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# The Effectiveness Of The Directorate Of Community Development In Preventing Offences And Crimes In The Jurisdiction Of The Bali Police Force

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**Abstract:** Ditbinmas Polda Bali as a field of implementing preventive police duties or preventing the occurrence of a crime by conducting activities such as coordination, supervision and guidance in the community. This paper aims to find out, analyse and examine the effectiveness of Ditbinmas Polda Bali in carrying out its duties to prevent violations and crimes in the jurisdiction of Polda Bali. The effectiveness of Ditbinmas Polda Bali in carrying out its duties to prevent violations and crimes in the jurisdiction of Polda Bali is that it has been running effectively, this is based on several indicators in the theory of legal effectiveness for example, aspects pertaining to the police, the infrastructure, the community, and the culture that have been carried out properly by Ditbinmas Polda Bali, namely through the implementation of guidance to the community through coordination, supervision and guidance activities on forms of self-initiated security, special police and cooperation activities in maintaining community security and order so as to prevent crimes and violations, especially in the jurisdiction of Polda Bali.

**Keyword:** Effectiveness, Ditbinmas, Polda Bali.

## INTRODUCTION

Bali is a region that makes the tourism sector as one of the main priorities, both at the national and international levels thanks to its natural wealth, culture, and customs (Wahyuni & Mustika, 2025). The natural beauty and various advantages offered by Bali are supported by adequate development facilities. The development of tourism infrastructure is one of the efforts to improve the community's economy, create new jobs, increase state revenue, and advance the community's economy through the tourism sector (Putra & Mahadewi, 2023).

The development of the community's economy through the tourism sector is supported by all efforts and synergies from all parties including the Government, tourism actors, the community, entrepreneurs and law enforcement agencies that maintain security and comfort for tourists who travel (Soraya & Refangga, 2024). Law enforcement, particularly in aspects of maintaining public security and order (kamtibmas), plays a vital role in ensuring legal certainty and protection for tourists as protected legal subjects. This aligns with the principle

of legal protection in modern legal states, where the state is responsible for ensuring safety for every individual, including foreign tourists engaging in activities within the legal territory of Indonesia. Empirical data presented by the Statistical Expert of the Central Statistics Agency of Bali Province, I Made Agus Adnyana, shows that the number of foreign tourist visits to Bali from January to September 2023 reached 3,927,257 people, experiencing a significant increase of 231.18 percent compared to the same period in 2022. The surge in visitor numbers demonstrates the high appeal of Bali as a global tourist destination, while also demanding strategic and coordinated responses from law enforcement officials in maintaining stability, preventing potential security disruptions, and ensuring compliance with applicable legal norms. Thus, the synergy between the tourism sector and law enforcement is a prerequisite for creating a safe, just, and sustainable tourism ecosystem within the framework of national development.

Given the large number of tourists visiting Bali, there is certainly a synergy from the Government, in this case law enforcement officials with all components or layers of society in maintaining conduciveness, order and security through law enforcement agencies, one of which is carried out by the Indonesian National Police (hereinafter referred to as Polri) based on the provisions of Law of the Republic of Indonesia Number 2 of 2002 concerning the Indonesian National Police (hereinafter referred to as the Police Law). Based on the provisions of Article 5 of the Polri Law, it is explained that 'The Indonesian National Police is a state instrument that plays a role in maintaining public security and order, enforcing the law, and providing protection, protection, and services to the public in the context of maintaining domestic security' (Saputra, 2023).

Bali, as a world tourist destination, is supported by the ongoing development of global activities, the rapid flow of information, advancements in science and technology, and a growing population. These factors have led to an increase in both the quality and quantity of crime, resulting in more varied and sophisticated methods that are difficult to prove, ranging from conventional crimes to organized crime. Consequently, the evolving crime landscape presents unique challenges for the police, who are viewed as the institution trusted by the community to protect, serve, and enforce the law while maintaining security and public order (referred to as *kamtibmas*). In response, the police are continually developing various patterns and methods to address community issues and minimize violations of the law, crimes, and other disturbances to *kamtibmas* (Saputra, 2023).

The police institution serves as a function of state government in areas such as law enforcement, protection, service, and community guidance, all aimed at ensuring order and upholding the rule of law. As an integral part of the state government, the police function encompasses a broad scope. This includes not only the repressive aspects related to criminal law enforcement but also preventive measures. These preventive tasks are inherently linked to the primary functions of state administration, which range from guidance and regulation to police actions that are administrative in nature and fall outside the jurisdiction of the courts.

Furthermore, the main tasks of the National Police are regulated in Article 13 of the National Police Law, which states that the main tasks of the National Police of the Republic of Indonesia are:

- a. maintain public security and order
- b. enforcing the law; and
- c. providing protection, protection and service to the community

In relation to the main duties of the Police as stipulated in Article 13, they are responsible for two primary functions: preventive and repressive duties. Preventive duties are executed through actions such as conducting regular and directed patrols, engaging in question-and-answer sessions with the public, and implementing measures to prevent crime. These efforts are aimed at maintaining order and ensuring public safety. Conversely,

repressive duties involve gathering evidence related to investigations, attempting to recover stolen property, and making arrests to be forwarded to the prosecutor's office, which will then proceed to the court stage (Simarmata & Yusuf, 2024). In other words, the task of the National Police, namely countering and disclosing a criminal offence, is a preventive task because the task is carried out by regulating, guarding, escorting, patrolling in the community to prevent the occurrence of a criminal offence.

The National Police, especially in the Bali area, to carry out its main task to be responsible for maintaining public security and order, has a field that is tasked with carrying out this task, namely through the directorate of community development (hereinafter referred to as Ditbinmas) of the Bali Police which in carrying out its duties based on Article 27 Paragraph (2) of the Regulation of the Indonesian National Police Number 14 of 2018 concerning the organizational structure and work procedures of the Regional Police, in these provisions Ditbinmas has the task of organizing community development which includes activities, in this case covering Denpasar City, Badung Regency, Gianyar, Tabanan, Bangli, Karangasem, Klungkung, Jembrana, and Buleleng Regency which in this case each region has a sub unit in each district or city called the Resort Police (hereinafter referred to as Polres).

Furthermore, based on the results of an interview with IPTU Nyoman Triyadhi, S.H., M.H. as the Temporary Officer of the Community Organisation Development Section of Ditbinmas Polda Bali (hereinafter referred to as Informant I), which argues regarding the efforts and mechanisms for preventing kamtibmas violations by Ditbinmas Polda Bali, stated that:

*“Efforts made to maintain community security and order by Ditbinmas Polda Bali are by carrying out preventive activities as Operational Standards, the main task of binmas and also by involving all levels of society both community leaders, religious leaders, traditional leaders, youth leaders, play a role in creating a conducive kamtibmas situation so as to prevent kamtibmas violations within the Bali Police.”*

Ditbinmas Polda Bali as a field of implementing police duties in a preventive manner or preventing the occurrence of a crime by carrying out activities such as coordination, supervision and guidance in the community such as security activities, safety, order and smoothness of traffic (hereinafter referred to as kamseltibcarlantas), Predictive Policing activities, and love week activities, but in its implementation, there are still obstacles as stated by Informant I, in this case stating that:

*“People living in Bali are generally made up of migrants, both long and short term residents, who have different personalities. This diversity often hampers the process of communication and interaction between community groups. Crime cases in the Bali Police jurisdiction, such as aggravated theft, theft with violence, motor vehicle theft, and drug abuse, show a shift in modus operandi and target areas. In the past, these crimes were more concentrated in Denpasar City as the centre of social dynamics, but have now expanded to all areas of Bali. This is thought to be due to factors such as relatively short travelling distances, smooth, and accessible transport systems, which make it easier for perpetrators to operate.”*

Furthermore, the opinion expressed by Informant I is based on data on violations and crimes that occurred in 2022, 2023, and 2024 recorded and summarised by Polda Bali through the DORS SOPS Polri application, which is described as follows:

**Table 1. Offence and crime data for 2022, 2023, and 2024**

Year	Crime	Offence	Public Order Disorder
2022	3744	47	549
2023	4449	103	760
2024	5541	90	980
Total	13.734	240	2289

Source: POLRI DORS SOPS application data

Based on the diagram of crimes, violations, and public order disturbances for the years 2022, 2023, and 2024, it appears that the level of crimes and legal violations within the jurisdiction of the Bali Police exhibits annual fluctuations, with an overall increase in crimes and violations each year. However, public order disturbances have decreased by 12.62%, according to data from the POLRI DORS SOPS application. Although these crimes and offenses are addressed in the second and third books of the Criminal Code, the Ditbinmas Polda Bali has implemented various measures to maintain security and order in the community, in line with its primary responsibilities as outlined in Article 13 of the Police Law. Despite these efforts, there has not been a significant reduction in the number of crimes and violations, which continue to rise annually.

Therefore, it is essential to assess the effectiveness of the Directorate of Community Development in preventing crimes, violations, and public order disturbances within the jurisdiction of the Bali Police. This assessment will employ various approaches, including legislative and factual analyses, and will utilize the theory of legal effectiveness to delve into the issues at hand. The central question of this research is the effectiveness of Ditbinmas Polda Bali in fulfilling its responsibilities to prevent offenses and crimes within its jurisdiction. Consequently, this study aims to investigate, analyze, and evaluate the effectiveness of Ditbinmas Polda Bali in its efforts to prevent violations and crimes.

## METHOD

This research uses empirical legal research. This research is conducted by studying the source of legal material which is secondary data, which includes legal norms or laws and regulations that are relevant to the issues discussed (Bhawa et al., 2025). In addition, this research is also supported by primary data obtained from empirical results, which were collected through interviews with the Acting Chief of the Community Organisation Development Section and the Acting Chief of PAURSUBBAGMINOPSNAL Ditbinmas Polda Bali located at Jalan WR. Supratman No. 7, Sumerta Kauh, East Denpasar, Denpasar City, Bali. The nature of this research is descriptive analytical, which means describing facts in the form of secondary data or existing data, including primary legal materials in this case legislation and secondary legal materials, namely law books, journals, and doctrines. The analytical descriptive method is used to describe the effectiveness of Ditbinmas Polda Bali in carrying out its duties to prevent offences and crimes in the jurisdiction of Polda Bali and the obstacles of Ditbinmas Polda Bali in preventing offences and crimes in the jurisdiction of Polda Bali. This research aims to obtain data that is as accurate as possible about the object of research, which is then analysed using relevant legal theories and applicable legislation (Puspanegara et al., 2024).

## RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The Directorate of Community Development of the Bali Regional Police (hereinafter referred to as Ditbinmas Polda Bali) is one of the elements responsible for the main tasks of the Indonesian National Police at the regional level, which has a strategic function in community development to create security and public order (kamtibmas). In accordance with Article 27 paragraph (2) of the Indonesian National Police Regulation Number 14 of 2018

concerning the Organization and Working Procedures of Regional Police, Ditbinmas is tasked with carrying out community development, which includes regulating community activities, supervising forms of community security, as well as coordinating and cooperating with specialized police and other institutions in order to maintain kamtibmas (Handoko, 2022). The execution of such tasks is carried out through a preventive approach as an operational standard that emphasizes preventive measures to reduce the potential for disturbance of public order or security before the occurrence of criminal acts. In order to implement this strategy, Ditbinmas actively involves various elements of society, including religious figures, traditional leaders, youth leaders, and local community leaders, as partners in creating safe, orderly, and conducive social conditions (Fennelly & Perry, 2025).

Collaboration with local security organizations, such as the "*pecalang*" in the Province of Bali, has proven to be effective in supporting the implementation of police tasks, especially during strategic moments like the hosting of the G20 Summit (Pradnyana et al., 2023). Additionally, the Directorate of Community Guidance routinely organizes socialization activities, legal outreach, and community communication forums as means of educating and enhancing the capacity of residents in understanding legal aspects related to environmental security and the importance of active participation in reporting indications of public order disturbances (Kinasih & Sukoco, 2018). However, in practice, normative and structural issues persist, such as the overlapping of responsibilities between the Directorate of Community Guidance and local organizations with customary law characteristics, leading to disharmony in task implementation and accountability. Therefore, regulatory harmonization and enhanced inter-agency coordination are necessary steps to ensure the sustained effectiveness of community policing approaches in line with the principles of a democratic rule of law (Tanaya & Apryani, 2023).

Furthermore, several tasks have been carried out by Ditbinmas Polda Bali to conduct guidance in an effort to prevent crimes, violations, and public order violations. In addition, in national law, crimes and offences are regulated in the Criminal Code (hereinafter referred to as the KUHP). Provisions in the Criminal Code regulate crimes in the second book and offences are regulated in the third book of the Criminal Code, but based on data on violations, crimes, and public order disturbances that occurred in 2022, 2023, and 2024 recorded and summarised by the Bali Police through the DORS SOPS application, that there is a phenomenon or equivalence in the level of crimes and violations of the law in the jurisdiction of the Bali Police, there is a fluctuation in the increase in crimes and violations each year, while the public order disturbance has decreased by -12.62%. This data reveals that despite the success of preventive efforts through community development in reducing public order disturbances, the challenge of lowering crime rates and infractions still necessitates a more integrative and data-driven approach. In this regard, there is a need for strengthening coordination mechanisms between Ditbinmas and investigative units as well as intelligence to ensure the effectiveness of preventive policies that are not only normative but also adaptive to the evolving social dynamics in society.

In connection with the data on violations, crimes, public order violations mentioned above, to test whether or not Ditbinmas Polda Bali is effective in carrying out its duties to provide guidance in an effort to prevent violations and crimes in the jurisdiction of Polda Bali, in this case it is certainly studied and analysed with the theory of effectiveness. Based on Soerjono Soekanto's theory of effectiveness, it is argued that the law as a norm serves as a guideline to determine appropriate attitudes, actions, or behaviours. The approach used in this theory is a rational deductive method that produces dogmatic thinking. Conversely, there is another view that considers law as a form of attitude, action, or behaviour that is regular and consistent. The view in this method applied is inductive-empirical, so that the law is



understood as an action that is repeated repeatedly in the same form, with a clear and directed purpose (Revana et al., 2025).

Moreover, Soerjono Soekanto said that legal effectiveness is the point to which the law serves its intended goal (Soekanto, 2014). Five key elements define a law's efficacy: the first is the law itself, which includes laws and other legal products; the second is law enforcement; the third is the resources supporting law enforcement; the fourth is the community; and the fifth is cultural influences (Wandira & Pratama, 2025). A law or rule can be considered effective if the community acts in line with its stated terms, therefore enabling the desired results to be attained. Thus the effectiveness of the law can be considered to have been realised. The factors previously described are closely interrelated in the law enforcement process and can be used as parameters in measuring the effectiveness of law implementation. If all these factors can be fulfilled properly, then the law can be considered effective. However, in practice, the role of legal awareness and legal obedience is very important in ensuring the implementation of legislation or the rule of law can run well in society (Azzahra, 2020).

Based on the theory of effectiveness put forward by Soerjono Soekanto related to the five indicators of legal effectiveness itself and associated with data obtained from several informants from Ditbinmas Polda Bali, which will be described as follows:

**Factors The law itself (laws and other legal products)**

Law has a function to provide certainty, benefit, and justice, which are the main objectives of the formation of the law. The formulation of legal regulations must be prepared in accordance with the values, ideals, or goals prevailing in society, so that the law can be accepted and applied properly. Based on data obtained from IPDA Made Budi Ariawan, S.H., M.H. as the Acting PAURSUBBAGMINOPSNAL of Ditbinmas Polda Bali (hereinafter referred to as Informant II), he stated that: 'the regulation of the implementation of the duties of Ditbinmas Polda Bali in carrying out its duties in conducting community development which includes activities, community order and coordination activities, supervision and guidance on forms of self-security, special police and cooperation activities, as an effort to prevent violations and crimes to maintain public order, which has been based on several regulations, namely including the Law of the Republic of Indonesia Number 2 of 2002 concerning the Republic of Indonesia Police, Regulation of the Indonesian National Police Number 14 of 2018 concerning the organisation and work procedures of the Regional Police, as well as other internal regulations related to the implementation of the duties of Ditbinmas Polda Bali, so that with regard to the legal factor itself there are no obstacles in it.' Based on the opinion expressed by informant II and the existing facts that on the legal factor itself, Ditbinmas Polda Bali in terms of providing guidance to the community has been running well seeing that there are several regulations that have been implemented in conducting community development which includes security, safety, order and smoothness of traffic (kamseltibcarlantas), Predictive Policing activities, love week activities, and other activities aimed at maintaining order and security in the community.

**Law Enforcement Factors**

The role of law enforcement in the application of law is very important, because the relationship between the law and the implementing apparatus must integrate with each other to achieve the objectives of making these rules. The law enforcement factor is crucial, as it requires law enforcement to consider both expediency and justice to establish public order 'legal order (Kurniawan, 2022)'. Based on law enforcement factors, according to information from Informant II, it states that 'Ditbinmas Polda Bali currently has several personnel, both Polri personnel and Polri civil servant personnel, which in this case are divided by rank and class. The total number of Polri and PNS Polri personnel as of May 2023 is 68 people. So that with the number of personnel currently owned, it can be said that it can

meet the performance achievements each year in carrying out its functions and duties in organising community development which includes activities, community order and coordination activities, supervision and guidance on forms of self-security, special police and cooperation activities in maintaining community security and order.’ Based on the opinion given by Informant II and supported by existing data, it can be said that with regard to law enforcement factors, Ditbinmas Polda Bali has been running well and effectively, there are no obstacles related to this, which is evidenced by the availability of Polri personnel and Polri civil servants in carrying out their duties to organise community development, namely as a step in preventing crimes and violations in the jurisdiction of Polda Bali.

#### Facilities and Infrastructure

In relation to the implementation of the law, technical matters to support its implementation are very important. If in its application, these technical aspects cannot be facilitated properly, then the application of the law will not run effectively. Therefore, based on the data obtained through Informant II related to the facilities and infrastructure factor, it is explained that ‘currently Ditbinmas Polda Bali in carrying out its duties has been supported by various facilities and infrastructure such as four-wheeled and two-wheeled vehicles as well as other supporting facilities such as laptops, LCD projectors, HT, printers, computer desks, storage cabinets and other office facilities or tools used to carry out tasks for Ditbinmas Polda Bali.’ Based on this, it can be said that the facilities and infrastructure factor is very good and complete to support the performance of Ditbinmas Polda Bali in organising community development in preventing crimes and violations.

#### Community Factors

The purpose of optimal application of the law is to achieve tranquillity or peace in people's lives. A rule will not be effective if public awareness or understanding of the law is still low. Legal compliance by the community is one of the main indicators in measuring the extent to which the law can function properly in social life. So that without adequate awareness and understanding, the law will be difficult to accept and apply, so that its goal of creating order and justice cannot be achieved optimally. In this regard, based on the data obtained from Informant I, namely ‘that the people who live in Bali generally consist of migrants, both those who live for a long or short period of time, who have different personalities. This diversity often hinders the process of communication and interaction between community groups.’ Based on the data submitted by Informant I and associated with the facts in the field related to factors in the community so far there are no significant obstacles in terms of making efforts - coaching efforts to the community in preventing offences and crimes, but related to the diversity of people who come to Bali and have various goals is a challenge for Ditbinmas in carrying out its duties.

#### Cultural Factors

Culture is the essence or basic value that underlies the enactment of a law is culture. Culture provides an overview of the values or norms prevailing in society, which in turn influences the formation and application of law. Law cannot be separated from culture, because legal norms often reflect the values that live in that society. In relation to cultural factors, Informant II explained that ‘culture in this case is a habit, considering that Bali is a world tourist destination, which causes a variety of people who come to Bali with various purposes and bring habits from different places of origin. This causes a culture or habit that is not good and not in accordance with the norms or customs that exist in Indonesia or in Bali, especially those that are brought sometimes cause the occurrence of crimes, violations or acts of disturbing order and security in the community. In this regard, Ditbinmas Polda Bali always synergises with all sectors, both from community leaders, community organisations, religious groups, and various other sectors in order to maintain conduciveness in an effort to guard against acts of violation and crime in the community.’

Based on this, related to cultural factors, there are no obstacles related to this matter considering that although existing habits or culture sometimes cause violations of order and security in the community, many efforts have also been made by Ditbinmas Polda Bali, namely with activities that have been carried out such as community development which includes security activities, kamseltibcarlantas, Predictive Policing activities, love week activities, and other activities aimed at maintaining order and security in the community.

The explanation provided relates to the theory of effectiveness proposed by Soerjono Soekanto, which posits that the functioning of the law is tied to the purposes for which it was established. The effectiveness of a law is determined by five main factors: the legal factor itself, law enforcement factors, infrastructure factors, community factors, and cultural factors. In this context, the effectiveness of Ditbinmas Polda Bali in fulfilling its responsibilities to prevent offenses and crimes within the jurisdiction of the Bali Police is evaluated. All five factors or indicators have been functioning well and effectively, with no reported obstacles. Consequently, the tasks of Ditbinmas Polda Bali, including organizing community development activities, fostering community order, coordinating activities, supervising and guiding self-initiated security measures, and collaborating on initiatives to maintain community security and order have been executed effectively.

In the context of implementing community development functions by the Directorate of Community Development (Ditbinmas) of the Bali Regional Police, the five factors of legal effectiveness according to Soerjono Soekanto can be studied more comprehensively with a multidimensional approach, considering the social and cultural complexity of Bali as a region that is unique historically, economically, and demographically.

Firstly, in terms of the legal substance, the normative framework that serves as the operational basis for Ditbinmas has strong juridical legitimacy. The community development function is rooted in the imperative provisions in the *ius constitutum*, namely Law Number 2 of 2002 concerning the Indonesian National Police. Article 13 letter b of the Law stipulates that the Police are responsible for conducting community development to cultivate public participation in maintaining security and order. At the derivative regulatory level, National Police Chief Regulation Number 14 of 2018 provides the structural and technical foundation for implementation, including the scope, functions, and mechanisms of Ditbinmas. These norms are determinative, not only justifying the existence of Ditbinmas, but also regulating the procedures for development activities. However, the effectiveness of legal norms is not only measured by their written existence, but also by their ability to transform into legal behaviors that are consistently obeyed and enforced. Therefore, the legal substance should also be considered in terms of its flexibility to accommodate social dynamics and sensitivity to evolving local values.

Secondly, in terms of law enforcement agencies, the Ditbinmas of the Bali Regional Police show a functional readiness that is quite adequate, but its effectiveness is not only determined by the number of personnel, but also by the competence, professionalism, and sociocultural sensitivity possessed by the authorities. In the context of Balinese society, which has a strong customary order and a social structure based on village pakraman, a repressive approach is highly likely to be counterproductive. Therefore, the success of the Ditbinmas authorities should be measured by their ability to integrate humanistic and participatory approaches in every mentoring activity. The professionalism of the authorities also includes cross-cultural communication skills and mastery of local wisdom values so that the internalization process of the law can be accepted by the community as a necessity, not just an obligation.

Thirdly, facilities and infrastructure as instrumental elements of the law play a crucial role in bridging the gap between policy and technical implementation in the field. According to Article 14 paragraph (1) letter f of Law No. 2 of 2002, facilities are an integral element in



supporting the implementation of police functions, including development functions. At the operational level, the Community Development Division utilizes various instruments such as training modules, educational media, and public communication systems. However, the effectiveness of these facilities depends not only on their quantitative availability, but also on their quality and suitability for the local characteristics of the Balinese community. For example, the use of communication media based on local language or cultural symbols can strengthen the resonance of legal messages conveyed. On the other hand, technological challenges and disparities in information access in some areas of Bali that are not optimally covered can pose obstacles that need to be addressed through an inclusive technology approach.

Fourthly, the community as both subject and object of law is the most determinant factor in assessing the effectiveness of legal development. The heterogeneous yet strongly bound characteristics of the Balinese community by customary values, religion, and mutual cooperation necessitate a contextual approach in the Community Policing Development Program. Implementation of top-down development is likely to be socially rejected, while a bottom-up community-based approach tends to be more successful in building trust. The Community Policing Development Program needs to continually strengthen its function of not only placing the community as recipients of legal messages but also as active partners in formulating local security policies. The problem-oriented policing model can also be applied to identify specific issues in each customary area in order to avoid a uniform approach that is less effective in a multicultural society.

Fifth, the cultural factor as an independent variable in the social structure of Bali holds a highly strategic position. State law cannot function effectively when in conflict with customary law and local value systems. Therefore, the involvement of traditional leaders, religious figures, and customary village institutions in every Ditbinmas activity is not just complementary, but a form of recognition of the legal pluralism that exists within society. This strategy aligns with the responsive law approach proposed by Philippe Nonet and Philip Selznick, emphasizing the importance of law adapting to societal values. By working in synergy with local institutions, Ditbinmas can make national law a reinforcement rather than a replacement for customary law, thus achieving harmonization between living law and positive law.

Overall, the implementation of community development functions by Ditbinmas Polda Bali can be said to have met most of the indicators of legal effectiveness according to Soekanto. However, its long-term success heavily depends on the ability of the police institution to reorient the paradigm of community development: from a formalistic approach to a participatory approach, from coercive actions to deliberative dialogue, and from authoritarian dominance to transformative collaboration. Legal effectiveness, therefore, is not a static condition but a dialectical process that continues to evolve in accordance with the dynamics of society.

However, the effectiveness of law in the context of Bali cannot be separated from the macro dynamics that influence the overall social structure. Bali, as an international tourist destination, faces high demographic and social pressures due to the growth of the tourism sector and the high level of population mobility. The phenomenon of over tourism has led to an imbalance between the social capacity of the local community and the burden of change caused by tourists and migrants. This has led to an increase in crime rates, both in conventional forms such as theft and violence, and in transnational crimes, such as human trafficking and the sexual exploitation of children in the context of tourism (Irawan et al., 2016).

However, aggregate data available indicates a decrease in the overall crime rate in Bali during the period of 2017-2021 (Denyawan & Mustika, 2024). This decline can be attributed

to policy interventions based on law enforcement, such as the "Operasi Sikat Agung" program (Ayuni & Susrama, 2021) and outreach programs by Ditbinmas. It is important to note that aggregate data does not always reflect the micro conditions of certain types of crime that are often underreported, such as gender-based violence, child exploitation, and cybercrime.

The huge number of migrants to Bali, whether temporary or permanent, has repercussions for social structure changes and can lead to horizontal conflicts. A lack of preparation in social infrastructure, as well as insufficient cultural integration processes, can make people more vulnerable to social breakdown and crime. As a result, the traditional law enforcement method must be redesigned to become more adaptable, responsive, and collaborative.

In community development, it is crucial to form multistakeholder partnerships that include not just the police force but also local communities, tourism industry participants, academics, educational institutions, and civil society organizations. The framework of sustainable security governance should place a high priority on multicultural values-based legal education and the just, strict, and open enforcement of the law against infractions by tourists or visitors.

As a result, Bali's complicated legal and social issues mirror the legal difficulties of the globalized world, which need for a synthesis of structural, cultural, and participatory approaches. Law is now viewed as a social structure that must constantly adjust to the changing needs of society rather than only as a normative tool. In this regard, it can be said that the Ditbinmas of the Bali Regional Police have fulfilled the legal effectiveness metrics developed by Soekanto. Even so, in order to handle current legal issues in areas with distinctive features like Bali, creative policies that are integrative and proactive are still needed.

## CONCLUSION

Based on an analysis of the Bali Regional Police's Directorate of Community Development (Ditbinmas) implementation, it is possible to conclude that this institution has proven a relatively high level of effectiveness in preventing infractions and crimes within its authority. This effectiveness is demonstrated by the fulfillment of five major components identified in Soerjono Soekanto's theory of legal effectiveness: legal substance, law enforcement personnel, infrastructure and facilities, society, and culture. Juridically, Ditbinmas' obligations are based on strong and hierarchical positive legal norms, beginning with Law Number 2 of 2002 and continuing via the National Police Chief's Regulations and constitutional requirements in the 1945 Constitution. In terms of institutional capability, the availability of staff and operational resources has allowed Ditbinmas to carry out community development projects to their full potential. The development strategy is also participative, with traditional leaders, religious figures, and local community organizations helping to maintain social order. This success is empirically demonstrated by the decrease of disruptions over the last three years.

Theoretically, these results support the idea that the effectiveness of law in a given social setting depends not only on the presence of written standards but also on the capacity of legal institutions to modify their methods in order to accommodate regional cultural values. The Ditbinmas approach's responsiveness and adaptability show that when legislation works in harmony with local institutions through contextual and dialogical procedures, it may accomplish its goals more successfully. These findings' practical implications imply that police forces in other places with comparable social characteristics can adopt Bali's local culture-based community development tactics. Strategic measures to create a more sustainable and inclusive law enforcement system include enhancing intercultural

communication skills, engaging the community, and offering locally relevant instructional materials. As a result, the Bali Regional Police's Ditbinmas not only effectively carry out their preventive duties but also significantly advance a humanistic and locally based paradigm of law enforcement.

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