002) for example, explained that rapid and centralized urbanization in only one main city caused problems such as traffic jams, pollution and slums. So, that the city becomes overpopulated. Therefore, cities that have overpopulation are cities that are very likely to experience a high crime rate compared to planned urban environments and have a low density level.

In criminology studies, crime is a topic that has received much attention. Basically the concept of crime is a concept formulated through relative social processes which applies only to certain

conditions, for example applies to its place, to the actual circumstances when the perpetrators commit their actions, and will differ from one time to another (Mustofa, 2010, p.30).

The high crime rate in an area, the many types of specific crimes that occur in a certain community groups, are some of phenomena that develop in a society. Explanation of crime contributes an understanding of crime in individuals and groups, starting from the cause of crime, the process of developing crime and even the formation of crime groups in a society. Such as gang and organized crime (Cloward and Ohlin 1960, Sutherland, Cressey and Luckenbill 1992).

The deviant of adaptation ways from the values and behavior of conformity in a society, in turn becomes a pattern of behavior as a member of culture, and even then considered as an acceptable way. Those adaptation ways to such a group's values in society and even get reinforcement in various forms and ways. The adaptation ways will always be in urban society

The community is defined as a society in urban areas that have a diversity of ethnic populations and social foundations, subcultures

(through migration), division of work, income factors, power, prestige and lifestyle and value by Broom and Szelnik (1968, p. 437). Furthermore, Broom and Szelnik (1968) said that the change and development of the city cannot be separated from the existence of the conflict, which could eventually lead to the birth of a crime area in urban areas.

As one of the growing cities, Pekanbaru city has an area with a high crime rate. Pekanbaru City is the capital of Riau Province, has 8 (eight) sub-districts, and 45 (forty-five) villages, with an area of 632.26 km² (BPS Kota Pekanbaru, 2016, p. 3). As the provincial capital, Pekanbaru city never separate from the existence of immigrants and investors to invest their investments. But on the other hand, this can also be a factor of conflict that leads to the occurrence of crimes in urban areas.

From the crime data recorded in 8 (eight) Sector Police offices in Pekanbaru City in 2016, and compared with the number of people in each Sector Police areas. So, we can see that the risk of the population of Pekanbaru have a crime or become a victim for some types of crimes. It is all calculated on this research in the following table:

Table 1.2. Risk of Population Affected by Crime (Crime Rate) According to The Sector Police in 2016

Sector Police	2016	Total Population *	Crime Rate
Bukit Raya	213	263.724	8,076621
Lima Puluh	46	221.960	2,072443
Pekanbaru Kota	64	27.390	23,36619
Rumbai	90	76.765	11,72415
Rumbai Pesisir	33	75.852	4,350583
Senapelan	102	38.498	26,49513
Sukajadi	122	153.085	7,969441
Tampan	140	208.275	6,721897
TOTAL	810	1.065.548	7,601723

Source: All Sector Police in Pekanbaru City, BPS Pekanbaru City dan Processed Research data

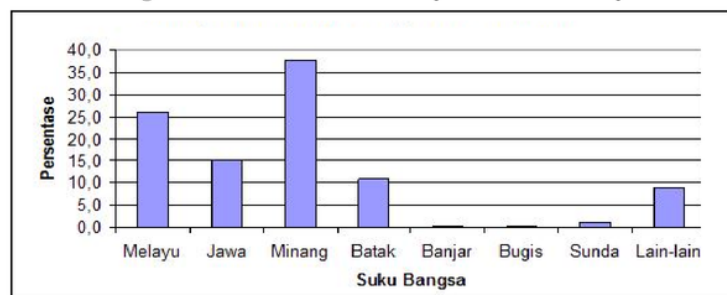
The table above shows the risk of crime for some crimes that the researchers gathered, to minimize the difference in the meaning of crime, the research is limited to certain crimes, that are: murder, violent theft violence, theft by weighting, rape. The choice of this type of crime because it is the most common crime, it is taken seriously, and become the public's attention in general, and even the fear of crime. This research does not discuss crimes classified as white collar crime such as corruption, burning of land and forests, or cyber crime, these crimes have their own characteristics and analysis.

The highest risk of experiencing a crime occurs in the jurisdiction of the Senapelan Sector Police, in every 10,000 people, around 26 people experience a crime. Furthermore, for the Pekanbaru Sector Police jurisdiction, in every 10,000 people, about 23 people experience crime. While the lowest possible risk is in the Lima Puluh area, in every 10,000 residents, only two of them are at risk of experiencing crime.

Crime seems to be the main commodity for those who are in areas with high crime rates, such as the jurisdiction of the Senapelan Sector Police and Pekanbaru Sector Police. The fear of crime of this region will become very real along with many arrests or cases disclosures in this area.

On the other hand, as a developing city, Pekanbaru City is a large overseas city for migrants from other regions. This basically causes Pekanbaru City to become a heterogeneous society. From the data of the Regional Development Planning Agency (BAPPEDA) of Pekanbaru City, the diversity of the community according to the census conducted, the percentage of ethnicities in Pekanbaru consists of Malay (26.1%), Javanese (15.1%), Minang (37.7%), Batak (10.8%), Banjar (0.2%), Bugis (0.2%), Sundanese (1.0%), and other tribes (8.8%). This percentage can be seen in the following image:

Image 1.2. Chart of Ethnic Diversity in Pekanbaru City



Source: *bappeda.pekanbaru.go.id*

Several studies on heterogeneity in a society have an influence on the emergence of criminal behavior (Branch and Evans, 2011; Bang, Faeth, and Sabo, 2012; Berg, Stewart, Brunson, Simons, 2012; Kreager, Lyons, and Hays, 2011). As Berg said, et al (2012), that the high heterogeneity increases the degree of disagreement regarding a

priori violence. The degree of disagreement regarding the a priori violence is a form of defining differences in something considered as an experience that is said to be violence and non-violence. Berg, et. al (2012) explains that heterogeneity exposure increases individual involvement in violent behavior and has a moderate

influence on individual frames and violent behavior in adolescents.

So, if we look a correlation between heterogeneity and violent acts. Tadié (2006, p. 11) explains that the violence that occurs represents the interest of each individual who different in the city, and the violence has a constellation with social relations in that area, such as differences in population, social system structure and other. This contributed to the dynamics of the violence structure in the Jakarta area studied by Tadié.

2. METHODOLOGY

To arrange a complete paper on crime in urban areas, this research approach uses a qualitative approach. The choice of using a qualitative approach is based on the advantages of this approach in getting data. By using a qualitative approach, it is possible to get explanations and information, especially regarding the area of crime in urban areas which caused the crime being immune to prosecution and taking place from year to year.

This research is holistic with the aim of informing and describing researchers' understanding of socio-cultural phenomena (Mustofa, 2013). Patton describes qualitative research as an attempt to understand the situation to find out the uniqueness or problems of a particular phenomenon with the presence of in-depth interactions from researchers and those investigated with the aim of gaining a deep understanding (Merriam, 2009). The reason researchers use this approach is because the information extracted becomes deeper when using a qualitative approach compared to the quantitative approach which generally focuses more on the amount of information than the depth of information to be obtained. By using a qualitative approach, researchers are expected to be able to get research result accurately, detailed and clearly illustrated data.

As explained by Noaks and Wincup (2004:4), Suyanto and Sutinah (2007:166) mention that qualitative research traditions in criminological studies developed in the United States. It is represented in a variety of studies developed at the Chicago School in 1910 and 1940.

In qualitative researchh, observations involved (Participant Observation) were the main methods used in this study. Observations involved stated that observation was a research strategy that simultaneously combined document analysis techniques, interviews to interviewees, direct participation and observation and introspective.

In this case researcher tried to enter the area in the city which became the highest area of crime by stayed several months there and found a rent house which is located in the area. The researcher did an observations by lived and socialized there to get information of people's lives in the crime area.

The most important step of the data collection process is when entering the research site. It is important to remember that first time researcher enter the location of the research determining the report that will be built. The strategy that researcher use at the first time to enter the field is to use Gate keeper. Gate keepers are expected to bring researcher closer to the subject of this study through the efforts to build raport. Researchers met people who expressed their life, through an acquaintance, to assist researchers during the field of data collection.

3. DISCUSSION

The explanation of the emergence of crime areas in Pekanbaru City cannot be seen as a sudden appearance. The emergence of a crime area is a transformative process of the way society adapts to the external situation facing it. As a adaptation form to the external social conditions of the internalized community, crime is seen as a way for people living in the area to achieve cultural goals that have

directed life orientation towards shared values in those area.

The backwardness of the community in the Kampung Dalam Pekanbaru area is a consequence of the rapid changes that occur as the city developments from year after year which has given pressure to the community in the area. The change of situation, cannot be followed by the people who live in this area, because their limited resources in terms of the education they have, and it has given birth to an anomaly. It has caused a shifting way and the purpose of those who originally traveled to Pekanbaru City with the energy capital that has changed by looking for other ways that are illegal or violations of law such as doing violence such as Ngompas-a kind of asking for money in the presence of elements of compulsion and violence-, fraud and smuggling items. This shift in values and purpose is same as what Deflam and Mathieu said before (2007) they explained that rapid economic growth is a source of anomaly. This situation is characterized by weakening and even non-functioning normative regulation in the community.

The limitations of opportunities is a result of limited access to the support of human resources which is also low has put the people in Kampung Dalam area and Pangeran Hidayat Pekanbaru City in a position of helplessness. This means that they are in an unfortunate structural position. Following Merton perspective (1957), crime is considered as a way to adapt society to the anomic conditions they face. Theoretically Merton states that structural inequality has caused some people in an unfortunate situation because they do not have access to achieve goals in an institutionalized way, in turn this situation will be adapted in various ways.

3.1. Structural Inequality

The community in Kampung Dalam and Pangeran Hidayat who lived in Pekanbaru city are the community who will be compare to the

community in other areas in this city even though they like it or not. Limited resources have placed these two areas in unfortunate positions. This situation is felt with many migrations exist and lived in this area without education and good skills. At the end, they will only work by relying on muscle such as contraction workers, pelvic workers, and thuggery which is grows more along with many migrants who came to this area.

In competition with other communities in the city of Pekanbaru, communities in the Kampung Dalam and Pangeran Hidayat areas experienced an inability to fight for economic control because of limited access to get and win competition. This occurred for a long time ago already. The inability to fight over economic resources and equalize its position with other communities in Pekanbaru city and has been going on for a long time as what Merton said (1957) that an imbalanced structural position and placing a person or group in an unfortunate position will lead to anomalous situations. The anomie situation referred to is the inconsistency between expectations and cultural goals with legal means available and can be used to achieve these goals. However, in the context of these two areas, the anomic situation that occurs is collective, the consequences of this will certainly occur in the form of a collective response too.

Simultaneously, on individual level, a situation is almost same. The social economic position within the community in these two areas is also not homogen. Even though both have experienced social exclusion for a long time, but there are some residents who are more fortunate than others. This kind of reality naturally brought up to structures in the community both in the Kampung Dalam area and Pangeran Hidayat. It reflecting how much respect for material matters is highly valued. This creates a pattern of structural relation that places a person in positions based on material size.

Thus the reason why Merton's perspective is relevant is used to explain what is happening in these two areas.

The claim as a cultural goal that applies to all societies equally is not balanced by the availability or opening of opportunities for everyone. According to the perpetrators of crimes from the two areas who were the sources or speakers in this study, explained that so many desires are demanded by the way of life in society, but they cannot be satisfy because they are from a poor family. It is called structural inequality as stated by Merton (1957).

This is one of interesting reality in Pekanbaru City as a city filled with migrants with a high level of heterogeneity is very dominated by economic measures as an indication of achievement. It is almost impossible for people to gain respect and good social positions if they are unable to display and have economic resources. Social expectations are so strong that it requires material strength for people who want to be socially rewarded. This situation is equivalent to the measures of success in capitalist society which form the basis of Merton's anomic theory.

The difficult pressure caused by the low support of resources that have disrupted the people's live on these two areas for a long time and historical background as migrants who have difficulty living in Pekanbaru City have made the community make the success of accumulating material as a measure of success. In the daily interactions of the community, awards are given to people who can display success through material symbols.

The many social pleasures that people who have successfully accumulated material in Pekanbaru City to meet social expectations have created conditions of structural injustice and inequality. The structural relation naturally creates an unfair feeling for people who do not have the

ability to accumulate material as in the communities in Kampung Dalam and Pangeran Hidayat Pekanbaru City. The strong social and cultural pressures lead to a variety ways of adaptation for people in both areas. The adaptation ways is determined by the available access to satisfy social expectations and cultural goals that have been agreed and accepted by the people in both areas as a public need, such as ccommiting practices violation of the law with violence or the circulation of prohibited items like narcotics.

3.2. Limited Access of Communities in Both Areas to Achieve Success

To see the emergence of crime in the area which is categorized as a crime area for a way of life can be done through the background of access possessed by the perpetrators in achieving the cultural goals they want to achieve. In the previous explanation, structural inequality which placed the community in the area of Kampung Dalam and Pangeran Hidayat in a marginalized position, it has caused injustice for the people in both areas within relation to the people of Pekanbaru City generally. Meanwhile on individual level, in the two areas, the unfortunate people who cannot present themselves in view of material success, for this circle social pleasure cannot be felt if they are unable to represent the symbols of success.

The view of Merton (1957) is equivalent, structural inequality is always followed by limitations and even closed access for some people who are in the structure and unfortunate to use institutional methods in achieving goals or achieving social expectations that have been defined together. Generally, In the interaction of the communities in these two regions, with the communities in Pekanbaru City, limited access is indicated by the low individuals capacity resources, and it caused the lagging of socio-economic development compared to other communities in Pekanbaru city.

This limited access also caused the inability of communities in both areas to compete for economic resources in Pekanbaru city legally. Good education, skills in certain fields or entrepreneurship are economic resources that promise big profits in Pekanbaru city. However, to get the benefits from these economic resources requires a significant amount of fund. Most people in this area do not have the fund.

The source of the research admitted that from the physical aspect, the houses in the Kampung Dalam area did not differ significantly from each other. But developments outside this region in Pekanbaru City actually show the rapid development of dynamic physical changes. The appearance of the physical environment, especially residents' houses, has changed into forms of modern houses. This change is considered as a direction of orientation, people in these two areas are powerless to do that. Low economic levels, unsupportive resources have become obstacles to achieving this goal.

On individual level, acceptance of cultural goals about defining cultural success has become a life orientation and a way of measuring people's success in these two areas. This is surely a source of social tension for people in these two areas who do not have access to achieve and realize the goals and measures of success that have been culturally determined earlier. So many people are characterized by material success that can only be manifested through matter, causing many individuals in these two areas be in a situation of social tension. This social tension comes from the social expectations that surround a person but is not matched by complete access to achieve these social expectations into the reality of life that can be displayed in the socio-cultural arenas.

Same as what Merton stated (1957) in the society that has set the purpose and meaning of a successful culture, culture has also determined ways

that are socially acceptable (socially acceptable ways) in achieving Cultural objectives that have agreed on cultural objectives and acceptable ways to achieve that goal. The structure precisely distinguishes the opportunities and access available to communities to use institutional methods to achieve and realize these cultural goals. ways that instited in reaching and socializing the objectives of the culture. This also applies to the community in both areas of research. People in the area of Kampung di and Pangeran Hidayat will be in the same measure of success. The accepted ways of achieving this goal apply to all communities. However, the social structure in which a person is precisely provides different opportunities and access to achieve that goal.

3.3. Crime As A Way To Adapt

Structural inequality felt by people who live in Kampung Dalam and Pangeran Hidayat areas of Pekanbaru City puts them in a disadvantaged, marginalized position and even experiences long-standing social exclusion, which has caused underdevelopment compared to communities in other areas in Pekanbaru City generally. This condition has raised awareness among the people in these two areas of their limitations. On the individual level, social tensions arise due to cultural pressure on the goals and measures of success that might be achieved through material mastery. Many cultural arenas that require a person to display his success but the way to make a success are not available equally, it have led to distrust of ways that are institutionalized with the ways available to achieve cultural goals, a unique way of adapting, after first internalizing the external conditions like this.

The condition of limited resources owned by individuals causes economic difficulties experienced by individuals who are in these two

regions can be seen as low opportunities to achieve community development goals when comparing with other communities in Pekanbaru city. Various methods are used to overcome this difficulty and to gain access to achieve the goal of being aligned with other communities.

Trading is one way for people in these two areas to achieve cultural goals, but in reality this way is still considered not able to satisfy the high needs for people who live in the city center. This makes many individuals in this area look for illegal ways which is can guarantee their life.

Inability to maintain a balance between cultural goals in institutional ways such as trading. In achieving these goals making violations of the law is considered as a way that can be done to reach the cultural goals. This is in line with what was stated by Merton (1957) that as long as there is dissatisfaction with the ways available to achieve the goal, there will be various adjustments to this situation. The adjustment occurs due to mental conflict experienced when there is an obligation to follow the institutionalized way to achieve the goal with pressure to use illegitimate means in achieving the goals.

The absence of a balance between cultural goals and the institutionalized way in achieving these goals has led to dissatisfaction and distrust of institutionalized ways such as trading. This happens along with the changing times and the development of a dynamic society. This condition arises because of changes in meaning and measurement of success is a cultural goal. Changes about the meaning and measure of success were strongly influenced by internalization, both internal and external that occurred around it

Committing crime as an entity is an alternative to satisfying the desire to reach cultural goals. Crime is a process between internalizing the reality faced by the people in Kampung Dalam and

Pangeran Hidayat areas with their externalization in an effort to adapt the imbalance between cultural goals and the ways available to achieve these goals. In an anomic theory conveyed by Merton (1957) the form of adjustment made by individuals in the community in this area is an imbalance between cultural goals and opportunities using an institutionalized way of achieving this kind of goal can be categorized as a form of Innovation adaptation model. Crimes can be understood as an adaptation to the unavailability of access to achieve things that are economic and other valuable things that are a symbol of success.

4. CLOSING

The choice of how to fulfill the purpose of life by committing crimes or violations to achieve cultural goals as economic success is because of the low support of human resources and natural in the two areas of crime in the city Pekanbaru, the area of Kampung in and Pangeran Hidayat.

This condition causes the material to be a measure of success in society in this area. But at the same time the opportunities for achieving success goals are limited. Getting close to traditional markets in both areas and living as a trader is no longer able to satisfy the desire and to get what they want. Situations that always change caused an imbalance between cultural goals and the ways to achieve goals. Thus, crime is considered as a way that can be done to fulfill cultural goals.

Crime is not the way to satisfy material desires. In the practice of crime also have hidden motivation to satisfy immaterial desires in the form of the desire to get respect and to be feared by the people in their environment. Material success in society is considered as an honor, although the people in these two crime areas are not capitalist societies as explained by Merton (1957), but material orientation as a measure of success has led

to anomies in the absence of a balance between goals and institutionalized ways to achieve that goal. This is causes crime be an adaptation way by people in both areas to the equivalent of adapting innovation proposed by Merton.

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