CORONAVIRUS PANDEMIC AND SOCIAL DISTANCING (REVIEW OF SOCIAL WORK PERSPECTIVES IN FIVE COUNTRIES: INDONESIA, MALAYSIA, SINGAPORE, INDIA AND SOUTH KOREA)

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Abstract

The Social Work Perspective Review's research on the Coronavirus Pandemic and Social Distancing is aimed at answering the main research question, which is how social workers contribute to efforts to overcome the corona virus outbreak, both micro, mezzo, and macro levels in the Covid-19 pandemic situation in five Asian countries (Indonesia, Malaysia, Singapore India and South Korea). This research use mixed methods and a descriptive research approach. The study's target population consists of Social Workers who are members of Social Worker organizations in five countries (Indonesia, Malaysia, Singapore, India, and South Korea) who have engaged in the fight against the Covid-19 pandemic in their respective countries. Quantitative data samples were collected from 61 respondents in three Indonesian cities: Yogyakarta, Palembang, and Makassar. According to the findings of the study, social workers in India and Malaysia prefer a macro-level strategy since both nations adopt the lockdown paradigm to deal with the pandemic. Meanwhile, Indonesia, Singapore, and Korea are heading further toward social distancing, hence the social work strategy adopted by social workers in these nations is a micro level approach. Although social workers in each nation are more focused on the level that best fits their country's challenges, they nonetheless play a role at all levels, whether micro, mezzo, or macro. In carrying out each duty, Social Workers encounter a variety of challenges, ranging from the existence of social distancing and physical distancing regulations to legislation governing social restrictions in each country.

Keywords : Covid-19, Social Worker, Social Distancing

INTRODUCTION

Humans have never before been exposed to the disease known as Coronavirus Disease 2019 (Covid-19). However, after the outbreak in Wuhan City, China, in December 2019, the virus spread to other nations, and the World Health Organization (WHO) designated Covid-19 a worldwide pandemic. The World Health Organization (WHO) has issued an alert to governments throughout the world, urging them to enhance their readiness for the Covid-19 pandemic (Zhao et al., 2020). According to the World Health Organization, a pandemic is defined as the size of the spread of a disease that happens widely throughout the world and has nothing to do with changes in the features of the illness itself. The World Health Organization (WHO) does not have a threshold for assessing whether an incident qualifies as a pandemic based on the number of fatalities or infections, or the number of countries impacted (Stevens et al., 2020).

Several techniques to dealing with the pandemic have arisen as a result, the most recognized of which being lockdown and social distancing (Rahman & Sarkar, 2019; Stevens et al., 2020). As a logical consequence, several nations throughout the world only adopt one of the two techniques of dealing with the pandemic. A lockdown might be defined as a circumstance in

which occupants are barred from entering a place due to an emergency or other reason. Lockdown can also refer to a country that has closed its borders, making it impossible for anybody to enter or even leave the country. Using a full quarantine or complete denial of entry to a region, countries such as Malaysia, Philippines, Thailand, Vietnam, India and China, as well as more widely European countries such as Italy, the United Kingdom, and Germany have implemented lockdown strategies to protect their citizens.

Meanwhile, South Korea adopted the social distancing approach over the lockdown model because they considered that a lockdown could not be implemented in a democratic country. According to South Korean Foreign Minister Kang Kyung-wha, who was quoted by the BBC as saying that conducting mass testing was the most important factor in South Korea's success against the Covid-19 outbreak. Because the government has a responsibility to keep the public from being panicked.

More than 10,000 tests are carried out every day in South Korea in order to provide the best possible handling speed. There is no physical contact between the officer conducting the test and the subject of the test. The South Korean government waives the cost of every test, and if the test results are positive, the following course of therapy is equally free.

Following the lessons learned from earlier SARS and MERS virus outbreaks, the South Korean government established a special Covid-19 hospital with the goal of preventing the hospital population from becoming infected with the virus (Lenggogeni et al., 2019). In addition to preparing a special Covid-19 hospital, South Korea has also prepared government training centers to be transformed into Covid-19 quarantine centers for patients who do not show severe symptoms.

In addition to South Korea, Singapore has boldly rejected the model of dealing with the Covid-19 outbreak through lockdown. Singapore published guidelines for implementing social distancing. The regulation went into effect on Friday, March 27, 2020. According to the legislation, anyone who purposefully contacts other persons would face a jail sentence of up to six months. This law also specifies a standing and sitting distance of at least one meter between two people. If this rule is broken, the penalty is six months in prison and a fine of US $ 7,000, which is equivalent to Rp. 122,000,000, -. Business owners, in particular, must alter the seat spacing and guarantee that everyone lines while retaining their distance.

Aside from strengthening the rules, Singapore now compels people to work from home (WFH) in effort to fight the corona virus spread. Prime Minister Lee Hsien Loong issued an order to close offices on Tuesday, April 7, 2020, in an official speech on Friday, April 3, 2020. Only employees in critical areas, such as healthcare, food and beverage, transportation, banking, construction, and shipping, are permitted to remain on the job. Furthermore, the Singapore government forbids citizens from dining at restaurants, food courts, coffee shops, or hawkers. Residents are only permitted to purchase and carry food inside their homes for personal use. In the sphere of education, Prime Minister Lee Hsien Loong has ordered that schools and colleges switch to online learning from the comfort of their own homes.

Singapore's attempts to stop the spread of the corona virus are serious matter. Singapore shuttered a massive housing complex where the bulk of tenants are South Asian laborers living in cramped bedrooms for the whole month of April. Not long after, a number of migrant worker dorms were quarantined.

In Indonesia, social distancing was implemented following President Joko Widodo's public speech on the emergence and spread of Coronavirus disease (Covid-19) in 2019. At the meantime, the president urged the Indonesian people to limit their activities outside the house and become accustomed to working, learning, and worshiping from the comfort of their homes. The government believes that restricting activities outside of the house is critical for lowering the curve or preventing the spread of Covid-19, because if people stay in public places and public transportation, they will be at risk of being infected to the virus.

The government responded to President Joko Widodo's suggestion to stay at home by enacting several policies, including calls for clean and healthy living, the application of social and physical distancing to regulations relating to large-scale social restrictions (hereinafter referred to as PSBB) in several areas. With

various government appeals and policies to stay at home, it is veryhelpful to break the chain of the spread of COVID-19 (Afrizal & Athallaisya Adinda, 2022). In Indonesia, social distance takes many forms, including basic activities such as minimizing face-to-face interaction and handshakes, avoiding crowds, not utilizing public transit, decreasing needless travel, and performing work through online media. Meanwhile, social distance is being done on a bigger scale as a result of government policies; there are methods of social distancing such as closing schools, workplaces, businesses, and other services such as restaurants and shopping malls. Furthermore, social distancing is carried out by isolating themselves for persons who are infected but have no symptoms, and quarantining themselves in hospitals for those who have symptoms, so that people can be isolated from each other. Not surprisingly, given the state of Indonesian society in the middle of the Covid pandemic, many individuals utilize stigma to discriminate against Covid-19 patients, who are viewed as receivers of divine retribution or as parties who must be kept apart (Sakroni & Windriyati, 2021).

In response to the IFSW call, the Indonesian Professional Social Worker Association (IPSPI), with the support of the Indonesian Social Work Consortium (KPSI), formed a task force to handle Covid-19 and developed a set of related policies and capacity building for social workers who will respond to Covid-19 and accompany every existing program, and put forward the participation principle for all elements involved. The involvement of social workers is vital in dealing with Covid-19, according to Drs. Widodo Suhartoyo, M.sc, general chairman of the Indonesian Professional Social Worker Association (IPSPI). Because social workers can play a role in assisting people who are experiencing anxiety or emotional distress of the situation, as well as providing information and education on safe service practices, as well as encouraging community or community participation through empowerment in order to support one another in breaking the chain of spread of the corona virus.

Social workers must follow the principles and values of social work as well as the IPSPI Social Worker's Code of Ethics. Social workers are also obligated to work within the scope of their competence and authority as defined by current legislation. If a social worker encounters a problem that demands treatment beyond his expertise, he should promptly call his supervisor to discuss the next steps, particularly if he requires a referral to a more qualified and suitable profession. This work cannot be done by people who do not have the expertise to carry out activities (Risal, 2021). Since the activities that occur in the workplace will run smoothly if each party is successful in maintaining working relations (Sudja'i & Mardikaningsih, 2021).

Based on the description above, it is possible to deduce that two strategies arose in response to the pandemic, namely lockdown and social distance. Various countries throughout the world adopt only one of the two techniques of dealing with the epidemic. Malaysia and India used the lockdown strategy by barring entry to their respective regions. Meanwhile, Indonesia, Singapore, and Korea have chosen social distancing.

In light of the foregoing issues, the study aims to provide an in-depth and comprehensive overview of the Handling of the Covid-19 Pandemic in five countries (Indonesia, Malaysia, Singapore, India, and South Korea), the Application of Social Distancing in five countries (Indonesia, Malaysia, Singapore, India, and South Korea), the Contribution of the Social Work Profession in Handling the Covid 19 Pandemic at Micro, Mezzo, and Macro levels, as well as Barriers to the Social Work Profession in Handling the Covid 19 Pandemic.

Literature review

Covid-19

Coronavirus is a positive single-strain RNA virus that is both encapsulated and unsegmented, and it infects humans. Coronavirus is a member of the Nidovirales order and the Coronaviridae family of viruses. It is possible to separate the Coronaviridae into two subfamilies based on the features of their serotypes and their genomes. Coronaviruses are classified into four genera: alpha coronaviruses, betacoronaviruses, deltacoronaviruses, and gamma coronaviruses.

Social Distancing

In common phrases, social distancing is maintaining an adequate amount of space or distance between individuals, reducing the

number of public meetings, decreasing people's interaction with one another, and avoiding large crowds (Putra Pratama & Pradnya Yustiawan, 2022).

Social Work in the Health Sector

Social work in the health sector is described as a service that is characterized by the provision of social and emotional support to patients throughout the course of disease and recovery. Besides that, the adoption of patient safety initiatives demonstrates the provision of high-quality health care (Suryani, 2022).

Health Behavior Theory

A theoretical framework for health behavior theory has the ability to expand on the constructions that health social workers must deal with and to create a conceptual framework that aids in understanding why individuals behave the way they do when it comes to their physical and mental healt (Boslaugh, 2007; Chinazzi et al., 2020). These theories provide direction for the aid process and structure for research. They make it possible to bring practice and research together by providing a common ground for discussing clinical realities. A review of the social work model of health in 1999 by the Council on Social Work Education (Copeland et al., 1999 in (Gehlert & Ward, 2019)) revealed a lack of items directly related to health behavior theory. This is true, although leading social work textbooks over the years have emphasized the importance of theory in social work practice and research. Therefore, according to Hepworth et al. (2010) who believes that social work theory is essential in understanding the client's situation and in providing appropriate interventions.

Types of Health Behavior Theories

a. Lawrence Green's Theory

Green's theory explains the analysis of human behavior from the level of health, which is influenced by behavioral factors and non-behavioral factors. This behavior is formed from three factors: Predisposing factors, which are manifested in knowledge, attitudes, beliefs, and values, etc. (Andrews et al., 2012). The supporting factors (enabling factors), which are manifested in the physical environment, are the availability or unavailability of health facilities or facilities. Meanwhile, reinforcing factors that are manifested in the attitudes and behavior of

health workers or other officers who are a reference group for community behavior.

b. Skinner's Theory

As defined by Skinner's behavioral limitations, health behavior refers to the reaction (organism to a stimulus or object) that a person exhibits in response to illness and disease, the health care system, food and beverage consumption, and the environment. As a result of this limitation, health-related behavior can be divided into three categories. Health maintenance behavior refers to a person's actions or attempts to maintain or restore health in order to avoid being ill, as well as actions or efforts to heal while sick. This health maintenance habit has three components: disease prevention behavior, disease healing behavior when sick, and health recovery behavior after recovering from sickness. Disease preventive behavior is comprised of three components: If a person is in good health, they should engage in health-promoting activity.

c. Snehandu B. Kar's Theory

Kar tries to analyze health behavior by starting with that behavior is a function of: A person's intention to act in relation to his health or health care (behavior intention). Social support from the surrounding community (social-support) The presence or absence of information about health or health facilities (accessibility of information). Personal autonomy, concerned in this case taking action or decisions. Situations that allow for action or not to act (action situation).

d. Becker's theory

Healthy lifestyle behaviors, according to Becker, are actions or attempts connected to a person's efforts or activities to maintain and improve their health or healthy lifestyle/pattern. These behaviors include, but are not limited to: Eating a well-balanced diet. A balanced menu here in terms of quality (including nutrients the body requires) and quantity (enough to suit the body's demands) (not less, but not more). Regular exercise comprises both quality (movement) and quantity (frequency and time spent on sports or physical activities other than sports). Smoking is not permitted.

e. WHO theory

The WHO working group determined that what

leads a person to behave in a specific way is related to four major factors: Thoughts and feelings of a person toward objects, including knowledge, perceptions, attitudes, beliefs, and judgements. Important persons can be used as references. People who are seen as significant have a greater effect on people's conduct, particularly that of little children. When someone is trusted, what he says or does is often emulated. Resources include facilities, money, time, energy, and so on. All of these have an impact on a person's or group's conduct (Herlina et al., 2021). The impact of resources on conduct may be both good and detrimental. Culture, conventions, values, traditions, and resources in a community will form a pattern of life known as culture. This culture develops throughout time as a result of the life of a community as a whole. Culture must also be used as effectively as feasible, while also incorporating the appropriate ideological framework (Aufa Anggarda et al., 2021).
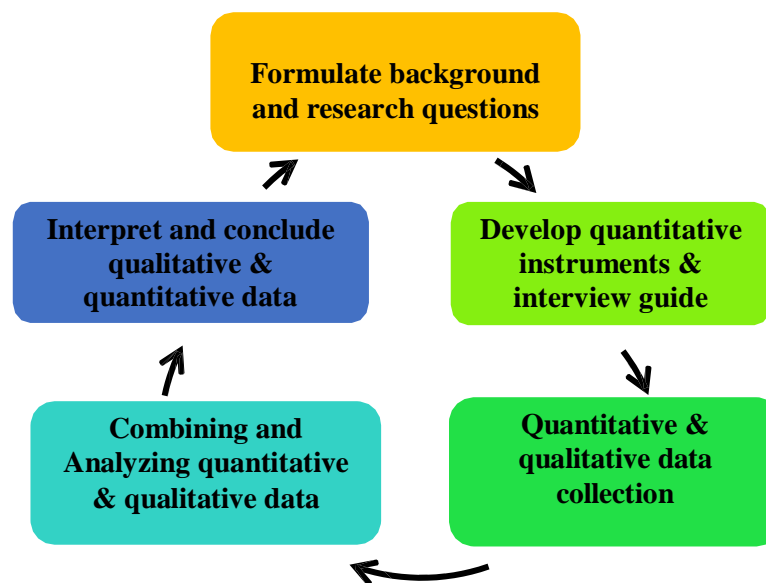
f. Theory of Reasoned Action (TRA)

Fishbein and Ajzen first introduced this concept in 1967. This idea establishes a connection between beliefs, attitudes, intentions, and conduct. Will is the most accurate predictor of conduct, which means that if individual want to know what someone will do, the best method to do so is to understand that person's will. It is possible, however, to make decisions based on entirely other (and not always voluntary) considerations. Salience (the focus of attention) is a crucial concept in this theory, since it refers to the act of examining something that is deemed essential by the individual.

RESEARCH METHODS

This research will use mixed methods, by combining quantitative and qualitative research methods using a descriptive research approach. The mixed method research design in this study can be described in the following figure:

Figure 1: Research Flow

The target population in this study are Social Workers who are members of Social Worker organizations in five countries (Indonesia, Malaysia, Singapore, India and South Korea) who have participated in overcoming the Covid 19 pandemic in their respective countries. The sample size was determined as 60 social workers from 4 countries, so that from each country 15 social workers will be taken who are considered to be able to provide comprehensive information about the contribution of social workers in

tackling the Covid-19 pandemic both micro, mezzo and macro. Moreover, the sampling technique used is snow ball.

The data collection technique used a semi-structured interview method, Focused Group Discussion (FGD) activities, and to obtain information from several countries was carried out online through an International Webinar with the theme Covid 19 & Social Distancing – Social Work Perspective which was held on

Saturday, 24 October 2020.

RESEARCH RESULT

Based on the results of research obtained from

61 respondents in the aspect of the contribution of the Social Work Profession in handling the Covid-19 pandemic at the micro level, the total score obtained is 2708, which can be seen in the following table.

Table 1

Tabulation of respondents' answers to the Contribution of the Social Work Profession in Handling the Covid-19 Pandemic at the Micro level.

No	Answer	Score	Number of Answers	Total
1	Always	4	441	1764
2	Often	3	132	396
3	Sometimes	2	145	290
4	Never	1	258	258
Final				2708

Source: Research results, 2020

Based on the table above, it is known that most respondents always contribute to the Social Work Profession during the Handling of the Covid-19 Pandemic at the Micro level. This can be seen from the answer "Always" which reached 441 answers from 61 respondents and 16 questions. Of the 411 answers, then multiply by 4 according to the set value, the final total is 1764. While "often" only 132 answers from 61 respondents and 16 questions. From times 132

multiplied by 3 according to the specified value, the final total is 365. Regarding the value of "Sometimes" the total value is multiplied by 2 so that the final value is 290. Meanwhile and "Never", the total value is multiplied by one so that the final value is 258. Based on the results above, an overview of respondents' responses to the contribution of the Social Work Profession in handling the Covid-19 pandemic on micro-levels was obtained:
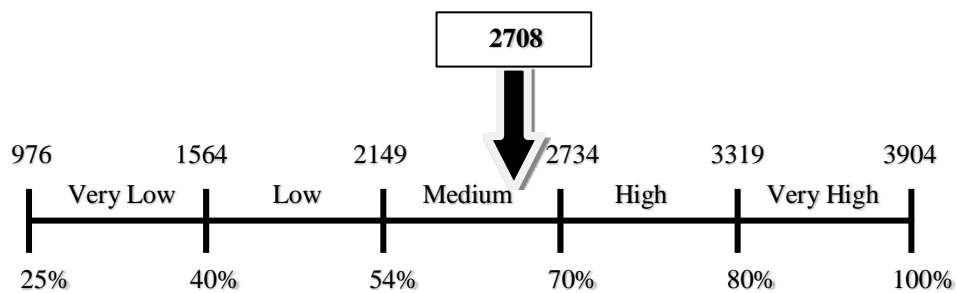

Figure 1: Continuum line of Social Worker's contribution at the micro level

According to the continuum line above, the proportion of responses provided by respondents of 2708 falls into the "medium" category because the figure falls within the interval "54% -70% ". These findings indicate that the Social Work Profession made a quite good contribution to the response to the Covid-

19 pandemic.

Contribution of the Social Work Profession in Handling the Covid-19 Pandemic at the Mezzo level.

The involvement of Social Workers in making

policies or programs in social welfare institutional services for the interests of clients can be said to be quite good because in making policies or programs in welfare institutional services it must involve various parties so that the role of Social Workers cannot be dominant.

Based on the results of research obtained from 61 respondents in the aspect of the contribution of the Social Work Profession in handling the Covid-19 pandemic at the mezzo level, the total score obtained is 2251, this can be seen in the following table.

Table 2

Tabulation of respondents' answers to the Contribution of the Social Work Profession in Handling the Covid-19 Pandemic at the Mezzo level.

No	Answer	Score	Number of Answers	Total
1	Always	4	216	864
2	Often	3	221	663
3	Sometimes	2	246	492
4	Never	1	232	232
Final				2251

Source: Research results, 2020

Based on the table above, it is known that most respondents sometimes contribute to the Social Work Profession during the Handling of the Covid-19 Pandemic at the Mezzo level. This can be seen from the answer "Always" which reached a total of 216 answers from 61 respondents and 16 questions. Of the 216 answers, then multiply by 4 according to the set value, so the final total is 864. While "often" only 213 answers from 61 respondents and 16 questions. From times 221 multiplied by 3 according to the specified value, the final total is 663. Regarding the value of "Sometimes" the total value is multiplied by 2 so that the final value is 492. Meanwhile, in "Never", the total value is multiplied by one so that the final value is 232. Based on the data above, the following is a summary of respondents' views about the Social Work Profession's involvement to containing the Covid-19 pandemic at the mezzo level:
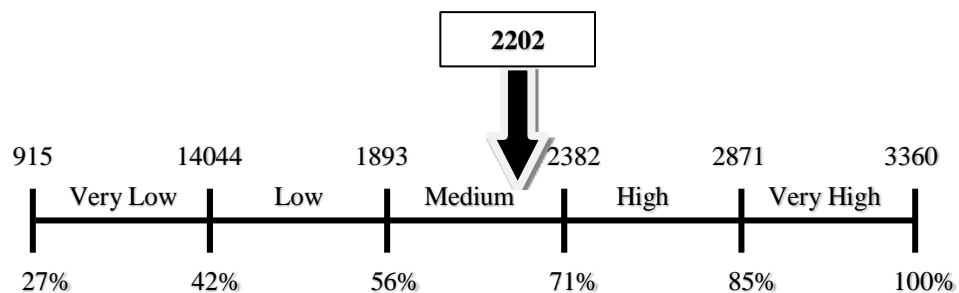

Figure 2: Continuum line of Social Worker's contribution at the mezzo level

Based on the continuum line above, it can be explained that from the percentage of answer scores obtained by respondents of 2202, which is included in the "medium" category because the value is in the interval between "56%-71%". These results show that the contribution of the Social Work Profession in handling the Covid-19 pandemic is quite good.

Contribution of the Social Work Profession in Handling the Covid-19 Pandemic at the

Macro level.

Social Workers always apply the principles of macro social work in handling the Covid-19 outbreak because the values that Social Workers have abstractly shape the way of thinking of Social Workers and concretely direct their actions through principles for the practice of social work.

Based on the results of research obtained from 61 respondents in the aspect of the contribution of the Social Work Profession in handling the Covid-19 pandemic at the mezzo level, the total score obtained is 2479, this can be seen in the following table.

Table 3

Tabulation of respondents' answers to the Contribution of the Social Work Profession in Handling the Covid-19 Pandemic at the Macro level.

No	Answer	Score	Number of Answers	Total
1	Always	4	254	1016
2	Often	3	260	780
3	Sometimes	2	282	564
4	Never	1	119	119
Final				2479

Source: Research results, 2020

Based on the table above, it can be seen that most respondents often contribute to the Social Work Profession during the handling of the Covid-19 pandemic at the macro level. This can be seen from the answer "Always" which reached a total of 254 answers from 61 respondents and 16 questions. Of the 254 answers, then multiply by 4 according to the set value, the final total is 1016. While "often" only 260 answers from 61 respondents and 16 questions. From times 260 multiplied by 3 according to the set value, the final total is 780. Regarding the value of "Sometimes" the total value is multiplied by 2 so that the final value is 564. Meanwhile, in "Never", the total value is multiplied by one so that the final value is 119. Based on the data above, the following is a summary of respondents' answers about the social work profession's involvement to the macro-level response to the Covid-19 pandemic:
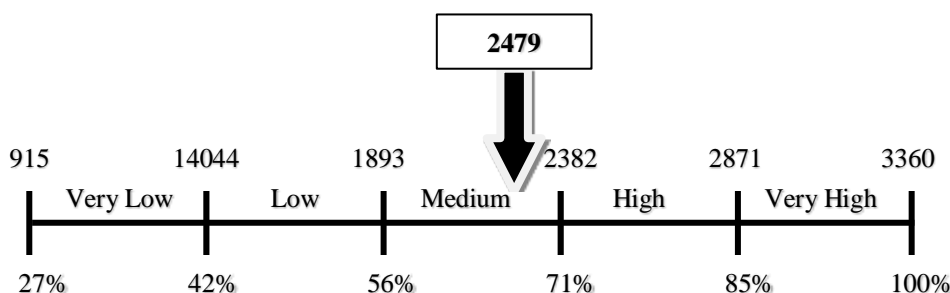

Figure 3: Continuum line of Social Workers' contribution at the macro level

Based on the continuum line above, it can be explained that from the percentage of answer scores obtained by respondents of 2479, it is included in the "medium" category because the value is in the interval between "71%-85%". These results show that the contribution of the Social Work Profession in handling the Covid-19 pandemic is quite good.

Characteristics of Informants

In this study, researchers collected primary data to find out how the perspective of social work in

five countries, namely Indonesia, Malaysia, Singapore, India and Korea, is related to the Covid-19 pandemic and social distancing. The following will describe in more detail the description of the characteristics of informants, including the following:

Indonesia   : Adi fahrudin and Pujiono

Malaysia   : Mohd. Suhaimi Bin Mohammad

Singapore   : Udhia Kumar

India   : Mary Angeline Santosam

Korea   : Ah Young Song

According to the findings of the study, social workers in Indonesia perform a more micro-level involvement, such as counseling and individual treatment. This can be observed in the micro accomplishment score, which reached 2708, but the mezzo achievement score was only 2251 and the macro achievement score was just 2479. Furthermore, social workers in Indonesia play a role at the local level since the Covid-19 pandemic has resulted in a slew of psychological issues.

Several occurrences involving this occurred in Indonesia, as reported by Liputan6.com on March 16, 2020, notably "A team of physicians claimed that one patient who tested positive for Corona left while in intensive care. He reportedly took advantage of the cops on duty's negligence." The identical thing happened in a different place and time, with a patient under surveillance (PDP) fleeing the hospital, as reported by Kumparan on April 19, 2020, specifically "Feeling bored of being isolated, PDP in Tegal City had gone away from the hospital with his wife." Moreover, as according to Liputan6.com, on April 14, 2020, a case involving the refusal to be quarantined happened in the West Sulawesi area "The Mamuju Covid-19 Handling Task Force successfully evacuated a positive Corona Covid-19 patient who refused to be isolated at a hospital. The patient is a West Sulawesi Provincial Government (Pemprov) Echelon II officer with the initials ZM."

The quantitative analysis data is supported by qualitative analysis data where an informant from Indonesia, Adi Fahrudin, argues that "For

most people, self-isolation creates a large amount of uncertainty that can cause feelings of anxiety and panic, boredom, fear, and loneliness". While Pujiono argues that "After a long period of isolation a person may feel increased loneliness, panic, paranoia, boredom, frustration, or fear". From these two opinions, it is known that every human being needs connection and social interaction in his life and if someone is forced to isolate for a long period of time it will have a significant impact on mental health.

Likewise, social workers in Singapore also place more emphasis on the micro level, namely counseling. The skills of group members, which are characterized by greater self-restraint abilities, can be used to determine the success of group counseling activities (Siti Aminah et al., 2021). This is because due to the handling model implemented by the Singapore government, many migrant workers experience mental health problems in quarantine. According to an informant from Singapore, Udhia Kumar said "The increasing mental health problems among migrant workers are very reasonable, considering the Covid-19 pandemic has forced thousands of migrant workers who are low-paid or work in the informal sector to not work. In addition, they are also forced to carry out activities only in dormitories, considering that there is a movement restriction policy carried out by the Singapore government in order to curb the transmission of the corona virus."

Despite being rated as effective in dealing with Covid-19, South Korean Social Workers continue focused on practicing at the micro level due to the country's high suicide rate as a result of the pandemic. According to Ah Young Song, a Korean informant, the use of social distance has an influence on the mental health problems of South Koreans. "This is supported by data from official statistics, which reveal that 595,724 people have received treatment for depression." Meanwhile, in the six months following the coronavirus's outbreak, Seoul women in their twenties attempted suicide about five times more frequently than other groups."

In addition, Malaysia and India place a greater focus on the micro and macro levels. This is because the Covid-19 handling model in both countries is a lockdown, so Social Workers in these two countries do not deal with individuals but intervene in a large system, as happened in

India. According to Mary Angeline Santhosam, Social Workers in India do a lot of social campaigns on the government because the lockdown policy in India gave rise to many risks, including the failure to overcome the transmission of the corona virus. Meanwhile, in Malaysia, because of the lockdown policy, it is difficult for the poor to obtain food, thus social workers in that nation must mobilize social community skills to commence issue solutions.

CONCLUSION

This Corona virus caused an outbreak in the city of Wuhan, China in December 2019, and it quickly spread to other nations across the world, prompting the World Health Organization to declare coronavirus disease 2019 (Covid-19) a worldwide pandemic. As a response, two techniques to dealing with the pandemic have emerged: lockdown and social distancing. Various countries throughout the world adopt only one of the two techniques of dealing with the epidemic. Malaysia and India used the lockdown strategy by restricting entry to their respective regions. Meanwhile, Indonesia, Singapore, and Korea have chosen social distancing.

India is considered a failure in its implementation because the lockdown policy in India causes many risks, including the failure to overcome the transmission of the corona virus, so the approach of Social Workers in the country works a lot at the macro level in the form of campaigns to the government. Likewise, Social Workers in Malaysia also play more of their roles at the macro level because due to the lockdown policy, it is increasingly difficult for poor people in Malaysia to get food, so that Social Workers in the country are more likely to mobilize social communities in initiating hunger problem solutions.

In nations that adopt the social distancing model, social workers are more likely to take on a micro level role. As is the case with social workers in Indonesia, the quantitative study indicates that social workers in Indonesia are more likely to engage in micro-level activities such as counseling and individual treatment. As evidenced by the micro accomplishment score of 2708.

Similar to Indonesia, social workers in Korea are more focused on dealing with social problems at the micro level since records show that in the six months following the coronavirus outbreak, Seoul women in their twenties attempted suicide about five times more frequently than usual. The similar phenomenon happened in Singapore, where social workers focused more on the micro level, namely counseling. This is because, as a result of the Singapore government's handling model, many migrant workers suffer from mental health issues while in quarantine.

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