

# Legal Effectiveness in Handling Covid-19 in Batu Bara Regency North Sumatra Province

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**Abstract** — Covid-19 or “Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome Corona Virus 2 (SARS-COV-2) become an epidemic for almost all countries in the world, including Indonesia. In Batu Bara Regency, based on the data obtained, there were also 259 confirmed cases, and 119 positive Covid-19 people, 2 cases died and 86 people recovered. Therefore, to overcome the Covid-19 case, Bara Bara Regent Regulation Number 58 of 2020 concerning the Implementation of Discipline and Law Enforcement of Health Protocols as Efforts to Prevent and Control *Corona Virus Disease 2019* in Batu Bara Regency and various implementing regulations, so research is needed to review the effectiveness of the law in handling Covid-19 in Batu Bara Regency. This study uses normative and empirical legal research, with a *statute approach*, a *case approach* and a *conceptual approach*. Based on research data, the level of public knowledge of the regulations issued by Batu Bara Regency Government in tackling Covid-19 is very high, namely from 235 respondents there are 168 (71.49%) who know, while only 67 (28.51%) do not know. Even the respondent's questionnaire data shows the public's desire to give strict sanctions for health protocol violators, namely 200 (85.11%), while only 35 (14.89%) disagree. However, based on research data, respondents indicated that only 35 (14.9%) stated that an action had been taken, while 200 (85.1%) stated that there had been no significant action taken by the Batu Bara Regency Government against violations, which means the effectiveness of the Regent Regulation. Batu Bara Regency No. 58 of 2020 has not fully materialized. Therefore, it still needs strengthening to become a Regional Regulation, and it must be continuously provided with legal socialization to the public, especially those related to the response to Covid-19, so that it can create better legal awareness of the community.

**Key Words** — Legal Effectiveness, Handling Covid-19, Batu Bara Regency.

## I. INTRODUCTION

Covid-19 or “Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome Corona Virus 2” (SARS-COV-2) become an epidemic for almost all countries in the world, including Indonesia. In Indonesia alone, cases of being infected with the Covid-19 virus were first announced on March 2, 2020. After that incident, the number of patients who were positively infected continued to grow”. [1] Currently, the people in Indonesia are not only troubled by anxiety, but suffering from tremendous panic. Until October 12, 2020 there were 336,716 positive cases of Covid-19 nationally in Indonesia, and for North Sumatra as many as 11,332 cases, while for Batu Bara Regency area there were 259 confirmed cases [2], and positive Covid- 19 as many as 119 people, 2 cases died and 86 people recovered. [3]

In this connection, the readiness of Government to tackle the spread of the Covid-19 virus is very important, because the public has right to know information regarding steps that have been and will be taken by the state to maintain public health. Public health and safety are the main points for

whatever form of policy the state chooses, because the state has full responsibility for guaranteeing and fulfilling the people's right to obtain health. Health is no longer a private matter for each individual, with the amendment of Indonesian constitution for the fourth time in 2002, health has become a legal right that must be protected by Indonesian State, in this case the Government.

With this in mind, in the midst of the Covid-19 pandemic that has hit almost all provinces and districts / cities in Indonesia. In this context, researchers want to examine the effectiveness of steps and legal policies of Batu Bara District Government in Batu Bara Regency in handling the Covid-19 case.

In this context, the Government of Batu Bara Regency has issued various legal institutions, such as Regulation of the Regent of Batu Bara Number 58 of 2020 concerning the Application of Discipline and Law Enforcement of Health Protocols as Efforts to Prevent and Control Corona Virus Disease 2019 in Batu Bara Regency, Decree of the Regent of Batu Bara Number 223 / BPBD / 2020 concerning Task Force for the Acceleration of Handling Corona Virus

Disease 2019 (COVID-19) in Batu Bara Regency, Circular of the Regent of Batu Bara Number 061.1 / 2058 concerning Adjustments to the Work System of State Civil Apparatus in Efforts to Prevent the Spread of Covid-19 in District Government Environment Coal, as well as the Circular of the Regent of Batu Bara Number 443.1 / 5111 concerning the Implementation of Discipline and Law Enforcement of Health Protocols as Efforts to Prevent and Control Corona Virus Disease 2019 in Batu Bara Regency.

Paying attention to these various legal institutions, of course, it is necessary to study the level of effectiveness of various legal norms referred to by the community in the context of preventing and controlling Covid-19.

## II. LITERATURE REVIEW

### A. Legal Effectiveness

In terms of effectiveness, it can be explained that effectiveness comes from the word effective or in English, which means successful, something that is done works well. [4] The concept of effectiveness is a broad concept, covering various factors within and outside the organization. [5] Effectiveness is the relationship between output and objectives. The greater output contribution to the achievement of goals, the more effective organization, program, or activity is [6].

Thus, the effectiveness of the law is the suitability between what is regulated in law according to its implementation. In this connection, public obedience to the law can also be due to the coercive element of the law itself. Laws made by competent authorities are sometimes not an abstraction that comes from values in society.

The issue of legal effectiveness has a very close relationship with the issue of law enforcement, implementation and enforcement in society for the achievement of legal objectives. This means that the law really applies philosophically, juridically and sociologically.

Soerjono Soekanto argues that legal effectiveness is closely related to the following factors:

- a. Efforts to instill law in society, namely the use of human labor, tools, organizations, knowing and obeying the law;
- b. The reaction of society based on the prevailing system of values. This means that people may reject or oppose the law because they are afraid of officers or the police, obey a law only because they are afraid of their friends, obey the law because it is in accordance with their values;
- c. The period of legal planting is the long or short period in which the planting efforts are carried out and are expected to produce results. [7]

In line with this, Achmad Ali said, legal awareness, legal compliance and statutory effectiveness, are 3 (three) elements that are interconnected. Often people confuse awareness of law and obedience of law, even though the two things are very closely related, but not quite the same. Both elements

determine whether or not the implementation of legislation in society. [8]

Furthermore, according to Soerjono Soekanto, there are five benchmarks of effectiveness in law enforcement, namely:

#### a. Legal Factors

Law functions for justice, certainty and benefit. In the practice of law enforcement in the field, there are times when there is a conflict between legal certainty and justice. Legal certainty is concrete in nature, while justice is abstract;

#### b. Law Enforcement Factors

The functioning of the law, the mentality or personality of law enforcement officers plays an important role, if the regulations are good, but the quality of the officers is not good, there is a problem;

#### c. Supporting Facility or Facility Factor

Facility factors or supporting facilities include software and hardware. According to Soerjono Soekanto, law enforcers cannot work properly if they are not equipped with professional vehicles and tools. So the means or facilities have a very important role in law enforcement. In the absence of such means or facilities, or perhaps law enforcers should harmonize their roles with the actual regulations;

#### d. Community Factors

Law enforcers come from society and aim to achieve peace in society. Every member of the community or group has at least some legal awareness. The problem that arises is the level of legal compliance, namely high, moderate, or insufficient legal compliance. The degree of community legal compliance with the law is one indicator of the functioning of the law concerned;

#### e. Cultural Factors

Culture basically includes the values that underlie applicable law, which values are abstract conceptions of what is considered good so that it is followed and what is considered bad then avoided. [9]

### B. Covid-19 Countermeasures Legal Policy

To keep the Covid-19 outbreak from spreading to the wider community, the central government and local governments in each province and district / city have taken steps to anticipate the outbreak so that it does not cause a bigger victim. Such steps must be developed properly and synergistically by the government, one of which is making various kinds of regulatory policies so that the handling of Covid-19 can be resolved quickly and decisively in the midst of society. The government in this case has issued various regulations, namely:

1. Perpu Number 2 of 2020 concerning the Third Amendment to Law Number 1 of 2015 concerning Stipulation of Government Regulations in Lieu of Law Number 1 of 2014 concerning Election of Governors, Regents and Mayors Into Laws
2. Government Regulation of the Republic of Indonesia Number 9 of 2020 concerning the Acceleration of Handling Covid-19

3. Government Regulation of the Republic of Indonesia Number 11 of 2020 concerning the Determination of Covid-19 Public Health Emergencies
4. Government Regulation of the Republic of Indonesia Number 12 of 2020 concerning the Designation of Non-Natural Disasters of the Spread of Covid-19 as National Disasters
5. Government Regulation of the Republic of Indonesia Number 21 of 2020 concerning Large-Scale Social Restrictions (hereinafter referred to as PSBB) in the Context of Accelerating the Handling of Covid-19
6. Presidential Decree Number 99 of 2020 concerning Vaccines Procurement and Implementation of Vaccinations in the Context of Covid-19 Response
7. Minister of Health of the Republic of Indonesia Number 9 of 2020 concerning Guidelines for Large-Scale Social Restrictions in the Context of Accelerating Handling of Covid-19
8. Regulation of the Governor of North Sumatra Number 34 of 2020 concerning Improvement and Enforcement of Health Protocols in the Prevention and Management of Covid-19 in North Sumatra
9. Regulation of the Regent of Batu Bara Number 58 of 2020 concerning the Implementation of Discipline and Law Enforcement of Health Protocols as Efforts to Prevent and Control Covid-19 in the Batu Bara Regency Area

In implementing these various legal institutions, the government has issued various policies. There are at least 3 (three) policies that need to be synergized so that the handling of Covid-19 can guarantee survival, namely:

- a. Policies that strengthen the availability and reliability of infrastructure for handling Covid-19.

Government efforts and professionalism at the forefront of health can be cited as foundation for handling Covid-19. Even though they have not been able to stop the spread of the virus, the agility of the government and medical personnel has proven to be able to inhibit and localize the spread of the Covid-19 virus. The foundations for handling the Covid-19 virus need to be expanded and strengthened. Readiness, professionalism, and volunteerism of the health team must be balanced with the same health and safety guarantees. Efforts to minimize risks need to be accompanied by adequate quality personal protective equipment (PPE) and qualified medical equipment. The availability of hospitals and their handling capacity must also be able to handle the explosion of patients in the area.

- b. Policies for providing education on the dangers of Covid-19 for all people, especially the middle to lower class.

In increasing the prevention of the spread of Covid-19, social education is needed by the middle and lower classes. The complexity of this social education will tend to thicken because the problems of people's life in Indonesia are unique. Even though this seems easy, in reality it is not simple, in this case there is no appropriate social education policy, the middle and lower community unrest and panic will continue.

Uncontrolled information about the Covid-19 virus and the failure of persuasion to break the chain of distribution, is a reflection of the absence of changes in attitudes and behavior. If this continues, the functional impact will also not work for education on the dangers of Covid-19 virus. In addition, communal nature and livelihood patterns often negate the steps to be applied in social education. A social education policy on the dangers of Covid-19 must be systematically compiled without causing public anxiety and panic.

- c. National policy to mobilize the industrial world to participate in facing the Covid-19 virus.

The involvement of national industry was carried out by asking them to temporarily mass produce equipment for the prevention, inspection and handling of the Covid-19 virus. Such efforts are directed at fulfilling the availability of masks, handsanitizers, personal protective equipment (hereinafter referred to as PPE), as well as foodstuffs for those who are vulnerable to this primary need.

### III. METHOD

This type of research is normative legal research and empirical legal research. "The main point of the study is implementation or implementation of positive legal provisions, so that in this study there are two stages of study combined" [10], namely: the first stage is a study of the applicable normative law, the second stage is the application of *in-concreto* incidents in order to achieve objectives that have been achieved. determined. "Normative legal research, the data under study is only library materials or secondary data" [11]. In "empirical legal research, what is studied at first is secondary data, then continued with research on primary data in the field or on community" [11].

In conducting the analysis, approach method used is the "statute approach" [12], which aims to analyze norms prevailing in society, especially with regard to Covid-19. In addition, a *case approach* and a *conceptual* approach are also used to analyze the effectiveness of the application of the law regarding Covid-19.

### IV. RESEARCH RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

#### A. Covid-19 Legal Regulations in the Batu Bara Regency Area of North Sumatra Province

Covid-19 has been designated as a pandemic outbreak in Indonesia, with consequence that Indonesian government must establish various legal institutions to deal with it.

The role or function of law in a developing society, or in Indonesia, is recognized as national development. The law should not only maintain order, but also direct social change and development to take place in an orderly and orderly manner. [13]

According to Stone, there are five main categories that can be prioritized during a pandemic:

1. *Enforce strict application of quarantine* (apply strict quarantine)
2. *Protect medical personnel*

3. *Cracking down in the hoarding of medical equipment and selling fake drugs*
4. *Monitoring potential hoaks that can trigger social conflict*
5. *Arresting criminals who commit street crimes* [14]

In Batu Bara Regency, as an implementation of regulations issued by Central Government and the Provincial Government of North Sumatra, various regulations have been issued to tackle Covid-19, namely:

1. Regulation of the Regent of Batu Bara Number 58 of 2020 concerning the Implementation of Discipline and Law Enforcement of Health Protocols as Efforts to Prevent and Control *Corona Virus Disease 2019* in Batu Bara Regency.
2. Decree of the Regent of Batu Bara Number 223 / BPBD / 2020 concerning Task Force for the Acceleration of Handling *Corona Virus Disease 2019* (COVID-19) in Batu Bara Regency.
3. Circular of the Regent of Batu Bara Number 061.1 / 2058 concerning Adjustments to the Work System of State Civil Servants in Efforts to Prevent the Spread of Covid-19 in the Batu Bara Regency Government.
4. Circular of the Regent of Batu Bara Number 443.1 / 5111 concerning the Implementation of Discipline and Law Enforcement of Health Protocols as Efforts to Prevent and Control *Corona Virus Disease 2019* in Batu Bara Regency.

Based on Regent Regulation Number 58 of 2020, in Batu Bara Regency, efforts to prevent and control *Corona Virus Disease 2019* have been implemented, which provide limits for individuals and business actors who are required to comply with health protocols as stipulated in Article 4 of Regent Regulation Number 58 of 2020 which mention:

The subject of regulation as referred to in Article 3 is obliged to implement and comply with health protocols including, among others:

- a. For individuals :
  1. Using personal protective equipment in the form of a mask that covers the nose and mouth to the chin if you have to leave house or interact with other people;
  2. Wash your hands regularly using soap and flow water;
  3. Limitation of physical interactions (*physical distancing*); and
  4. Increase endurance by implementing clean and healthy living habits.
- b. For business actors, managers, organizers, or people in charge of places and public facilities:
  1. Socialization, education, and use of various information media to provide understanding and understanding of the prevention and control of *Corona Virus Disease 2019*;
  2. Provision of hand washing equipment using soap that is easily accessible and meets standards or the provision of *hand sanitizers*;
  3. Efforts to identify (filter) and monitor health for everyone who will be active in the work environment;

4. Efforts to regulate distance (*social distancing*);
5. Regular cleaning and disinfection of the environment;
6. Discipline enforcement on community behavior at risk of transmission and transmission of *Corona Virus Disease 2019* control, and
7. Facilitate early detection and handling of cases to anticipate the spread of *Corona Virus Disease 2019* control.

Individuals and business actors who do not comply with the provisions of health protocol may be subject to administrative sanctions as stipulated in Article 7:

- (1) Every person who violates the provisions as intended in Article 4 letter a will be given administrative sanctions in the form of:
  - a. verbal or written warning;
  - b. prohibition from entering the location of community activities;
  - c. implementation of work or social development such as :
    - 1) sing the National Anthem;
    - 2) say Pancasila;
    - 3) light physical coaching, for example :
      - a) run in place;
      - b) stretching the muscles;
      - c) other physical development that does not lead to violence and does not result in injury.
    - 4) Cleaning public facilities.
      - a. administrative fine of Rp. 50,000, - (fifty thousand rupiah).
      - b. The application of administrative sanctions as referred to in paragraph (1) shall take into account the level of public compliance with the obligation to carry out and comply with Health Protocol.
- (2) Every business actor, manager, organizer or person in charge of public places and facilities that violates the provisions as referred to in Article 4 letter b shall be subject to administrative sanctions in the form of:
  - a. verbal warning / written warning;
  - b. administrative fine of Rp. 500,000, - (five hundred thousand rupiah);
  - c. temporary suspension of business operations; and
  - d. revocation of license.

The Batu Bara Regency Government also realizes that overall response to Covid-19 must involve all *stakeholders* in the socialization of prevention and control of *Corona Virus Disease 2019* to the public, so as to appoint regional officials in the health sector to conduct socialization by involving the Regional Leadership Coordination Forum, leaders religion, traditional leaders, community leaders, and other elements of society.

In this context, response to Covid-19 through a regulation issued by the Regent, is carried out 2 (two) things: *First*, law enforcement, especially in implementing 4M: wearing masks,

maintaining distance, washing hands, and avoiding crowds. *Second, monitoring* and evaluation, the Regent assigns the Head of Health Service, the Head of Civil Service Police Unit, and the Regional Disaster Management Agency to monitor the effectiveness of regulation.

In line with that, to see the public's understanding of norms governing the prevention and control of Covid-19, a questionnaire was conducted with 235 community members.

**Table 1**  
**Public Knowledge of the Covid-19 Legal Policy**

Question	Knowing	Do not know
	f (%)	f (%)
Do you know the regulations that have been issued by the government in tackling the spread of Covid-19, especially in Batu Bara Regency?	168 (71,49)	67 (28,51)
Do you know that patients suffering from the Corona Covid-19 Virus must not keep their personal health conditions a secret?	198 (84,26)	37 (15,74)

Data source : Questionnaire results, processed

The table shows that the level of public knowledge in Batu Bara Regency area regarding the regulations that have been issued by the Regional Government in overcoming the spread of Covid-19 is very good, namely from 235 respondents, 168 (71.49%) respondents answered they knew, while those who not knowing is as much as 67 (28.51%).

In fact, seen from the public's knowledge of inability to keep personal health conditions secret related to Covid-19, 198 (84.26%) stated that they knew, while 37 respondents (15.74%) answered that they did not know.

This shows that the regulation issued by the Regent of Batu Bara Regency Number 58 of 2020 which is a legal regulation in Batu Bara Regency is a derivative of the regulations issued by the central government, generally known by the public. This reality is inseparable from the policy in Batu Bara Regency as the implementation of Regent Regulation Number 58 of 2020 and Circular of the Regent of Batu Bara Number 443.1 / 5111, socialization has been carried out about the Covid-19 outbreak and procedures for handling and controlling it.

This situation can be observed from the results of questionnaires from respondents from various communities in Batu Bara Regency area, as shown in the following table:

**Table 2**  
**Implementation of the Covid-19 Legal Policy**

Question	Knowing	Do not know
	f (%)	f (%)
Do you know that the Covid-19 socialization was carried out?	180 (76,60)	55 (23,40)
Do you know what is meant by Covid-19?	202 (85,96)	33 (14,04)

Data source : Questionnaire results, processed

The table shows that the socialization of the prevention and control of Covid-19 has gone well, namely the people who became respondents stated that they knew about the socialization of Covid-19 as many as 180 (76.60%) respondents, while those who did not know were only 55 (23.40%) from respondents.

In addition, based on this table, it shows that people in Batu Bara Regency area already know about Covid-19. This can be seen from 202 or about 85.96% of respondents who answered that they knew what meant by Covid-19 and had carried out the socialization of Covid-19 by the Regional Government of Batu Bara Regency, while those who did not know were 33 or 14.04%.

Observing this regulation, in Batu Bara District, there are programs implemented by the Health Office and other regional officials, involving community leaders in socializing the 4M program. Based on research, there are special programs in handling Covid-19, namely:

1. There is a prevention program;
2. The Covid handling program involves other service sectors;
3. *Refocusing* budget for the Covid-19 handling program;

The program is implemented in 3 (three) stages. *The first phase* of the Covid management program takes place from March to May, *the second phase* starts from June to July and *the third phase* starts in August 2020 until now.

Based on this data, the public already knows the social impact of Covid-19, as stated by Bharat:

*Social impact of Covid outbreak may seem a little problem but it's affect is a lot bigger than we can imagine because this is a very stressful and challenging time, with people having to cope with worries about family, friends, work, and finances as well as increasing numbers of people having to enter full isolation. Psychological and social challenges that people are facing are the factors causing disturbed mental health.* [15]

However, at the application level, there are still many people who do not comply with regulations and also maintain

health protocols. Indeed, just keeping yourself at home is very unlikely, because people in Indonesia, especially in Batu Bara Regency, still have a lot of dependency on their life and fate by working, if they don't work they will not meet their daily needs, however the people closest to always remain obedient and maintain health protocols as the government urges.

### B. Legal Effectiveness of Handling Covid-19 in Batu Bara Regency, North Sumatra Province

Although the public's understanding of various legal institutions in dealing with Covid-19 is quite good, in policy implementation, the public has not fully obtained sufficient information, such as the budget *refocusing* policy which is expected to be able to help people affected by Covid-19, in the form of social assistance, even including internet package assistance for school children.

In Batu Bara Regency, such policies are not yet fully known by the community. This reality can be seen from the results of a questionnaire with respondents, as in the table below:

**Table 3**  
**Community Rights in Covid-19 Legal Policy**

Question	Knowing	Do not know
	f (%)	f (%)
In the current state of the Covid-19 outbreak, do you know what community rights can be obtained?	77 (32,77)	158 (67,23)

Data source : Questionnaire results, processed

The table shows that out of 235 respondents, only 77 or 32.77% knew about the rights of people that could be obtained due to the impact of Covid-19, while 158 respondents (67.23%) stated that they were not aware of any rights granted by the Regency Government. Coal for the community. The consequences of people's ignorance of these rights have implications for the recipients of aid that has been prepared by the government, including the Regional Government of Batu Bara Regency, so that it is possible that community rights are neglected, even though the community desperately needs them.

This reality can be seen from the results of the questionnaire of respondents who have not significantly obtained their rights as shown in the following table:

**Table 4**  
**Recipients of Assistance in the Covid-19 Legal Policy**

Question	Alread y	Not yet	Do not know
	f (%)	f (%)	f (%)
Have you received your rights due to the impact of Covid-19 from the	34 (14,47)	85 (36,17)	116 (49,36)

government?			
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Data source : Questionnaire results, processed

Based on the table, it shows that the role of Batu Bara Regency Government has not been maximal in realizing the acquisition of rights from the community due to the impact of Covid-19, because of the 235 respondents only 34 (14.47%) had received their rights. Meanwhile, 85 respondents (36.17%) and 116 (49.36%) stated that they did not know that the assistance would be given.

The implication of this shows that the existing legal norms have not been fully effective in dealing with Covid-19, as shown in the following table:

**Table 5**  
**The Effectiveness of Covid-19 Legal Policy**

Question	There are	Not
	f (%)	f (%)
When there is an outbreak of an infectious disease such as the Covid-19 Virus that is currently occurring, has there been any action taken by the Batu Bara Regency Government?	35 (14,9)	200 (85,1)

Data source : Questionnaire results, processed

Based on the questionnaire to 235 respondents, it shows that people's knowledge of the actions taken by Batu Bara Regency Government in applying sanctions is still limited, namely only 35 respondents or 14.9%, while 200 respondents or 85.1% do not know about the implementation of sanctions for people who violating health protocols in tackling Covid-19.

Such a meaningful context, although public knowledge of the rules in overcoming the Covid-19 outbreak is good enough, based on the results of the study there are 2 (two) factors that influence implementation in handling Covid-19 in the Batu Bara Regency area of North Sumatra Province, namely: factors external and internal factors

External factors are factors that come from outside the bureaucracy, namely awareness and legal culture of the community, such as wearing masks while working or maintaining distance in the market. Even based on research findings, the inhibiting factors in carrying out the Covid-19 prevention program are:

1. Lack of public trust in Covid-19;
2. The public underestimates Covid-19;
3. People don't want to be told to wash their hands;
4. Keeping distance is still not feasible;
5. The use of masks is also still difficult to do.

Internal factors are factors from the government environment itself, in the sense of the local government

environment. The research findings show that in terms of sanctions norms are not that strong because no regulations have been made to apply firm sanctions, so that the Regent Regulation must be upgraded to a Regional Regulation so that it can regulate stricter sanctions. Apart from the issue of norms, it is also related to the culture of the community, especially at the level of political elite, which has not completely exemplified the community in terms of compliance with the implementation of health protocols.

In this connection, it is necessary to strengthen the regulation of norms in the regions to anticipate Covid-19 in the types of Regional Regulations that can strengthen legal sanctions. However, strengthening these norms does not necessarily create legal effectiveness if it is not balanced with better law enforcement by regional work units such as the Civil Service Police Unit.

On the other hand, community and cultural factors as well as good facilities and infrastructure will also affect the effectiveness of the law, so it is necessary to have legal awareness of the community as well as changes in culture or behavior patterns in obedience to the law, including facilities and infrastructure, such as PPE (Personal Protective Equipment), and also assistance to the community.

Finally, it is hoped that the enforcement and control of the Covid-19 outbreak in Batu Bara Regency can run well through the synergy of all parties, both the Regional Government and the community jointly complying with health protocols according to published regulations.

## V. CONCLUSION

In tackling Covid-19 in Batu Bara Regency, North Sumatra Province, the Bupati Regulation of Batu Bara Number 58 of 2020 concerning the Application of Discipline and Law Enforcement of Health Protocols as Efforts to Prevent and Control the Covid-19 Virus and various Circular Letters to be implemented in accordance with wearing a mask, washing hands, keeping your distance and avoiding crowds.

The Batu Bara Regency Government has carried out socialization by involving community leaders, so that public knowledge of the norms in handling Covid-19 is good enough, but in law enforcement handling Covid-19 based on the Regulation of the Regent of Batu Bara Regency Number 58 of 2020 is still not effective, even though socialization has been carried out from Batu Bara Regency Government. This situation is inseparable from the perspective of norm itself which needs to be improved into a Regional Regulation so that it can impose firmer sanctions, as well as from the perspective of law enforcement, as well as awareness and legal culture of the community.

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