SOCIAL WORK FACING NEW NORMAL STUDY CHANGES IN INDONESIA, CHINA, JAPAN, SINGAPORE, SOUTH KOREA, MALAYSIA

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Abstract

Currently all countries of the world are faced with a situation that has never been experienced before. The pandemic caused by the spread of the Covid-19 virus will still be a global problem for the world in the future. Various problems arising from this pandemic have an impact on the economic sector and social order in society. To survive with the current conditions, the world creates several conditions conducive for people to get together through this pandemic condition well. This research is a qualitative research through literature study. The results of this study indicate that several countries have taken steps to deal with New Normal changes such as; the application of strict health protocols in all activities of its citizens and social restrictions (Physical distancing).

Keywords: Social Work, New Normal, Covid-19

INTRODUCTION

According to the International Federation of Social Workers (IFSW), Social Work is a profession that encourages social change, solves problems in relation to human relations, empowers and frees people to improve their well-being, by relying on theories of human behavior and social systems and interventions carried out at the point where people interact with their environment (Huda, 2009).

Later, New Normal arose in connection with the Covid-19 pandemic. A number of studies have emerged discussing New Normal from the start of medical issues (Chen, et al., 2020), public health (Lee, 2020), socio-economic (Timotijevic, 2020), and to the problem of statehood (Looi, 2020). It is stressed that new normal is a term that results from the adaptation of a temporary process in the Covid-19 pandemic, where humans will have new habits of learning and adaptation processes after the Covid-19 pandemic (Pragholapati, 2020).

The term "new normal" goes along with the pandemic coronavirus disease 19 known as Covid-19. The reason is, no one can claim when the Covid19 vaccine will be found. While normal survival is needed. So that the term "new normal" appears, including in Indonesia (Pragholapati, 2020). The use of the term new normal has been found since a few years ago. New normal use for local government financial, employment and service issues (Martin, et al., 2012).

The ILO estimates that COVID-19 will deprive the livelihoods of 195 million full-time workers worldwide (ILO 2020). This condition even exceeds the impact of the 2008 Global Economic Crisis. Furthermore, data from the ILO also shows that 81% or four out of 5 workers worldwide experience the impact of workplace closure either partially or completely. In fact, the ILO also noted that as many as 2 billion of the world's population engaged in the informal economy would be the most affected party given the lack of a social safety net that could save their business.

Research institutes from the United Nations University-WIDER estimate that COVID-19 can cause global poverty rates of up to 500 million people around the world or about 8% of the total human population (Andy Sumner, 2020). Data collected by the agency shows that this is the first time the global poverty rate has increased rapidly in the last 30 years.

The spread of COVID-19 will have an impact on the economic sector of a country, which in turn will have an impact on the social behavior of the people who will also experience changes. Various efforts have been made by various countries to overcome the problems caused by the COVID-19 pandemic, one of which is by applying new normal.

1. LITERATURE REVIEW

Social Work

Social Work According to the International Federation of Social Workers (IFSW) is a profession that encourages social change, solves problems in relation to human relations, empowers and frees people to improve their well-being, by relying on theories of human behavior and social systems and interventions carried out at the point where people interact with their environment (Huda, 2009). While another understanding of social work is a professional activity in helping individuals, groups and communities to improve the capacity of the community to function socially which aims to create conducive conditions for the community to achieve a goal (Zastro, 1999).

Another understanding of social work according to curriculum studies sponsored by the council on social work education cited by Fahrudin (2012) in an introductory book on social welfare, states that social work seeks to improve the social functioning of individuals, individually or in groups, with activities focused on their social relationships which are interactions between people and their environment. These activities can be grouped into three functions, including: restoration of impaired abilities, provision of individual and social resources, and prevention of social dysfunction.

From the above understanding, it is reflected that social work

as a science that focuses its intervention on the process of interaction between humans and their environment, which prioritizes theories of human behavior and social systems in order to improve the standard of living (human wellbeing) of society.

New Normal
New Normal is an accelerated step in handling COVID-19 in the health, social and economic fields. The new normal scenario is carried out by considering the readiness of the region and the results of epidemiological research in the relevant region. The world health organization (WHO) has prepared guidelines for the transition to new normal during the COVID-19 pandemic. In this protocol, the state must be proven capable of controlling COVID-19 transmission before implementing new normal (Widiyani, 2020).

Covid-19
Coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19) is an acute respiratory disease caused by Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome Coronavirus-2 (SARS-CoV-2). The existence of this disease was first discovered after WHO received a report on an unknown cause of pneumonia on December 31, 2019. COVID-19 first appeared in Wuhan, Hubei Province, China and the infection was allegedly originating from the Huanan seafood market (Fehr & Perlman, 2015).

2. RESEARCH METHODS
This research uses descriptive qualitative methods with data collection using literature studies, this method is considered appropriate to explain, describe and analyze this discussion. With the subject of research carried out namely in several countries that impose new normal policies, including in Indonesia, China, Japan, Singapore, South Korea, Malaysia. This study is intended to describe the Social Work Facing New Normal Changes in preventing the COVID-19 phenomena. Researchers use the search engine "Google" to search for journals related to Social Work and New Normal that can support this research.

3. RESULT AND DISCUSSION
The quarantine situation which was the impact of the spread of COVID-19 caused the social ties in the world community to become tenuous. Lockdown policy using the principle of distancing in fact not only makes people stay away physically, but also socially. Society has unwittingly been trapped into a very significant physical and social distance (Satya, 2020)
Going forward, widening social and physical distance is believed to be something normal. The human condition when the COVID-19 outbreak is completed will increasingly emphasize the function of technology in mediating human interaction. Direct human interaction will then be replaced by indirect interaction. This is combined with the presence of new civilization challenges, ranging from the threat of government oversight via technology, increased government control over public privacy, to the phenomenon of loss of global solidarity in the face of emergency threats (Harari 2020). Widen social distance in the community then raises the issue of the emergence of "new normal" (Naughton 2020). Various attempts were made and most of them are still focused on overcoming current impacts and reducing the speed of spread, known as flattening the curve. Some countries have announced successes, but most are still struggling hard. So, on March 11, 2020, the World Health Organization (WHO) declared Covid-19 as a global pandemic, which refers to the spread of diseases that are considered to be able to infect from person to person easily and quickly, and occur sustainably, in various regions.

Seeing the development trend of handling to date, predictions have begun to emerge that this condition will last quite a long time. Some use a matter of months; some even use a count of 1 year. Thus, an emergency that was seen as temporary will soon become a necessity or a new normal. Although at present most of the attention is focused on managing impacts, it needs to start thinking about the new normal as what needs to be anticipated. The complexity of the problem is getting higher because of the many aspects that are still very dynamic and cannot be predicted. The available data is also very limited and is constantly changing. Therefore, the discussion about the new normal needs to be done specifically about certain fields, with priority in the most affected areas or areas that have the potential to cause further problems that might be bigger (Yazid & Lie, 2020).

3.1 Indonesia
Covid-19 pandemic is a form of danger that has the potential to threaten all aspects of people's lives, such as social, economic, health, and psychological. Community resilience is related to the ability of the community to be able to use available resources (such as technology, food, work, and a sense of security-comfort) in meeting basic needs and carrying out social functions.
There are several policies issued by the Indonesian government, ranging from border closure and entry restrictions, large-scale social restrictions (PSBB), to the prohibition of going home (csis.org, 2020). PSBB implemented by Indonesia includes appeals for learning, work and worship activities carried out from home, restrictions on activities in public places or facilities, restrictions on socio-cultural activities, as well as restrictions on the termination of modes of transportation. The implementation of this policy can reduce the spread of Covid-19 if it is implemented correctly. However, there is no (or not yet) strict sanctions for those who violate it which makes the community disobedient in complying with existing regulations. As a result, existing policies are seen as less effective.
The presence of social workers is considered important in handling COVID-19 and after the new normal policy. Because social workers can play a role in helping people who experience anxiety due to the situation, and provide information and education on safe service practices, and encourage the participation of the community through empowerment so that they can support each other in breaking the chain of the spread of the corona virus. Seeing the situation created by the COVID-19 pandemic, and the uniqueness of the way to prevent the spread through the application of social distancing and physical distancing, IPSPI as a social worker professional organization tries to respond to this by providing services to those affected by the COVID-19 pandemic through online using various communication technology devices and applications (Tristanto, 2020).
Even though the service is done online, the confidentiality of the beneficiaries is guaranteed, because the service providers continue to uphold the basic principles of social work. In addition, every service provided by social workers in this program is free of charge because the presence of social workers is considered important in handling COVID-19 so that social workers are responsible for proactively empowering the community to support termination of the average eye transmission of the corona virus through providing information, education, and socialization related to COVID-19 in accordance with the call of the International Federation of Social Work (IFSW) for its members to be actively involved in handling COVID-19 to be able to assist the community in implementing new normal activities

carried out by the government (Tristanto, 2020).

3.2 China

China has not been able to breathe even though the trend of corona virus transmission has declined in the past month. As a first step, the travel bans throughout Hubei province, where Wuhan is located, will be lifted starting midnight on Tuesday (3/31) for healthy residents. One new virus case in Wuhan was reported on Tuesday (3/24) after almost a week no new cases had emerged. China step is done, while countries around the world are busy fighting the corona virus by doing a 'lockdown' or impose strict restrictions. Wuhan City has been closed from all over the world since mid-January. However, officials now say anyone who has a 'green' code on a health application on their cell phone is allowed to leave the city starting April 8. Earlier, authorities reported a new corona virus case in Wuhan, ending five days without a new case report appearing. China regards the country - almost as a "post-corona" country or has passed the highest phase of the corona pandemic (bbc.com, 2020).

Since corona transmission rates are controlled and stable in almost all regions, China downgraded its health emergency rating at the beginning of May. President Xi Jinping's government also reopened large parts of China including Wuhan City and Hubei Province, after being isolated or locked down. However, the government continues to warn that life will not be fully restored to the way it was before the pandemic struck or the new normal (cnnindonesia.com, 2020).

After hard work done by the government, positive results are now developing. Social work carried out by the Chinese government is by taking 3 (three) steps in combating Corona Virus (COVID-19) including a Strong Leadership System namely by paying attention to epidemic prevention and control work and make oral or written instructions every day. Good time management, by implementing full and strict control over population outflows. As well as proper handling steps, including (Miranti, 2020):

1. More than 330 medical teams consisting of around 41,600 medical personnel, both civilian and military, have been sent to Hubei from all over the country.
2. Huoshenshan and Leishenshan hospitals were built quickly and began operations in Wuhan, in addition to various temporary hospitals that were converted from fitness centers, conference and exhibition centers to treat COVID-19 patients with mild symptoms.
3. Ensure the provision of medical supplies in Wuhan and Hubei is prioritized and 19 provinces are paired with other cities in Hubei to provide support one by one.
4. In view of the serious problems that occurred in the initial stages of prevention and control efforts in Hubei and Wuhan, the CPC Central Committee immediately submitted the improvement requirements and adjusted the leadership of the Hubei CPC provincial committee and Wuhan city committee.
5. Spring Festival holidays are extended to delay the possibility of high travel rates. Arrangements were made to delay the start of a new school semester.
6. Steps are taken to support manufacturers of medical protective clothing, masks and other epidemic prevention and control materials that are in dire need, helping them quickly resume production and expand capacity.
7. Integrated national distribution is applied for basic commodities, and the production and supply of daily necessities, coal, electricity, oil and gas are secured.
8. Order in medical institutions and markets is maintained, in addition to combating epidemic-related crime, and strengthening psychological counseling and interventions for the public.

In addition, through an application launched by the State Council last April, the Chinese Government monitored 2,857 districts and districts, and updated information to the public about the risk of the spread of the SARS-CoV-2 virus. Public and entertainment venues such as cinemas in low-risk areas can operate again on condition that they are well ventilated, regularly disinfected, and require staff and customers to wear masks and keep their distance. Meanwhile, public places in middle to high risk districts must remain closed. In addition, the Chinese government also maximizes the ability to test corona tests and restrictions on visitors to tourist attractions (Miranti, 2020).

3.3 Japan

COVID-19 has led to the adoption of various public policies by the government, with various designs and diverse policy content. Most countries have closed (locked down) or restricted their borders and restricted travel within the borders (social distancing).

Japan has so far had 10 outbreak clusters, with almost 1,200 COVID-19 cases and 43 deaths due to the corona virus confirmed on March 24. Only a few dozen new infections are reported every day. This new infection rate should continue to grow due to population density in Japan. In addition, Japan is closely related to China, the country from which the disease originated. In January, around 925,000 people from China traveled to Japan, while another 89,000 traveled in February when the COVID-19 outbreak peaked in China. Responding to the COVID-19 pandemic, the Japanese government finally decided to close all schools for two weeks, ahead of the spring break in late March and cancel all public events. But shops and restaurants are still open, only a few Japanese employees decide to work from home (Welle, 2020).

Social work to encourage social change, in solving the Covid-19 problem in Japan is supported by preparedness of Japanese society that is structured through the implementation of disaster training exercises only manifested in the social world through preparedness practices, on the other hand, the preparedness practices of Japanese society are structured by the preparedness habitus in themselves (Bumi & Budianto, 2013).

This preparedness makes Japan not like the tight locking of other countries, Japan does not force business to be closed. Some businesses have even begun to open before an emergency is lifted. The state of emergency in Japan lasts for around seven weeks. After being revoked, people came out with masks and kept a social distance. However, many companies leave their staff working from home. In addition, the government also warned against complacency and said that everyone must be familiar with new normal teleworking until the vaccine was successfully developed (Shalihah, 2020).

Apart from social distance and handwashing habits, experts also concluded that face masks can play an important role in slowing the spread of the virus, pointing to low infection rates in Japan.

For people who want to understand what is happening in Japan, the real question that is puzzling is about the very small number of Covid-19 tests. The difference in the number of tests held by Japan can differ by one digit compared to Germany or South Korea. But that number is surprising because the number of tests carried out is very small, while the percentage of people who tested positive for Covid-19 was so high. That figure illustrates that people in Japan who undergo tests are those who are already sick (Wingfield-Hayes, 2020).

Japan has indeed taken steps to reopen their tourism, from providing incentives to planning to welcome travelers from

certain countries. In addition, Japanese tourism also made various efforts to adapt to new normal. Meanwhile, researchers say the new normal strategy in the tourism industry carried out by the Achi Village is quite good and profitable. "Attracting local residents will be beneficial in terms of minimizing the Corona virus. If group infections occur, it will be easier to track them because they live in a prefecture," said researchers from the Japan Research Institute, Kousaka Akiko (Intan, 2020).

3.4 Singapore

Singapore is among the first countries to confirm the presence of corona virus in the country other than China. Now, Singapore is said to have successfully controlled the spread of the virus, with a cure rate of 78 percent. The Singapore Government's move starts from the hospital where patients are quarantined by interviewing them to make a complete map of activities and a list of close contacts. Singapore was also one of the first countries to impose restrictions on people with a history of travel to China. Strict action is taken for anyone who provides false information about their travel history and takes residence status for people who violate quarantine (Naufal, 2020).

Singapore has also closed borders for short-term visitors, as well as social restrictions called circuit breakers until June 1, 2020. The term circuit breaker refers to a call to stay at home to break the Covid-19 transmission chain in the community, which includes an appeal to remain in home, teaching and learning activities carried out online, controlled access in areas that are vulnerable to crowds such as markets, closure of most workplaces, as well as the application of additional safety rules at workplaces that are still operating (Ratcliffe, 2020). Just like Malaysia, the Singapore government has also imposed fines for violators so that the application of the policy becomes more effective.

Meanwhile, the Singapore government is also deemed to still rule out existing migrant workers. This can be seen from the spread of the virus in the crowded migrant worker dormitories in the last few weeks (CNN Indonesia, 2020).

Singapore announces a partial lockdown or circuit breaker, implemented since April 7 to fight the corona virus pandemic, will officially end on June 1 and lead a new normal life. Singapore has carried out 3 new normal stages (Iswara, 2020):

1. The first phase starts on June 2, where office activities can resume normal activities. Employees who are permitted to work in offices include those in the manufacturing, financial, insurance, information technology and communications sectors. A total of 33 percent will return to the office, while the rest are required to continue working from home or work from home (WFH). A number of businesses such as bookstores, air conditioning repairs, and pet stores can also resume operations. For the education sector, schools will reopen but only students who will face final examinations are allowed to regularly attend the daily teaching-learning process in class. Students from other levels will rotate each week between studying at home online and physically learning at school. Extracurricular activities are prohibited at this first stage. "Merlion" citizens are also permitted to visit family members who live not at home. Visits are limited to once a day with a maximum of 2 visiting family members. The elderly is asked to remain at home so that their children visit them. Meanwhile the place of worship is opened only for private worship activities attended by a maximum of 5 people living in the same house.
2. Second stage Singapore will move from the first stage to the second stage if the number of communal infections

remains low and the conditions of the foreign workers' dormitories are well controlled. It is estimated that it will take several weeks to enter the second stage. At this stage, almost all economic activities and social life recovered as before. Residents can go back to eating their food in restaurants, cafes, food courts, or hawkers. The shopping center will also be allowed to reopen its business. Gyms, stadiums and recreation centers will also be allowed to open doors to welcome residents who want to exercise and relax. Gathering or hanging out can be done in small groups. The second phase is predicted to last for several months

3. The third stage of New Normal will be continued until the third stage. Singapore will remain at this stage until the Covid-19 vaccine is found. At this stage business meetings, worship activities, cultural events, and other gatherings can be carried out again. Of course, the number of people attending the event will still be limited to prevent the reappearance of the Covid-19 cluster. Cinemas and nightclubs will be allowed to resume operations. During these three stages, residents must continue to wear masks every time they leave the house.

3.5 South Korea

South Korea is one of the most successful countries in handling COVID-19 worldwide. Previously After lifting social restrictions on May 6, South Korea began to be haunted again by increasing cases of Corona virus infection. This condition forced the government to re-impose social restrictions in several areas. The new normal or new normalcy policy adopted by South Korea after the infection curve declined in fact could not last long. The surge in new infections illustrates that the adoption of relaxed or new normal social distance rules to move the economy again, risks increasing the number of Covid-19 cases again (Sadikin and Apriadi, 2020).

The key to South Korea's success lies in the government's rapid and simultaneous response to mass testing and isolation of affected areas. All regions and hospitals in South Korea also simultaneously open themselves to COVID-19 patients who come of course with adequate preparation (Fleming 2020).

The high level of trust in the government caused South Koreans who suffer from COVID-19 to voluntarily come to the hospital to get treatment. Churches and business centers in the affected areas voluntarily stop their activities even before being asked by the government (Jo, 2020).

One of the keys to the right response from South Korea is that the government and its citizens have a very high level of trust in each other. The South Korean government believes that its citizens will cooperate with their appeals. On the other hand, South Koreans also believe that the government will handle their cases well. The emergence of a high level of trust from South Koreans towards their government also stems from the fact that they have managed to maintain the country's economic condition well. The South Korean government has succeeded in continuing to meet the basic needs of its citizens without exception. As a result, there are hardly any South Koreans who have experienced a drastic decline in the economy as in other countries (Satya, 2020).

Social work in South Korea shows that the country is trying to improve the social functioning of individuals which is centered on their social relationships between people and their environment. These activities are functioning, restoring disrupted abilities, providing individual and social resources, and preventing social dysfunction. Appropriate responses between the government and its citizens already have a very high level of trust in each other, helping citizens who are experiencing delinquency as a result of the situation,

providing information and safe service practices, this supports the breaking of the corona virus distribution chain.

3.6 Malaysia

Not much different from Indonesia, the Malaysian Government also applies border controls, as well as a social restriction policy called the Movement Control Order (MCO) (Malaymail, 2020). The application of policies in Malaysia can be said to be more effective compared to Indonesia because of the existence of sanctions in the form of fines for those who violate them.

However, the policy-making tends to prioritize the interests of Malaysians and put aside the interests of migrant workers and refugees who come to Malaysia. The implementation of the MCO policy makes migrant workers in Malaysia threatened, both by economic threats due to termination of employment (especially for daily workers who cannot work due to MCO), as well as health threats due to limited access to tests and health facilities (Subramaniam, 2020).

In addition, the Government continues to warn residents in the new normal transition period to continue to obey the rules of wearing masks, keep a distance of 1-2 meters, diligently washing hands to prevent viral infections. At present Malaysia has 6,978 corona cases with 114 deaths and 1,218 active cases. The implementation of the health protocol automatically changes the face of Malaysia in terms of lifestyle, work and the economy. A number of activities such as working from home, digitizing data, using online platforms for buying and selling products, to online learning classes are now becoming a new modern culture (gov.sg, 2020).

The latest developments show that the recovery period, aka normal due to the Corona Covid-19 virus pandemic, will begin in Malaysia on 10 June. Malaysian Prime Minister Muhyiddin Yasin said the latest phase, called the Recovery Movement Control Order or RMCO, will last until August 31. In the recovery phase the majority of social, educational, religious and business activities in Malaysia will be reopened, however, all activities will proceed with new operating standards according to the situation on the ground. Re-opening of local tourist attractions, beauty salons, night markets and bazaars. however, sports activities are still prohibited, especially those that have physical contact, including those that present a large audience. The status of the Movement Control Order (MCO) can be increased again if an area experiences a surge in corona virus cases (Sulaiman, 2020).

In the area of environmental care and sustainability, where there is total neglect, the development of workers and environmental experts especially those working with indigenous peoples has been at the forefront of community development approaches and social justice (Jayasooria, 2016). The practice of social work in Malaysia on the Covid-19 subscription is demonstrated by the existence of a social restriction policy called the movement control order (MCO). Thus, this will create conducive conditions for the community to prevent the spread of Covid-19 and help the community to be able to return to live a new life (new normal) after the Covid-19 outbreak.

New Normal Change

Whoever starts the word New Normal, clearly has a common thread of understanding. New Normal, generally agreed upon unconsciously, that is, explained a condition that was formed due to the long social life of the community during Covid-19. Long time here means enough to equalize opinion related to time. The Covid-19 case in Indonesia alone is more than a matter of months. If related to the case in Wuhan. The time forming this new behavior has even exceeded six months. So,

the habit becomes a new habit that will be inherent in everyday life (Habibi, 2020).

Some studies explain, a habit that is continuously carried out will become a new habit. For this reason, almost all social researchers sit in the same opinion. The difference lies in how long the new habit is formed. Some experts who determine how long a new habit is created, among others, Dr. Maxwell Maltz who from the book Psychocybernetics set 21 days to form new habits (Maltz, 2015).

During the pandemic people in various countries were required to live with a new order of life that could 'make peace' with Covid-19. As for what is meant by new normal is an action or behavior carried out by the community and all existing institutions in the region to carry out daily patterns or work patterns or new lifestyles that are different from before. If this is not done there will be a risk of transmission. The aim of new normal is to keep people productive and safe from Covid-19 during the pandemic. Furthermore, for new normality to be more easily internalized by the community, the "new normal" is narrated as 'Adaptation of New Habits'. The purpose of the New Habit Adaptation is that we can work, study and be productive in the Covid-19 Pandemic era. Various steps that have been taken by each country will provide new policy innovations in handling Covid-19. Such as implementing border controls, as well as social restriction policies, as well as the application in monitoring the spread of Covid-19 to support the implementation of new normal in each country.

Like Social Distancing which is a step in inhibiting the spread of viruses or diseases, namely by preventing sick people from making close contact with people to prevent transmission. But seeing the current phenomenon, in fact social distancing is still not optimal because there is still a lack of socialization. Therefore, social distancing policies should be included in government regulations in lieu of laws regarding efforts to deal with the Covid-19 outbreak, one of which regulates social distancing is an obligation, if necessary, there is an affirmation of sanctions in accordance with positive law, so that the public is not only aware on the importance of social distancing but also applying the practice. It is deemed necessary to limit individual rights in conducting social distancing because the conditions that occur are seriousness that can threaten public health.

Social vulnerability due to the Covid-19 pandemic will have an impact on society. In his book entitled State Crime Government and Corruption, Penny Green and Tony Ward (translated by Fajar S. Roekamto) stated that the increase in deaths, injured people, chaos, and economic damage that we have witnessed as a result of natural disasters is a direct consequence of growth population vulnerability (Green & Ward, 2004).

Referring to the opinion of Penny Green and Tony Ward, at least the researcher thinks that there are two things that can reduce the social vulnerability of the community in the midst of the Covid-19 pandemic, namely poverty is suppressed by fulfilling food needs in a mutual cooperation and the strength of the Civil Society in monitoring corruption in social assistance. The impact of social vulnerability can make people take three interrelated actions, namely apathy, irrational action, and criminal action (Kusuma, 2020).

Community phenomena that occur today are the culmination of the social vulnerabilities that are currently being faced by the community. First, apathy. In apathetic actions we can see the actions of the people who do not care about the government's instructions for physical distancing and not going back to their hometowns. In fact, physical distancing is not effective. There are still many communities that we can see doing gathering activities and other crowd activities. In addition, today many people choose to return to their

hometowns. The act of returning home to the community apparently increased the number of Covid-19 cases and the distribution of its territory, both ODP (Insider Monitoring) status, PDP (Patient Under Supervision) and Suspect Covid-19 (Syaifudin, 2020).

Second, irrational action. In irrational actions, not a few people believe in various medicinal ingredients and prevention methods so as not to be exposed to Covid-19 even though there is no evidence of scientific research. For example, there are people who believe that the method of lying down to sunbathe on the railroad tracks can help prevent Covid-19 transmission. What people do in the use of medicinal materials and certain methods to prevent their transmission from Covid-19 even though there is no evidence of scientific research is inseparable from the community's attachment to the ways, habits, behavior, and customs that apply to their living environment. Sociologically, this social action is called traditional action. Another irrational action, namely panic buying. Panic buying is the response of the community to not experience difficulties in meeting their daily needs, and this has actually made various prices of necessities soar and become a step due to illegal hoarding (Syaifudin, 2020).

Third, criminal acts. The most worrying thing about the social vulnerability of the Covid-19 pandemic is the criminal acts committed by the public. Sociologically, criminal acts constitute acts that violate the law and harm themselves and others (victims) which disturb the balance, order and order in the community. Forms of criminal acts that occur for example are theft, mugging, pickpocketing, bullying, looting, and even murder. A concrete example of a criminal action due to the Covid-19 pandemic can be seen in various news media that have begun to occur in other countries (such as Italy, India, China, America), even in Indonesia there have begun cases of theft with economic motives due to the Covid-19 pandemic (Syaifudin, 2020).

4. CONCLUSION

Covid-19 Pandemic situation that occurred in several countries made people anxious and worried about the spread of this virus because of the rapid and easy spread through humans. So that makes the government make policies to prevent and break the chain of distribution of Covid-19, such as Social Distancing, Physical Distancing, PSBB, and so on, the impact of which is felt by all communities both in the community system and state institutions.

The aim of Social work in new normal renewal is to minimize the psychological and social impact of the situation caused by COVID-19 so that the community can adapt to the situation caused by COVID-19.

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