



Urban Community Participation In Dealing With The Covid-19 Pandemic Through Environment-Based On Covid-19 Handling Policies In The City Of Mataram

Diki Wahyudi¹, Sri Rum Giyarsih², Dina Ruslanjari³, Sukron Azhari⁴

¹²³Universitas Gadjah Mada Yogyakarta

⁴Universitas Islam Negeri Sunan Kalijaga Yogyakarta

¹dikiwahyudi@mail.ugm.ac.id

Abstract

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The city of Mataram is an area that has a high number of Covid-19 cases in West Nusa Tenggara Province. Covid-19 has seriously impacted all aspects of life, from health, economy, society, culture, and tourism to religious rituals. This study aims to analyze the policies for handling Covid-19 in Mataram City. Second, analyze the form of community participation in efforts to deal with Covid-19 in Mataram City. This study uses the participation theory of Cohen and Uphoff as an analytical tool. This research is qualitative research with a descriptive approach. In-depth interviews, observation, and documentation employed data collection techniques. The results of this study indicate that this environment-based policy for handling Covid-19 effectively suppresses the spread of Covid-19 in Mataram City. This policy is implemented by involving the participation of all elements of government, local leaders, and the community. Community participation in handling Covid-19 starts with high public awareness of Covid-19, then implementing health protocols. Community participation is also seen in the formulation of policies for handling Covid-19, the movement to join a Task Force (Satgas), carrying out self- help movements to help each other, and being involved in evaluating the handling of Covid-19 in the City of Mataram.

INTRODUCTION

Covid-19 in NTB Province was first identified from a 50-year-old woman who had a history of traveling outside the area and had positive cases, then spread to all areas in NTB, including Mataram City (Muchammadun et al., 2021). The spread of Covid-19 in Mataram City from March to April 2020 was through local transmission. Covid-19 has had many impacts, especially in the health, social, cultural, economic, tourism, and religious worship sectors (Noviarita et al., 2021). The city of Mataram was then designated as an area with red status with many new cases that had sprung up, and even until January 2021, 716 had been confirmed positive. It was treated at the Mataram City Hospital (Pratama *et al.*, 2021).

Based on data from the Mataram City Covid-19 Task Force in October 2021, there were 7,101 confirmed cases of Covid-19, with a total of 245 people who died and 6,833 people declared cured ([corona.ntbprov.go.id/.](http://corona.ntbprov.go.id/)). The Mataram City Government has made great efforts to respond to the Covid-19 pandemic at the start of its spread with local transmission by issuing a policy called Environment-Based Handling of Covid-19, abbreviated as (PCBL). This policy began with the issuance of the Mayor of Mataram Decree Number 609/IV/2020 concerning the Regional Action Plan for the Acceleration of Environmental-Based Handling of Covid-19.

This policy begins with supervising each environment in the administrative area of Mataram City. The involvement of figures is carried out by the heads of the environment, religious leaders, community leaders, youth leaders, and the community itself, hoping to break the chain of transmission of Covid-19 at the lowest level (Hakiki, 2021). The important thing in handling the pandemic in Mataram City is community participation as the object of a policy. Community participation in disaster management, especially pre-disaster, during the disaster, and post-disaster, is a necessity so that the handling efforts go well (Islam et al., 2020; Li and Liu 2020). Community participation is very much needed and is a key success factor in suppressing the spread of the Covid-19 Pandemic (Dwi Krismaroca 2020; Hermawan and Rofiq, 2020;

Hidayaturrahman, Yanti and Husamah, 2020; Mulyadi, 2020).

At that time, the spread of Covid-19 was getting more massive and uncontrollable, which was caused by the local government's delay in realizing the existence of Covid-19. The increasing number of positive cases of Covid-19 then made the Mataram City government take strategic steps by issuing policies that were expected to become a weapon in dealing with Covid-19. Based on the problems that have been described, this study aims to analyze environmental-based policies for handling Covid-19 to suppress the spread of Covid-19 in the city of Mataram. Second, analyze the form of community participation in efforts to deal with Covid-19 through an environment-based policy for handling Covid-19. The environment here is not the natural environment but the regional administrative environment in the city of Mataram, the lowest governance system in urban areas.

Several previous researchers have carried out research that discusses community participation. The first research came from (Maunde *et al.*, 2021) regarding the Implementation of Government Policies and Community Participation in Handling Covid-19 in South Kuma Village, South Essang District, Talaud Islands Regency. The results of this study are that the implementation of policies for handling Covid-19 in villages, districts, regencies, and provinces has been going well.

Further research from (Wowiling *et al.*, 2022) related to community participation in handling Covid-19 in Kanonang Village, West Kawangkoan District. This research found that community participation in handling Covid-19 was good. This community participation begins with contributing ideas, physical labor, then proficiency and skills in making masks and distributing them to the community. The third research is conducted by (Mokoruwo *et al.*, 2022). Related to community participation in handling Covid-19 in Tombatu Tiga Tengah Village, North Tombatu District, North South East Minahasa Regency. The results of this study indicate that community participation has been effective in dealing with the spread of Covid-19. This is indicated by the objectives achieved with appropriate policies and complete infrastructure.

However, some things still need to be improved, such as not yet optimal outreach to the community and improving the quality of human resources with more concrete programs.

The difference between this research and previous research is that this study seeks to analyze community participation in efforts to deal with Covid-19 analyzed using the concept of Cohen and Uphoff (1977) in (Irene, 2011) with four types of community participation, namely, participation in decision-making, participation in implementation, participation in taking utilization and finally participation in evaluation. Thus this research is expected to provide a more comprehensive understanding of community participation, especially in the City of Mataram dealing with Covid-19, which uses an environment-based Covid-19 handling policy in dealing with Covid-19.

METHOD

This study uses a qualitative research method with a descriptive approach to find a comprehensive description of the problems, especially those related to community participation in dealing with the Covid-19 pandemic. Data collection techniques in this study used in-depth interviews, non-participant observation, and documentation. Data analysis uses Miles and Huberman with data collection, reduction, presentation, and conclusion. In addition, the data's validity test uses source, method, and time triangulation. This research was conducted in Mataram by collecting data in two locations: Dayan Peken Village and Pagutan Barat Village.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

Background on Environmentally Based Covid-19 Handling (PCBL)

The city of Mataram took quick steps by looking at the situation with the Covid-19 pandemic, which is increasing daily. The Mataram City Government then issued a policy formulation, namely the Decree of the Mayor of Mataram Number 604/IV/2020 concerning the Regional Action Plan for the Acceleration of Handling Covid-19 Based on the Environment. The background for PCBL policymaking in the City of Mataram is as follows.

Spread of Covid-19 Through Local Transmission in Mataram City

The spread of Covid-19 in Mataram City began in early 2020 with national transmission. After that, it caused local clusters to spread throughout Mataram, so the government took quick anticipation by imposing PCBL. As stated by the following informants.

"The background of the Mataram City government adopting this PCBL policy is first, the condition of the Covid-19 case, which is increasing, is caused by the spread of high external and local transmission, so we are trying to stop the spread of Covid-19 starting from the environmental level."

This study's results align with the results of research conducted (Ghiffari, 2020) that this local transmission has quite a dangerous threat. This local transmission is the stage for the spread of Covid-19 in the community because many people are unaware that they are asymptomatic people infected with Covid-19, so they spread the virus to others.

The City of Mataram as the Center for Community Activities in West Nusa Tenggara

Mataram City, the capital of NTB Province, is the center of community activities. From education centers, the economy, and government to tourism, the risk of spreading Covid-19 will be very high. This is in line with what was conveyed by the following informants.

"We also chose this PCBL policy because the city of Mataram, as the capital of the province of NTB, practically concentrates its people in the city of Mataram. So that the mobility of the community is very high, both coming in and out, starting from the center of government, then the goods and services sector, tourism, education, and the economy, including shopping centers"

The results of this study are in line with the results of research conducted by (Napitu *et al.*, 2021) that community activities with high intensity in various sectors such as education, the economy, offices, and worship will provide space for the Covid-19 virus to spread in society quickly.

Focus on Handling Covid-19 at the Environmental Level

The handling of Covid-19 by the Mataram City government is quite different from the Central government. The smallest unit, namely the

environment, must be given more attention because large-scale units with PSBB cannot be carried out. Restricting people's movements starting from the environmental level is considered more appropriate for handling Covid-19 in the City of Mataram than the large-scale PSBB. This follows the explanation of the following informants.

"We want the handling of Covid-19 to be carried out quickly and efficiently with this PCBL so that the environment is the main target in suppressing the spread of Covid-19, and we can focus on dealing with Covid-19 starting from the bottom".

This study's results align with the results of research conducted by (Nasution, 2021) regarding the PSBB Policy, which has become controversial in several areas, such as Surabaya. This is because it is considered a cause for the community's economy to weaken, so many regions have adopted similar policies but have adapted their regions to Community Engagement in Handling Covid-19.

Active community involvement in efforts to deal with Covid-19 in Mataram City is the key word for this PCBL policy to be carried out. Community involvement aims to ensure the implementation of health protocols set by the government, such as Social and Physical Distancing, calls to stay at home, and adopt a healthy lifestyle for the community. As explained by the following informants.

"Community involvement or participation is a necessity in dealing with a disaster. We cannot deal with it alone even with ideal policies, but we need synergy and cohesiveness between all elements, especially the community".

Implementation of Environment-Based Covid-19 Handling Policy (PCBL)

In response to the spread of Covid-19, the Mataram City Government has adopted an Environment-Based Covid-19 Handling (PCBL) policy. At first glance, this policy differs from the central government, but this policy, in principle, follows directions from the central government. Regional governments have the authority in the Regional Autonomy Law to determine policies for handling Covid-19, but they must be aligned with the central government

(Nurfurqon, 2020).

The first thing to do in this policy is to start by preparing a complete health protocol facility to be shared with all stakeholders at the lowest level, namely the head of the environment. As explained by the following informants.

"The implementation in the field of this policy started with the distribution of health protocol tools to 325 neighborhoods which were received directly by the head of the environment at that time. This assistance is in the form of 300 masks, 2 disinfectant sprayers, two thermostats, manuals, and hand washing stations that will be installed in each environment".

The results of this study are in line with the results of research conducted by (Aji *et al.*, 2021) that complete health protocol facilities such as providing a place to wash hands, checking body temperature, wearing masks, and hand sanitizers to health services such as free PCR or antigen swab tests essential in the prevention and control of Covid-19. Research (Nuriati *et al.*, 2021) also explains that the availability of adequate health facilities and infrastructure will increase individual compliance with the implementation of established health protocols.

From a technical point of view, the Environment-Based Covid-19 Handling Policy (PCBL) was carried out by closing access to and from each environment by the Mataram City government and the Head of Environment. Closing entry access aims to limit and control the movement of people in the environment. This is in line with what was conveyed by the following informants.

"The implementation of the Environment-Based Covid-19 Handling (PCBL) policy itself is carried out by limiting community activities or activities outside the home, inviting the public to implement strict health protocols. Besides that, we also have close access to and from the community."

The results of this study are in line with research conducted by (Muhandari & Ilham, 2021) that the policy of limiting people's movements through policies that are regional or focus on quarantine in an area such as PPKM, is effective in suppressing the spread of Covid-19 like in Bandung City.

A sense of togetherness and a sense of community between communities

is also evident in the implementation of this policy. The existence of social cohesion that has been built in the people of Mataram City is based on shared situations and conditions in experiencing a pandemic directly. This is as stated by the following informants.

"This policy prioritizes a sense of community togetherness and local wisdom, a sense of mutual protection reminding one another, especially from leaders, if anyone is exposed, the community does not alienate each other but provides places and food, helps each other and helps fellow citizens so that social cohesion is built between them. Public".

This is in line with research conducted by (Irvani, 2018) that community solidarity is well built to deal with flood disasters in Bojongloa Village, Rancaekek District, Bandung Regency, even though it is different in terms of ethnicity and ethnicity. The attitude of cooperation and a sense of kinship between communities is very well established so that the solidarity or community gets closer during a disaster without any partitions.

The implementation of environmental-based handling of Covid-19 in Mataram City is also related to collaboration between institutions in the Mataram City government. Starting from all Regional Apparatus Organizations (OPD) in Mataram City at all levels, then the TNI, Polri, to collaboration with the community. This collaboration is led by a Regional Head, the Mayor, who mobilizes all existing elements. This is in line with what was explained by the following informants.

"Collaboration between all agencies is felt because my goal in adopting this policy is also to mobilize all Regional Work Units (SKPD) in Mataram, including the Indonesian National Police, Satpol PP, community leaders, and religious leaders. We also cooperate with our youth leaders. Together in facing Covid-19".

This study's results align with the results of research conducted by (Rahmawati *et al.*, 2021) regarding resilient villages as a form of stakeholder collaboration in responding to the Covid-19 pandemic. The results of this study indicate that collaboration is needed in efforts to deal with Covi-19, especially in overcoming latent impacts, namely the problems caused by the existence of

Covid-19.

Community Participation in Environmental-Based Handling of Covid-19 in Mataram City.

According to Law Number 25 of 2004, community participation is explained as community participation in every government agenda, especially in accommodating the interests of all people while compiling development programs (Fadil, 2013). In the current era of democracy, public participation is a necessity that must be carried out by the government in power (Hadi, 2010). This study uses the concept of participation put forward by Cohen and Uphoff (1980) to analyze forms of community participation in handling Covid-19 in Mataram City. According to Cohen and Uphoff, there are four forms of participation: community participation in decision-making, participation in terms of implementation, participation in utilization, and participation in evaluation.

Participation in Decision Making

Community participation in making a decision is directly related to the community's efforts to convey ideas and ideas that are following collective interests (Septiani & Maruf, 2019). The concrete thing in this participation is that people can give their ideas and thoughts. This participation also allows the community to be directly involved in determining the direction and orientation of development, which is very important (Siti Irene A. D, 2011).

Regarding decision-making for handling Covid-19 in Mataram City, the government initiated discussions with the community directly represented by academics, then Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) and experts in health, economics, and law. This is done to get input from the public regarding what kind of policy formulation will be taken for the handling of Covid-19 in the City of Mataram. As stated by the following informants.

"As the government, we always invite the public, represented by experts, both economists, legal experts, and epidemiologists, to work together to design a policy format to deal with Covid-19 in Mataram".

Open discussions with the community were conducted in making decisions using PCBL as a policy instrument. These experts provide scientific information and the consequences of this PCBL policy. Decisions were taken collegially collectively between the government and the community, so the conclusion was to use the Environment-Based Covid-19 Handling (PCBL) policy to deal with Covid-19 in the City of Mataram.

Participation in Execution

Community participation in implementation is a continuation of the previous process of decision making. This aims to continue community participation after providing ideas and ideas in the initial stages of decision-making. In addition, when the program has been planned and decided together, the consequence is to run it by fulfilling all the community's needs (Yazid *et al.*, 2019). In the process of implementing the program, several things must be considered, namely, the source of funds to be used, admin will-run strategy and coordination as well as a comprehensive explanation of the program to be carried out (Cohen & Uphoff, 1977) (Siti Irene A. D, 2011).

Community participation in the environment-based policy for handling Covid-19 has begun with prevention efforts carried out by the government by implementing strict health protocols. In their daily lives, the community has implemented health protocols properly to prevent Covid-19 in Mataram City. As stated by the following informants.

"The first form of community participation in dealing with the Covid-19 pandemic is of course, obedience and consistently implementing the strict health protocols that the government has recommended. The community consciously implements these health protocols, especially masks, which are always used in every activity".

The results of this study are in line with research conducted by (Maunde *et al.*, 2021), where at the stage of Covid-19 prevention, the people of Kuma Village, South Essang District, Talaud Regency carried out prevention by staying at home, social distancing, washing hands and always using masks.

In the implementation stage of the government program, the community is the subject of this program, in which the community actively participates as

an environmental-level task force led by the local environmental head. Thus the community directly becomes the government's partner in efforts to deal with Covid-19 in Mataram City.



(Picture 1.1 Self-Help Movement)

The community also participates in self-help movements to help fellow people experiencing economic difficulties due to Covid-19. The community has always been at the forefront in distributing logistics to people who are self-isolating according to the recommendations of health workers to ensure the availability of basic needs during independent isolation is fulfilled.

Participation in Utilization

Participation in directly taking benefits correlates with the stages of previous participation, namely community participation in implementation, and the quantity that has been achieved with the percentage of success that has met the initial objectives (Septiani & Maruf, 2019). Participation in taking advantage of the community in handling Environment-Based Covid-19 in the City of Mataram is very felt. The community directly experiences this PCBL policy. This can be seen in the quick response by program implementers if there are people affected by Covid-19. In addition, people become safer and more orderly in their daily activities.

Thus the community becomes the main subject who enjoys all the achievements that have been achieved. So that not only was the program successfully implemented, but the results benefited the community directly

(Yazid *et al.*, 2019).

Participation in Evaluation

The final stage in community participation is participation in evaluation. This participation relates to responding to programs implemented as a whole. Participation in this evaluation process is essential in order to align with the objectives and initial plans for implementation (Septiani & Maruf, 2019).

Based on the results of this study, the program evaluation process was also carried out in handling Environment-Based Covid- 19 in the City of Mataram. The community, together with the head of the environment as the task force at the environmental level, reports the conditions and situations that have been worked out to the local government, in this case, the Mayor who serves as the command or head of the task force at the regional level. The community is the command or head of the task force at the regional level. The community is given space to explain all the findings and effectiveness of the PCBL program, which has been a benchmark in every step of handling Covid-19 in the City of Mataram.

The evaluation process was carried out by inviting all elements of society involved in handling Covid-19, including all regional apparatus organizations (OPD) under the Mataram City government. This evaluation aims to discuss matters that are urgent in handling Covid-19, especially health protocols, Covid-19 cases, and assistance to the community that policy implementers have distributed at lower levels.

CONCLUSION

The Mataram City government's policy in dealing with Covid-19 through the Environment-based Covid-19 handling policy (PCBL) has succeeded in dealing with Covid-19 very effectively. This is influenced by community participation, with the government directly involved in making and deciding policies for handling Covid-19 in the City of Mataram. In implementing the policy, the community is allowed to join as a task force in the environment and carry out self-help movements as a form of solidarity between communities. The PCBL policy also makes the community the primary beneficiary through health facility

services and a sense of security from Covid-19. In the policy evaluation process, the community becomes the primary source of data in viewing the condition and situation of Covid-19 in the city of Mataram.

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