

THE EFFECTIVENESS OF THE LAW ENFORCEMENT OF HEALTH PROTOCOLS IN EFFORTS TO PREVENT AND CONTROL COVID-19 BY SATPOL PP, BANDUNG CITY

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ABSTRACT

SARS-CoV-2 or better known as the Corona Virus is the virus that causes the Covid-19 pandemic. In several countries, including Indonesia, the problem of handling the spread of the corona virus pandemic (Covid-19) continues to be carried out. Since August 2020, the Regional Government of Bandung City has effectively implemented Bandung City Regulation Number 37 of 2020 concerning Guidelines for Adaptation of New Habits in the Context of Prevention and Control of Corona Virus Disease 2019. As a leading sector in suppressing the level of spread of the virus, the Bandung City Satpol PP has carried out . One of the efforts made by the Satpol PP as the implementer of the Bandung City government policy is by making several efforts ranging from socialization, appeals to enforcement. The Satpol PP, assisted by the joint apparatus of the National Police and the National Police, enforces restrictions in several areas that have the potential to accumulate masses at one point, such as areas that are densely populated with street vendors, cafes, parks etc. Law enforcement carried out by the Satpol PP is solely carried out to provide an understanding of the citizens of the importance of maintaining personal health and the environment during the current pandemic. The enactment of the Bandung mayor Regulation, Number 37 of 2020 concerning Guidelines for Adaptation of New Habits in the Context of Prevention and Control of Corona Virus Disease 2019. The number of people exposed to not using a mask is still a lot. The effectiveness of implementing health protocols becomes a question when the level of spread and the level of violations of health protocols is still relatively high

Keyword : Effectiveness, Law Enforcement, Health Protocols.

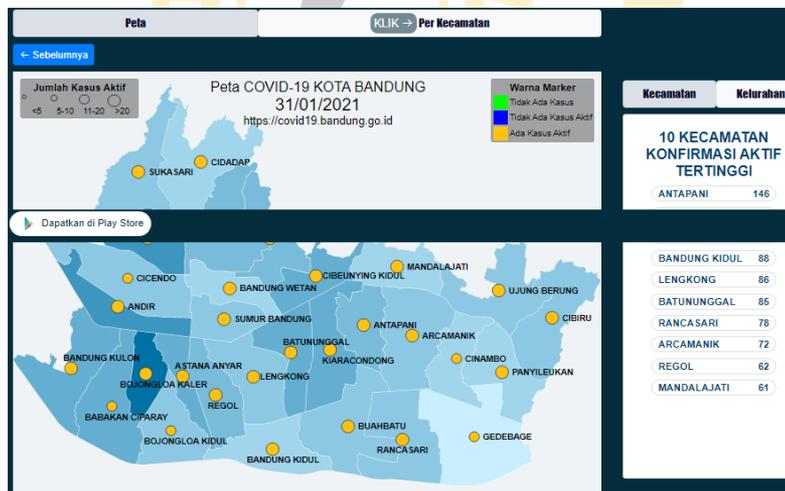
INTRODUCTION

SARS-CoV-2 or better known as the Corona Virus is the virus that causes the Covid-19 pandemic. This virus was first known to have spread in the city of Wuhan, China at the end of December 2019. The pandemic spread and became a topic of discussion in various media around the world. All governments in every country are trying to minimize the spread, including the World Health Organization (WHO), which has warned about the dangers of the Covid-19 pandemic. Currently, countries in all parts of the world, including Indonesia, are concentrating on dealing with the spread of the corona virus pandemic (Covid-19), various steps and actions have been taken, starting from a hand-washing campaign - using masks - maintaining massive distance, implementing social distancing, physical distancing to with large-scale social restrictions (PSBB). All of them are pursued by the government with the sole objective of reducing the spread rate and eliminating the virus from Indonesia.

Indonesia has declared Covid-19 a non-natural disaster in the form of a disease outbreak that must be taken to prevent an increase in cases. Covid-19 has an impact on almost all aspects of people's life in the political, economic, social, defense and security aspects as well as public welfare. One of the efforts taken by the Government of the Republic of Indonesia is a large-scale social restriction policy that aims to limit mass community activities while still providing opportunities for essential sectors such as economic centers, distribution of goods including basic necessities, and basic public services to continue operating. The policies that have been issued by the central government in the context of dealing with the Covid-19 pandemic have also been followed up by local governments throughout Indonesia, including West Java Province which is the province where the first patient was infected with the Covid-19 virus.

Based on the records of the Covid19 Handling Task Force of the Republic of Indonesia, the number of cases in Indonesia is still increasing rapidly until January 31, 2021, there were 1,078,314 confirmed cases, 873,221 recovered and 29,998 cases died. West Java Province is recorded as the second province after DKI Jakarta. Based on the data we have quoted from <https://covid19.go.id>. Covid19 cases in West Java with 150,336 confirmed cases, 31,153 recovered and 1,932 cases died. Meanwhile, the city of Bandung is a city in West Java that cannot be separated from the exposure to Covid 19. The latest data released by the Bandung City Government as of January 31, 2021, confirmed cases in Bandung City are 1,526 people confirmed to be active, 7,515 recovered with 187 deaths.

Figure 1. a MAP of The Spread of Covid 19 in Bandung City on January 24, 2021.



Source. <https://covid19.bandung.go.id/peta> February 1, 2021.

Regarding the handling of Covid19, since August 2020 the Regional Government of Bandung City has effectively implemented Bandung City Regulation Number 37 of 2020 concerning Guidelines for Adaptation of New Habits in the Context of Prevention and Control of *Corona Virus Disease 2019*. The mayor's regulation is regulated in relation to

the guidelines for implementing the new Habit Adaptation by limiting the movement of community activities, from educational establishments, economic centers, offices to restrictions on green open areas (Parks). Satpol PP is part of the Regional Government which has the main task of maintaining and carrying out public order and peace, as well as providing community protection, in enforcing Regional Regulations including in efforts to suppress the increasing number of patients exposed to *Virus Disease 2019 (Covid 19)*.

The enforcement of public discipline and the firmness of the apparatus in implementing the Covid-19 Health protocol are important things that must be done by local governments in order to prevent the faster and more widespread spread of Covid-19. Although the social and economic activities of the community are not prohibited and only limited. Based on the data we get from implementing gusur task of Bandung in this case the Civil Service Police Unit Bandung City Over on berlakukannya restricted Social Periodic Large (PSBB) and Adayasi New Habits (IMR) in Bandung, that s e lam a pemberlakuan the many netted violations related to health protocols in the Bandung City area can be seen in the following table:

Table 1.1

Sub-Field Law Enforcement Activities Report		
Bandung City in 2020		
No.	PSBB	VIOLATION
1	PSBB 1	608
2	PSBB 2	276
3	PSBB 3	124
4	PSBB 4	323
5	PSBB 5	198
	AMOUNT	1,529
No.	AKB	VIOLATION
1	AKB 1	587
2	AKB 2	1183
	AMOUNT	1,770
No.	DESCRIPTION	VIOLATION
1	PSBB 1-5	1,529
2	AKB 1- 2	1,770
	AMOUNT	3,299
No.	DESCRIPTION	VIOLATION
1	AKB November	1130
2	AKB December	497
	AMOUNT	1,627
Total Number of Offenders		8,225

Source: Bidang Penegakan Hukum Satpol PP Kota Bandung 2020`

Based on the table, it can be seen that the level of subscribers in Bandung is still high. This is caused by several factors, namely:

- a. Tracking activities were increased by carrying out massive test examinations in various places, conducting tracing and testing.
- b. The compliance of residents in implementing health protocols has decreased.
- c. The impact of the long holiday caused many people to enter and leave the city of Bandung.
- d. Starting to open social and economic activities, causing high interaction and movement of people.
- e. Increased cases of clusters of offices and workplaces that have an impact on transmission in the family environment.

Based on the above authors are interested in related megalisa Participation of Civil Service Police Unit in pen n Subscribe deployment Covid 19 in Bandung , the present study the authors limit the issues related to "The reduced level of compliance in implementing the Protocol Residents of Health". The purpose of writing this paper is to determine the extent to which the implementation of Satpol PP duties and functions in the Health Protocol Law Enforcement in the Efforts to Prevent and Control Covid-19 by Satpol Pp Bandung City. While the purpose of this paper to inform and provide an overview on the stakeholder importantly his run health protocols in order to reduce the high rate of deployment -related Covid 19 in Bandung. In the preparation of this paper the authors use an approach method, namely normative juridical and empirical juridical methods, namely the author will analyze the implementation of Satpol PP duties and functions based on statutory regulations and government policies related to regional authority in handling infectious diseases, while the author's empirical juridical will describe and examine the situation of handling Covid 19 in the City of Bandung, especially in the Implementation of Health Protocol Enforcement in the City of Bandung.

CONCEPTUAL FRAMEWORK

Overview of Law Enforcement

Law enforcement as a process is essentially the application of discretion concerning making decisions which are not strictly regulated by legal principles, but have an element of personal judgment. Conceptually, the essence of law enforcement lies in the activity of conveying the relationship of values outlined in solid rules and attitudes as a series of final value definitions, to create, maintain and maintain social peace. The conception which has a philosophical basis needs further explanation so that it will appear more concrete.

Law enforcement is a process to bring legal desires into reality. What is called legal desire here is none other than the thoughts of the law-making body formulated in legal regulations. The rule of law. The formulation of the thoughts of lawmakers as outlined in legal regulations will also determine how law enforcement is carried out. Law enforcement functions as a protection for human interests. In order for human interests to be protected, the law must be enforced. Law enforcement can take place normally, peacefully, but it can also occur because of violations of the law. In this case the law that has been violated must

be enforced. It is through law enforcement that the law becomes a reality. In upholding the law, there are three elements that must be considered, namely:

1. **Legal certainty**
The law must be enforced and enforced. Everyone expects that the law can be enacted in the event of a concrete event. How the law should apply, basically it should not be deviated: *fiat justitia et pereat mundus* (even though the world will collapse, the law must be enforced). That is what legal certainty wants. Legal certainty is a justifiable protection against arbitrary action, which means that a person will get something that is expected in certain circumstances.
2. **Benefits**
The community expects benefits in implementing or enforcing the law. Law is for humans, so law enforcement or law enforcement must provide benefits or benefits to society. Do not let it be that because the law is enforced or enforced, there will be unrest in the community.
3. **Justice**
The public has a strong interest that in the implementation or enforcement of the law, justice is taken into account. In implementing and enforcing the law, it must be fair. Law is not synonymous with justice. The law is general, binding everyone, generalizing. Whoever stole must be punished: whoever stole must be punished, regardless of who stole. On the other hand, justice is subjective, individualistic, and does not generalize.

Tors Factors Affecting Law Enforcement

Achmad Ali argues that, when he wants to know the extent of the effectiveness of the law, he must first be able to measure "the extent to which the rule of law is obeyed or not obeyed". Furthermore, Achmad Ali also argued that in general the factors that influence the effectiveness of a law are professional and optimal implementation of the roles, powers and functions of law enforcers, both in carrying out the duties assigned to them and in enforcing these laws. In the implementation of law enforcement, there are several factors that will affect the effectiveness of law enforcement, including:

1. The legal factor itself (eg Law);
2. Law enforcement factors, namely the parties who form or implement the law;
3. Facility factors or facilities that support law enforcement;
4. Community factors, namely the environment in which the law applies or is applied; and
5. Cultural factors, namely as a result of work, creativity and taste based on human initiative in social life.

The five factors above are interrelated, because they are the essence of law enforcement. In the first indicator, what determines whether the written law can function properly or not depends on the rule of law itself. According to Soerjono Soekanto, the measure of effectiveness in the first indicator is:

1. The existing regulations regarding certain areas of life are quite systematic.

2. The existing regulations regarding certain spheres of life are quite synchronous, hierarchically and horizontally there are no conflicts.
3. Qualitative and quantitative regulations that regulate the field - the field of a particular life is sufficient.
4. The issuance of certain regulations is in accordance with existing juridical requirements.

The second indicator that determines the effectiveness or not the performance of the law is what is the rating of the law enforcer. In this connection, a reliable apparatus is desired so that these officers can carry out their duties properly. Reliability in relation here is to include professional skills and good metal. According to Soerjono Soekanto, problems that affect the effectiveness of written law in terms of the apparatus will depend on the following:

1. The extent to which officers are bound by existing regulations.
2. To what extent are officers allowed to give discretion.
3. What kind of role model should the officer give to the community .
4. To what extent is the degree of synchronization of assignments given to officers so as to provide strict limits on their authority

In the third indicator, the availability of facilities in the form of facilities and infrastructure for the implementing apparatus in carrying out their duties in achieving legal effectiveness. Especially for these facilities: Soerjono Soekanto predict the effectiveness benchmark indicator - an indicator of certain of the infrastructure, where infrastructure should clearly indeed a part that contributes to the smoothness of the task apparatus in place or places of work. The indicators - indicators are: Without certain means or facilities, it is impossible for law enforcement to run smoothly. The facilities or facilities include, among others, educated and skilled human resources, good organization, adequate equipment, adequate finance, and so on. Facilities or facilities have a very important role in law enforcement. Without these facilities or facilities, it would be impossible for law enforcers to harmonize their supposed roles with their actual roles. Then there are several indicators that measure the effectiveness depending on the conditions of the community, namely:

1. Factors that cause people not to obey the rules, even if the rules are good.
2. Factors causing the community to not comply with the regulations even though the regulations are very good and the officials are very authoritative.
3. Factors causing the community to not comply with good regulations, authoritative officers or officials and sufficient facilities

The indicators mentioned above provide an understanding that community discipline and obedience depend on internal motivations. Internalization of this factor exists in each individual, which is the smallest indicator of the social community. Therefore, the most appropriate approach in this disciplinary relationship is through individual instilled motivation. In this case, the degree of community legal compliance becomes one of the parameters regarding the effectiveness or not the law is enforced, while community compliance can be motivated by various causes, both those arising from internal and

external conditions. Indonesian society has a great tendency to interpret the law and even identify it with officers (in this case law enforcers as individuals). One result is that the pros and cons of law are always linked to the behavior patterns of law enforcers

Culture distinguished as a system (or subsystem of the social system), then the law structure, substance and culture. The structure includes the container or form of the system which, for example, covers the structure of formal legal institutions, the law between these institutions, their rights and obligations, and so on. Legal culture (system) basically includes the values that underlie the applicable law, values which are abstract conceptions of what is considered good (to be followed) and what is considered bad (so that it is avoided). These values are usually pairs of values that reflect two extreme conditions that must be harmonized. The pairs of values that play a role in law according to Soerdjono Soekanto are as follows:

1. The value of order and tranquility,
2. Physical / material values and spiritual / moral values,
3. The value of sustainability / conservatism and the value of newness/innovation.

With the harmony of values with the culture of the local community, it is hoped that a reciprocal relationship will be established between customary law and positive law in Indonesia, thus the provisions in written law articles can reflect the values that live and develop in the community to become the basis of customary law so that statutory law invitations can work effectively. Then it is also hoped that the harmony between the two values will occupy the law in its place. This is in line with the theory presented by Romli Armasasmita, namely that the factors that hinder the effectiveness of law enforcement do not only lie in the mental attitude of law enforcement officers (judges, prosecutors, police and legal advisors) but also in the socialization of the law which is often neglected, namely in the form of community factors, factors supporting facilities and from the cultural factors that exist in the community.

Talking about the effectiveness of the law means talking about the power of the law in regulating and / or forcing people to obey the law. The law can be effective if the factors that influence the law can function properly. The measure of whether or not the prevailing laws and regulations are effective can be seen from people's behavior. A law or legislation achieves the desired goal, then the effectiveness of the law or statutory regulation has been achieved. Seen as a policy process, law enforcement, especially criminal law, is essentially policy enforcement through several stages:

1. The formulation stage is the stage of law enforcement in abstract by the legislative body This stage can also be referred to as the legislative policy stage.
2. The application stage, namely the stage of implementing criminal law by law enforcement officials, starting from the police to the courts. This stage can also be called the judicial policy stage.
3. Execution stage, which is the stage of implementing criminal law in a concrete manner by the criminal executing apparatus. This stage is also called the executive or administrative policy stage.

Judging from the above definitions, it can be said that law enforcement is carried out to make the law concerned, and of course the sanctions, can function. One of the functions of law is to protect human interests. In order for human interests to be protected, the law must be properly enforced and applied. Law enforcement can run in normal, peaceful conditions, but it can also occur because of a violation of the law. In this case the law that has been violated must be enforced. The law that has been made has a function to assist the role of the running of the Law in the community, such as issuing regulations, settling disputes and so on so that it can accompany the community to develop. Broadly speaking, legal functions can be classified into three stages, namely:

1. The function of law is as a means of public order and order. This is possible because of the nature and character of the law which provides guidance and guidance on how to behave in society. Shows what is good and what is bad through its norms.
2. The function of law is as a means of realizing social justice and spirituality. The law with its character and character, among others, has a binding power both physically and psychologically.
3. The law functions as a means of driving development. One of the binding and coercive forces of law can also be used or utilized to drive development. Law as a means of development is a tool for the authorities to bring society towards a more advanced direction.

It is through law enforcement that the law in question becomes a reality. The law must be enforced or enforced. In this case everyone hopes that the law can be enacted in the event of a concrete event. How the law should apply, and basically no deviation is allowed. In other words, law enforcement must pay attention to the creation of legal certainty. This legal certainty is a protection for justice seekers against arbitrary actions, which means that someone will be able to get something that is expected in certain circumstances. People expect legal certainty because with legal certainty, society will be more orderly. This thing that must not be forgotten in law enforcement is the creation of a justice. The community is very interested in paying attention to the issue of justice in law enforcement, so that certainty and justice must go together in order to create a better application of the law. Law is not synonymous with justice. The law is general, objective, binding on everyone and generalizing. For example, anyone who commits a traffic offense should be punished. This means that everyone who violates traffic rules must be punished, regardless of who did the violation. On the other hand, justice is more subjective, individual and does not generalize. Fair for one person is not necessarily fair for others

Civil service police Unit

Satpol PP as a regional apparatus, has a very strategic role in strengthening regional autonomy and public services in the regions. To ensure the implementation of Satpol PP's duties in enforcing Regional Regulations and Perkada, the administration of public order and peace and protection of the community needs to be improved, both in terms of institutions and human Resources. In addition, it is hoped that the Satpol PP will help provide legal certainty and smoothen the development process in the regions. For this reason, Law Number 23 of 2014 states that a civil service police unit is formed to enforce

regional regulations and regional regulations, organize public order and tranquility, and provide protection for the community. Whereas in Article 5 of Government Regulation Number 16 of 2018 it is emphasized that the duties of Satpol PP are:

1. enforce the Regional Regulation and Perkada,
2. carry out public order and peace; and
3. carry out community protection.

If we look at some of the descriptions above regarding the legal definitions or formulations of these legal scholars, basically the function of law is as follows:

1. As protection, the law protects people from the threat of danger;
2. Justice function, law as guardian, protector and provide justice for humans; and
3. In development, law is used as a reference for state objectives

In order to carry out these duties and functions, Satpol PP according to Article 255 paragraph (2) of Law Number 23 of 2014 and Article 7 of Government Regulation Number 16 of 2018, that Satpol PP has the authority carry out non-judicial disciplinary actions against members of the public, officials, or legal entities who violate Perda and / or Perkada;

1. take action against members of the public, officials, or legal entities who disturb public order and public order;
2. carry out investigative actions against members of the public, officials, or legal entities suspected of having violated the Perda and / or Perkada; and
3. carry out administrative actions against members of the public, officials, or legal entities that violate Perda and / or Perkada.

According to the large Indonesian dictionary, the word authority is equated with the word authority, which is defined as the right and power to act, the power to make decisions, rule and delegate responsibility to other people / bodies. Authority is a core concept in constitutional law and state administrative law, in that authority contains rights and obligations, even in constitutional law the authority is described as legal power (*rechtskracht*), which means that only legal actions (based on authority) have legal powers (*rechtskracht*). In Law Number 30 of 2014 concerning Government Administration, what is meant by authority is the right that is owned by Agencies and / or Government Officials or other state administrators to make decisions and / or actions in government administration, while Government Authority, hereinafter referred to as Authority, is the power of the Agency. and / or Government Officials or other state officials to act in the realm of public law. Departing from the above description, the Satpol PP in exercising its authority as enforcer of regional and regional regulations must be based on: laws and regulations which become the basis of their authority, and laws and regulations which are the basis for settling and / or making decisions and / or actions, and general principles of good governance.

Health Protocol during the Covid Pandemic 19

In an effort to reduce the increase in cases due to the Covid 19 virus, the government through the Ministry of Health has issued a specific prevention and control health protocol through the Decree of the Minister of Health of the Republic of Indonesia Number HK.01.07 / MENKES / 382/2020 concerning Health Protocols for Communities in Public Places and Facilities in the Context of Prevention and Control of Corona Virus Disease 2019 (COVID-19). Health protocols are the rules and regulations that all parties need to follow in order to be able to carry out activities safely during the COVID-19 pandemic. The health protocol was established with the aim of ensuring that the public can continue their activities safely and do not endanger the safety or health of others.

In the health protocol, it describes the rules that need to be carried out by all parties who are in public places or facilities, such as markets and the like, shopping centers / malls / shops and the like, hotels / inns / homestays / dormitories and the like, restaurants. / restaurants and the like, sports facilities and activities, modes of transportation, stations / terminals / ports / airports, locations of tourist attractions, beauty / hair care services and the like, creative economy services (architectural, photographic, advertising, publishing, television, and others), Religious activities in places of worship and services for organizing events / meetings. At each of these locations, health protocols are allocated to three parties, namely the manager or organizer, the seller or worker, and the visitor or guest. Each party has their respective roles so that the rules for each party have been adjusted accordingly. In general, the rules for each party are similar to one another, namely:

1. The manager or organizer
Pay attention to the latest information as well as appeals and instructions from the central government and local governments regarding COVID-19 in their regions. This is important to do so that all important things can be organized and monitored. Forming COVID-19 Prevention Teams in their respective locations to assist managers in handling COVID-19 and other health problems. Always implement a distance guard at each location in various ways, such as adjusting the distance of the queue, giving special marks to keep the distance placed on the floor, and so on. Outreach and educate sellers or workers about preventing the transmission of COVID-19.
2. Sellers or workers
Ensure that you are in good health before you go to trade / work. When traveling and during work, always wear a mask, keep a distance from other people, and avoid touching the face area. If forced to touch the face area, make sure your hands are clean by washing your hands with soap with running water or using a handsanitizer.
3. Clean up each work area before and after work.
Increase endurance by implementing PHBS such as consuming balanced nutrition, physical activity at least 30 minutes a day and adequate rest by sleeping at least 7 hours, and avoiding risk factors.
 - a. Party visitors or guests

Make sure you are in good health before leaving the house. If you experience symptoms such as fever, cough, runny nose, sore throat, and / or shortness of breath stay at home.

- b. Must use a mask
- c. Apply the principle of keeping distance
- d. Bring personal tools including your own worship equipment such as prayer tools.

The protocol points above are general rules. Certain places or facilities have stricter and more complicated rules because of their higher vulnerability and likelihood of transmission.

DISCUSSION

After the issuance of Bandung Mayor Regulation Number 37 of 2020 concerning Guidelines for the Implementation of IMR in the Context of Prevention and Control of Covid-19. The Bandung City Government has begun to enforce tightening at several points, from restrictions or blocking of roads leading to religious centers at certain hours to restrictions on places that have the potential to cause an increase in Covid 19 cases, such as in defense centers, markets, cafes and garden parks, This was done nothing else to suppress cases due to the Covid 19 virus not to increase. In the implementation of the New Adaptation, the Bandung City Government does not bear the responsibility of decreasing several other government elements with the assistance of joint apparatus from the TNI and Polri including the Covid 19 Response Task Force and Satpol PP as officers in this case who can provide law enforcement actions for people who violates the Mayor's Regulation.

The implementation of the New Adaptation carried out by the Bandung City government, starting from August 2020, conveyed by January 2021, the number of cases in Bandung is not decreasing, but every month it is increasing, this has been stated in the previous chapter, making it worse by entering the month. January 2021, the number of Special Cases for the Spread of Covid 19, the higher it is, we can see that there is the Enforcement of Community Activity Restrictions (PPKM) in Java and Bali, including in Bandung City. If we see what has been done by the government Bandung municipal police in this case the city of Bandung. That the implementation of the enforcement of health protocols carried out by the Bandung municipal police in the efforts to prevent and control Covid-19 by the Bandung City Satpol Pp is in accordance with the Tupoksi of Satpol PP in enforcing regional regulations, we can see this in the report table of the sub-field of law enforcement for municipal police officers Bandung where the number of violations resulting from the enforcement by the Satpol PP shows that the level of violations related to enforcement of health protocols in Bandung City is still relatively high.

If we look at the performance of the Bandung municipal police, especially in the enforcement of regional regulations, it has been said that it is good because many violators have been caught in the Yustisi operation of enforcing health protocols in efforts to prevent and control Covid-19 by the Bandung City Satpol Pp But in the context of the Protocol Hygienists Law Enforcement Prevention and Control Covid-19 By SATPOL Pp Bandung,

not see how many people or offenders who netted the judicial oprasi but rather to how much awareness of the public in understanding the importance of adopting a protocol related to health . Based on the theory of effectiveness, that penegakan law is effective if it has a positive effect, therefore, the law reaches its target in guiding or change human behavior, it means that the indicators of law enforcement should be ditinjau the law enforcement system as presented by Soerjono Soekanto, from start to factor law, law enforcement officers, supporting infrastructure, community, and cultural factors. Based on this theory, the five indicators of law enforcement can run. According to the authors' opinion, the effectiveness of Health Protocol Law Enforcement in the Efforts to Prevent and Control Covid-19 by Satpol Pp Bandung can be said to be successful if:

1. the number of offenders related to the health protocol in Bandung has decreased.
2. Increased public awareness, the importance of maintaining the health of future pandemic.
3. The reduction in the number of crowds in public places

CONCLUSIONS

From these results the authors concluded that the implementation of health protocol undertaken by the city government through the municipal police who are implementing policies in the field tranquility and security the enforcement of local regulations already in said in accordance with function because many offenders are netted in the Yustisi operation to enforce health protocols in the Efforts to Prevent and Control Covid-19 by Satpol Pp Bandung. However, in the context of Law Enforcement of Health Protocols in Efforts to Prevent and Control Covid-19 by Satpol Pp Bandung, it is not how many people or offenders are caught by the justice operation but more about how much public awareness is related to the importance of carrying out health protocols.

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