

MILLENIAL PARTICIPATION AND ACTION FOR AGAINST HOAKS INFORMATION IN THE PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION DEMOCRACY PARTY 2019

by Yogja Moris Adidi

Submission date: 28-Feb-2020 12:05PM (UTC+0800)

Submission ID: 1265729786

File name: P2.pdf (7.91M)

Word count: 4851

Character count: 26385

MILLENNIAL PARTICIPATION AND ACTION FOR AGAINST HOAKS INFORMATION IN THE PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION DEMOCRACY PARTY 2019

Moris Adidi Yogia¹ Made Devi Wedayanti² Aidil Tri Pratama³

Islamic University of Riau

moris.adidiy@soc.uir.ac.id¹

madedeviwedayanti@soc.uir.ac.id²

aidiltripratama2@gmail.com³

Abstract

The implementation of a democratic party in the State of Indonesia is a right and obligation to choose the leader of the country and become a representative of the community who will later obtain a mandate to advance and prosper the country. The Party of Democracy cannot be separated from all components, groups and layers of society. Today's generation or its familiarity, namely millennials, especially in the city of Pekanbaru, have an important role in determining their voting rights inside Elections and more critical of all information media obtained regarding the Party of Democracy. The issue of the rise of HOAKS information certainly makes all levels of society doubtful about the information obtained and also becomes a dilemma of whether the information is correct in its accuracy or merely lies (HOAKS). Moreover, opposing the action on 21-22 May 2019 the government took an action that detrimental to some sections of society, namely limiting the use of the internet solely to avoid the spread of hoaxes which could provoke riots in opposing election results so that people could not send or download videos and photos on Social media. For this reason, research was conducted with qualitative methods. Today's generation or millennials form the Indonesian Anti-Defamation Society (MAFINDO). Contributions made by MAFINDO are very important to reduce information about hoaxes that enter the community. The program conducted by MAFINDO namely Factchecking, Education, Advocacy,

Silaturrahmi. The result of this study is that MAFINDO is one of the volunteers who has consistently carried out programs to protect information.

Keywords: Generation, Millennials, Democratic Party, Hoax, State

1. Introduction

Media is one of the important tools in democracy. The existence of media is needed so that the course of democracy does not experience inequality. Trias politica theorized by Jhon Locke will become more upright if the media function properly. In the sheet of Indonesian history it can be narrated, the existence of the media experiences significant ups and downs (Wiryawan, 2011, p. 84). The old order period, the media can still be counted on the fingers. The new order period, the media had begun to develop but the development of this media was hampered by the iron hand of the new order. News from media that is not favorable to the new order will be banned and not obtained permission. Only news that tells about the greatness of the new order that continues to survive (Suhandang, 1990, p. 84). The fall of the new order in 1998 along with the opening of freedom of speech. Media began to be able to break away from the shackles that have been carried out by the state. Freedom of opinion has led to the birth of many new media in Indonesia. At the same time, the development of media can not only be consumed by elites and residents in urban areas. Mass media can also be enjoyed by people in rural areas. Initially there was no problem. Because media can be used as a means to be able to access complete information. Media owners will also fight over the market from the community. The intended market is related to the quality of the media. With basic assumptions, media that is not qualified, will be easily crushed and out of business.

Today, Hoax are new phenomena that appear so rapidly that they are arranged systematically. The spread of false news to the public is a *boomerang* for diversity. Issue played. News is disseminated in a way and in accordance with interests. Lies spread over and over will be the truth. The media has lost its function as well as possible. Changing into a tool of provocation and spreading hatred towards something different from him and his group. The emergence of the hoax scattered cannot be separated from the political momentum. What happens in Jakarta and

also in other areas can be consumed easily. Only by using *mobile phones* (HP) can access the news spread on social media networks. The result is quite felt in national harmony. Mutual suspicion and inevitable friction between nations. The most frequent is the utterance of hatred spoken repeatedly and increasingly stifling the breath of nationality. If it continues to occur and is not controlled, it will certainly lead to war between individuals and different groups between each other.

But because of the political atmosphere, it has caused the media to switch functions. We can witness the Presidential Election that many media have switched functions to spread the issue of SARA or known hoax news. The frequent demonstrations in Jakarta stem from media information that spread hatred towards different political rivals. Not only that, supporters of one of the other candidates also use the media to be able to defend their groups and attack other groups. Social media became an unnatural battle between one group and another group. Hoax spread out uncontrollably. As a phenomenon, hoax are worth investigating.

Hoax can cause the deconstruction of the concept of diversity so that it can lead to national disunity. As Septanto (2018) said Hoax will target people's emotions, and cause negative opinions so that they lead to the disintegration of the nation. Therefore, the defense of the state is needed to maintain the unity and unity of the NKRI from news *hoaxes* that are a nation-splitting virus because in the third principle the Pancasila strongly opposes forms of action that threaten national unity and unity, especially *hoaxes* that are propagandist and *hate speech*. *Hoaxes* can cause the deconstruction of the concept of diversity so that it can lead to national disunity. As Septanto (2018) said *Hoaxes* will target people's emotions, and cause negative opinions that lead to the disintegration of the nation. Therefore, the defense of the state is needed to maintain the unity and unity of the NKRI from news *hoaxes* that are a nation-splitting virus because in the third principle the Pancasila strongly opposes forms of action that threaten national unity and unity, especially *hoaxes* that are propagandist and *hate speech*.

Hoax spreaders on social media that intentionally and without rights spread false news can be criminalized. The government has regulated this in Article 28 paragraph (1) of the ITE Law (Information and Electronic Transaction Law). The criminal threat for perpetrators who violate the article listed in Article 45A paragraph

(1) of Law Number 19 Year 2016 concerning Information and Electronic Transactions, is that the perpetrator can be charged with a maximum jail sentence of 6 (six) years and / or a maximum fine of Rp.1 billion if the perpetrator fulfills the criminal element.

This is in line with the police function stated in article 2 of the Republic of Indonesia Law Number 2 of 2002 concerning the Republic of Indonesia National Police, namely the function of state government in the field of maintaining security and public order, law enforcement, protection, protection and service to the community. Anti-*hoax* carried out by Polda Metro Jaya Instagram in contrast to anti-*hoax* more, the message of anti-*hoax* by Jakarta Police not only displays an example of news *hoaxes* that circulate in society plaguing the society, but also contains the information or message solicitation or an appeal to the public not to spread *hoax* news and be able to filter out *hoax* issues that are circulating to anticipate that individuals not become perpetrators and victims of *hoax* news can trigger the element of dividing the nation so that the integrity of NKRI will continue to be maintained in Bhinneka Tunggal Ika. In addition, this campaign uses the #stop *hoax* tag and emphasizes that *hoaxes* can cause disintegration of the nation.

See quite interesting phenomenon above, the authors are interested in doing research on millennial the participation and action against information for the party democracy *hoax* 2019 presidential election.

1.1 Formulation Problem

What is the participation and action of millennials to fight against information about the 2019 presidential election democratic party?

1.2 Research methods

This study uses a method qualitative content analysis. According to Chan (2003, p. 1) Qualitative content analysis used to compile a review and analysis of the literature. Framework code also developed methods qualitative this descriptive type. Unit analysis in this study are anti-*hoax* Political Affairs circulated in the media in March-May 2019. Meanwhile, the range of this month was chosen because in those months the issue of Political fields was rife. While there are *hoax* news indicators

in the political field chosen is the most talked about news by *netizens* and many received responses from *netizens*.

Information literacy reviewed in this study covers seven things. First, the idea of identification, which is the information needed by the respondent. Second, coverage, namely the information obtained by respondents. Third, planning, namely the information that has been determined can be searched using my words by the respondent. Fourth, gathering information, namely the information sought can be accessed by respondents. Fifth, evaluation, namely information obtained can be evaluated accordingly relevant and accurate by the respondent. Sixth, namely the management of information obtained can be managed, quoted, arranged and used ethically. Seventh, the presentation of information, namely information that already exists can be arranged into a good and presented properly based on need. Seven pillars of information literacy is assessed in effort against spreading the hoax in social media. Other supporting data is obtained from observing the news on several social media related to problems that have been examined. In addition, the researcher also reviewed the literature to use it is derived from scientific journals, reference books, and publicity materials from various other sources. The results of the research he analyzed were descriptive, then compared with previous research, theories, concepts, and information from various sources.

2. Framework Theory

The researchers above focused on the media constellation of information about the subject of the research of *netizens* and students. Meanwhile, this research study has different objects, ie activity against hoax an *online* community. S is the subject of his research that is *netizens* who are members of the *online* community.

Behrens (1994, p. 309) explains that the person who first raised information literacy was Paul Zurkowski from the United States. Zurkowski (1974) argues that people who are trained in the application of resources in their work are called information literacy. Meanwhile, the notion of information literacy according to Catts and Lau (2008, p. 12) is someone who has the ability to be aware of the information needed, obtain information, and be able to evaluate the quality that information. Information literacy is also synonymous with a person's ability to store and find

information again. Information can also be made on its own, used ethically and effectively, and the knowledge obtained can be communicated.

Whereas according to ALA (1989, p. 1), information literacy is information needed by someone who can be identified, accessed, found, evaluated, and used effectively and ethically. Chan (2003, p. 1) also argues that the function of information literacy is its contribution in the development of teaching and learning. Information literacy is also important for successful lifelong learning and becomes the main competency that needs to be possessed someone in today's information age. Everyone has this ability to a certain degree. One's information needs do not necessarily affect the increase in one's literacy skills linearly. *Sconul 7 Pillars* is an information literacy model that can describe a person's ability to meet information needs. First, understanding information needs. Second, the introduction of this kind of information, characteristics and challenges to obtain information. Third, determining the search strategy and information keywords. Fourth, every type of information can be searched and accessed. Fifth, the ability to evaluate the relevance and accuracy of information. Sixth, management of citations and arrange bibliography, and use information ethically. Seventh, the presentation of information products in the right form and according to the needs of the audience (Sconul, 2011, p. 13).

The internet is used as a medium to establish various social relationships with other people. Various stories, experiences, concerns, and interests can be shared through the relationship. This phenomenon produces a new terminology in virtual society, namely the *online* community (Basuki, Akbar, Pradono, & Miharja, 2013, p. 69). An *online* community is easily formed according to the interests and interests of the community because it is supported by easy access to various internet applications. The types and members of *online* groups are unlimited. Hummel and Lechner (2002, p. 3) define *online* communities as a collectivity with uncertain membership size and allow anyone who has the same goal to join voluntarily. The main purpose of the *online* community is to share experiences and knowledge. Every member of the community can interact with each other and contribute to the collective welfare.

Maslow (in Slife & Williams, 1995, p. 7) explains that the weakness of an *online* community structure is strongly influenced by the commitment of its members. Generally the activities carried out are interconnected based on the interest to

exchange knowledge and information. Hummel and Lechner (2002, p. 2) divide the *online* community into four major parts, namely the game community, the interest community, the consumer community, and the inter-business community. One does not have to meet in advance to do activities in the *online* community because matters can be resolved without having to meet in person. The *online* community can be used as a medium for disseminating hoaxes on social media or in *instant messaging*. In contrast, *online* communities can also be used as a means of information literacy for members to fight hoaxes.

Chen, Yong, and Ishak (2014, p. 441) define hoax as perverse and dangerous information. Perception humans can be misled by hoax which is conveyed as information that is assumed to be true and this can affect many people. According to Mastel (2017, p. 17), the highest circulation of hoaxes is through social media. Van Dijk (in Nasrullah, 2015, p. 11) provides an understanding of social media as a media that provides facilities to its users to exist in activities and collaborate *online*. The purpose of social media is to strengthen the relationship of social ties between users.

According to Meike and Young (in Nasrullah, 2015, p. 11), social media is considered as a medium for sharing fellow users. Whereas according to Boyd (in Nasrullah, 2015, p. 11), social media is the power of users who can create their own content. This is usually called *user generated content*.

3. Results and Discussion

3.1 Results

This low level of literacy makes people experience the difficulty of sorting out positive content between the floods of information in cyberspace. On the other hand, world phenomenon of anonymity in digital also makes people easy motivated to make irresponsible behavior, such as acts of *hate speech*, production and causation ran hoax, models of *online* fraud, and so on. A study in social science shows that a person can act more aggressively when he believes that (Citron & Norton, 2011, p. 1447) will not be recognized or known. Plus, social media algorithms also encourage the development of homogeneous community issues on social media so that people become unfamiliar with differences and are not trained to see problems from various people. This homogeneity directs society at the polarization poles which

are conflicting with each other. The study conducted by Michela Del Vicario et al. (2018) shows that the virtual homogeneity of cyberspace is the main driver of why disinformation is so easily spread that it causes society to split. Incorrect information is easily accepted because it is carried by a friend from the *echo chamber* the same (Vicario et al., 2018, p. 558).

These situations contribute to the creation of *bad digital citizenship*, a condition in which the ability of the community to use digital technology in a safe, effective and responsible manner is very lacking. *Bad digital citizenship* as illustrated in these situations can threaten national harmony and at some point it can resulting in social disintegration, because what happens in cyberspace greatly impacts on social interaction in the real world. *Online* activities can pose a threat to the participation of the community in the real world (Citron & Norton, 2011, p. 1447). The arrest of several elements of the early MCA in 2018 is an example of how hoax and *hate speech* in the virtual world influence the interaction between humans in the real world. This case also shows how hatred between polarization poles escalated by the spread of hoaxes has triggered intolerant actions, ranging from *bullying* and *doxing* in cyberspace to persecution in the world. On March 20, 2018, SAFENET (Southeast Asia Freedom of Execution Network) released its observations on MCA activities on the internet. According to observations of the volunteer network, some accounts affiliated with MCA were actively involved in directing the masses to persecute people they are targeting. In addition to doing a *doxing* practice, which is to open one's personal data in cyberspace to the public so later hunted and persecuted in cyberspace and the real world MCA also goes a step further by making clone accounts from their targets then filled with hoax content that can be fishing emotion of the masses.

3.2 Discussion

The cases of persecution above the General Election are especially the Presidential Election which divides the community into two camps namely Jokowi's supporters and the challenger namely Prabowo's supporters . Hoax and *hate speech* coloring political rhetoric in cyberspace. Action violent demonstrations by the masses took place precisely on 22 May 2019, the carrying amount of intolerant acts that occur either in the real or virtual world that accompanies this year's elections. The accusation of the survey institute that sided with one of the presidential and vice presidential

candidates and the issue of disbursement in the 2019 presidential election, for example the ballot papers were broken and a letter from President Jokowi requested support from BUMN for the victory of the 2019 presidential election. Her outstanding social media Facebook posts about Amien not believe the Constitutional Court. Explaining that “this is a real form of provocation and an attempt to delegitimize the Commission systematically. It is unfortunate that the statement was issued by a national reform figure. That statement seemed to attract you back to the building of democracy. All of these examples are intolerant practices of hoax news that surround the political atmosphere surrounding the General Election.

According to the Society of Anti Fitnah Indonesia (Mafindo), digital literacy must indeed be done and can be a powerful weapon to ward off hoax information. The Chairman of the Mafindo Presidium Septiaji Eko Nugroho stated that the current low level of digital literacy, makes hoax can be rampant and leads to increasing hatred between groups in society. Mafindo considers that the increase in the number of hoax in each election operation has not been able to be avoided. Hoax information dissemination can be overcome if digital literacy has been maximized and the polarization of the community due to elections does not occur. “As long as we have not overcome these two things, both with massive literacy programs and reconciliation efforts to reduce hatred, hoax will still thrive,” he explained to business. In order for hoax to be counteracted, people, especially the millennial generation, are now expected to wisely use social media. Social media users are also seen as not enough to only understand the dangers of hoax, but must be able to find the right information when receiving dubious issues. Eko also called on the active community to report negative content on social media. Reporting to platforms (Facebook, Instagram, & Twitter) is believed to help reduce the spread of negative content related to elections.

However, offering facts to people who have been exposed real hoax is not an easy thing. A person's survival instincts will make him survive if the ideology that is part of his identity is challenged. Even the fact that was presented could actually make his belief stronger. This condition is referred to as a *backfire effect*. To say that there is a portion of information received by someone will create an empty mental space in his mind. If the empty space is not supported by a substitute fact, then the clarification effort can even backfire which plunges it further into the wrong

perception (Coo, 2017, p. 212). Therefore, in an effort to fight intolerance, in addition to offering facts and data, this effort must also be used in a special approach that makes an intolerant person feel in the same group as those who try to change it. Along with the massive enforcement of law against producers and disseminators of hoaxes by the Indonesian Police recently, the anti-hoax movement also seems to be more evenly distributed. Anti-hoax now seems to be in the interests of everyone. Everywhere declarations and anti-hoax campaigns are held, both initiated by government elements such as the Office of Communication and Information and POLRES in various regions and by elements of society. Such as mass organizations and the general public.

In various regions, the Ministry of Communication and Information held programs digital literacy by cooperating with various elements of society, especially the millennial generation who have a vision to realize a healthy internet ecosystem. Meanwhile the POLRES in various regions also formed an anti-hoax netizen community and held an anti-hoax declaration along with interfaith communities. From organizational elements, MPI Muhammadiyah and NU supported the Social Media Policy released by MUI. MPI Muhammadiyah released *Medhlosiyyah Morals* while NU released social media. Momentum where anti-hoax movement has become the interests of all concerned will be greatly impacted if harnessed to bring together all parties in the programs anti-hoax carried out in a structured manner and with the right strategy. MAFINDO is an acronym for the Anti-Defamation Society of Indonesia. MAFINDO is a volunteer community created by today's millennials who focus on the anti-hoax movement. This community originated from an *online* movement which later transformed into an *online-offline* movement.

The trident approach is embodied in four the pillars of the MAFINDO program which can be explained as follows (Results of observations and study documents of the MAFINDO *Company Profile*):

3.2.1 Factchecking

This activity was carried out at FAFHH by clarifying misleading information whether it was hoaxes, disinformation, or misinformation. Hoax are information that is not really true, but is made as if it were true. Disinformation is the delivery of wrong information (intentionally) to confuse others. Misinformation is a transmitter of an information

wrong unintentionally. Difference hoax with disinformation: the event does not occur / does not occur, the event disinformation occurs but the narrative does not match the actual event The Buster Tools Hoax is also one of the *outputs* of this main pillar. This Android-based application is created by the MAFINDO IT Team with the aim of making it easier for people to check the truth of information independently by utilizing the *tools* available in the application.

This application was launched on the 10th of February 2018 and was inaugurated by the Minister of Communication and Information Rudiantara in Borobudur Magelang, Central Java. Another MAFINDO product is Yudhistira, which is a truth clarification application intended for journalists who are members of AMSI (Indonesian Indian Media Alliance) and the IT Team. At the international level, MAFINDO has also been invited by the Singapore Parliament to tell about the efforts to handle the spread of hoaxes in Indonesia (Indonesian anti-hoax).

3.2.2 Education

Mafindo has an active role in increasing community digital literacy skills through *workshops*, seminars, *talk shows* at schools, campuses, and Islamic Boarding Schools or through various media such as television, radio, mass media both online and in print. Besides that education is also done with *public campaign* on Car Free Day in various cities where MAFINDO volunteers is located.

3.2.3 Advocacy

Mafindo invites several parties to sit together and work together to build a vision of fighting hoaxes. So far MAFINDO has made an MOU and cooperation with many parties such as the Ministry of Communication and Information, National Police, social media managers such as Google and Facebook, IDI, OJK, Indonesian Cancer Foundation, AJI, SPAK and so on (Interview with MA FINDO Chair Septiaji Eko Nugroho, 2018).

3.2.4 Silaturahmi

By remaining independent and neutral Mafindo brought together people from various professional backgrounds, ethnicities, political orientations, and religions to jointly create a healthy internet ecosystem by multiplying face-to-face (Interview with Chair of MAFINDO Septiaji Eko Nugroho, 2018).

4. Conclusion

The production and distribution of hoax have been together contribute to improving the ska he hatred so as to encourage conservatism which is manifested in discourse and intolerant actions. Thus the contribution of the millennials discussion is needed to fight Hoax information at the moment of the Election of the Presidential Election 2019 Due to the important contribution of the present generation pernanan efforts against intolerance through anti- hoax given that hoax business is organized crime, efforts to fight it must also use strategic approaches and structured programs.

Mafindo there was one example of a volunteer network that since 2016 until now consistently implement the program - such programs. In contrast to the authority that has the focus and authority of law enforcement or the Communication and Information Agency which has the authority to limit the movement of manufacturers and disseminators of hoaxes, Mafindo focus on fact clarification efforts, and dissemination of the results of the clarification and literacy education conducted. Likewise, the role of the community, especially the millennials, plays an important role in fighting the hoax news so that the Democratic Party in our beloved country is running as it should. These efforts are the approach to the trident scheme that is envied by detect, counter and prevent. As a record, the methods adopted by Mafindo can be adopted in part or in whole and developed in such a way by educational institutions so that efforts to fight against hoaxes run more effectively.

Reference

- ALA. (1989). No Title. Retrieved from <http://www.ala.org/aboutala/1989>
- Basuki, Y., Akbar, R., Pradono, P., & Miharja, M. (2013). Online Communities : Communities Terminology Shift from Geddesian to Information Era in Urban Transportation Planning Context. *TATA LOKA*, 15(1). <https://doi.org/10.1471015.1.63-75>
- Behrens. (1994). *Literacy in a Digital World: Teaching and Learning in the Age of Information*.
- Catts, R., & Lau, J. (2008). *Towards information literacy indicators: conceptual framework paper*. Unesco.
- Chan. (2003). *Handbook of Research on Information Security in Biomedical Signal Processing*. United State: IGI Global.

- Chen, Y. Y., Yong, S.-P., & Ishak, A. (2014). Email Hoax Detection System Using Levenshtein Distance Method. *Journal of Computers*, 9(2). <https://doi.org/10.4304/jcp.9.2.441-446>
- Citron, D. K., & Norton, H. (2011). Intermediaries and Hate Speech: Fostering Digital Citizenship for Our Information Age. *Colorado Law Faculty Scholarship*.
- Coo. (2017). The Effects of Country of Origin and Consumer Ethnocentrism on Product Evaluation: Evidences from Egypt. *European Journal of Business and Management*, 9(29).
- Hummel, J., & Lechner, U. (2002). Business Models and System Architectures of Virtual Communities: From a Sociological Phenomenon to Peer-to-Peer Architectures. *International Journal of Electronic Commerce*, 6(3), 41–53.
- Mastel. (2017). Hasil Survey Wabah HOAX Nasional 2017. Retrieved from https://www.bkkbn.go.id/po-content/uploads/Infografis_Hasil_Survey_MASTEL_tentang_Wabah_Hoax_Nasional.pdf
- Nasrullah. (2015). *Media Sosial Perspektif Komunikasi, Budaya dan Siosioteknologi*. Bandung: Simbiosis Rekatama Media.
- Nugroho, S. E. (2018). The phenomenon of using digital technology to deliberately spread falsehoods online. Retrieved from Alinea.id website: <https://www.alinea.id/me/septiaji-eko-nugroho>
- Sconul. (2011). *The SCONUL Seven Pillars of Information Literacy*. SCONUL Working Group on Information Literacy.
- Septanto, H. (2018). The Effect of HOAX and the Test of Hatred of a Cyber Crime with Simple Technology in Community Social Life. *Journal of Science and Technology*, 5(2), 157–162.
- Slife, B., & Williams, R. (1995). *What's Behind the Research? Discovering Hidden Assumptions in the Behavioral Sciences*. <https://doi.org/10.4135/9781483327372>
- Suhandang, K. (1990). *Kehidupan beragama di kalangan masyarakat terasing Gunong Kong-Aceh Barat: laporan penelitian*.
- Vicario, M. Del, Bessi, A., Zollo, F., Petroni, F., Scala, A., Caldarelli, G., ... Quattrociocchi, W. (2018). The spreading of misinformation online. *Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences*, 113(3), 554–559. <https://doi.org/10.1073/pnas.1517441113>
- Wiryanan, H. (2011). *Mangkunegoro VII dan awal penyiaran Indonesia*. Lembaga Pers dan Penyiaran Surakarta.
- Zurkowski, P. G. (1974). *The Information Service Environment: Relationships and Priorities*. United States: National Commission on Libraries and Information Science.

MILLENIAL PARTICIPATION AND ACTION FOR AGAINST HOAKS INFORMATION IN THE PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION DEMOCRACY PARTY 2019

ORIGINALITY REPORT

1 %	1 %	0 %	1 %
SIMILARITY INDEX	INTERNET SOURCES	PUBLICATIONS	STUDENT PAPERS

PRIMARY SOURCES

1	Submitted to Universitas Diponegoro Student Paper	1 %
2	batagoda.blogspot.com Internet Source	1 %

Exclude quotes On
Exclude bibliography On

Exclude matches < 1%