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Installation of street lighting to improve security in the Rear Area of Malawei Sports Hall (GOR Malawei)

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ABSTRACT

The Community Service Program (KKN) Post 18 in Malawei Village was implemented to address the increase in crime in the area behind the Malawei Sports Hall. Based on field observations and interviews with residents, the area is frequently the site of theft and other crimes, particularly at night due to inadequate lighting. This condition necessitated preventive measures to improve public safety. This activity aimed to ensure adequate lighting by installing energy-efficient LED fixtures at three strategic points deemed vulnerable. The program was implemented through a participatory approach, involving the community in planning and installation to foster a sense of ownership and program sustainability. The findings of this activity indicate that the new streetlights have directly improved nighttime visibility, reduced the risk of crime, and increased residents' comfort during activities. This program has had a positive psychological impact on the community, as evidenced by residents' increased confidence in using public spaces at night. This program has provided tangible environmental benefits and can serve as a model for practical, sustainable community service.

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ABSTRAK

Program Kuliah Kerja Nyata (KKN) Posko 18 di Kelurahan Malawei dilaksanakan sebagai upaya pengabdian kepada masyarakat untuk mengatasi meningkatnya tindak kriminalitas di area belakang GOR Malawei. Berdasarkan hasil observasi lapangan dan wawancara dengan warga setempat, wilayah tersebut sering menjadi lokasi pencurian dan tindakan kejahatan lainnya, terutama pada malam hari akibat minimnya penerangan. Kondisi tersebut mendorong perlunya tindakan preventif yang dapat meningkatkan rasa aman masyarakat. Tujuan dari kegiatan ini untuk menyediakan penerangan memadai melalui pemasangan lampu LED hemat energi pada tiga titik strategis yang dinilai rawan. Pelaksanaan program menggunakan pendekatan partisipatif, melibatkan masyarakat dalam proses perencanaan hingga pemasangan sehingga tercipta rasa memiliki dan keberlanjutan program. Temuan kegiatan menunjukkan bahwa keberadaan lampu jalan baru secara langsung meningkatkan visibilitas malam hari, mengurangi potensi tindakan kriminal, serta meningkatkan kenyamanan warga dalam beraktivitas. Program ini memberikan dampak psikologis positif bagi masyarakat, yang tercermin dari meningkatnya kepercayaan diri warga dalam memanfaatkan ruang publik pada malam hari. Program ini memberikan manfaat nyata bagi lingkungan dan dapat dijadikan model pengabdian masyarakat yang aplikatif serta berkelanjutan.

Kata Kunci: GOR Malawei; pemasangan lampu jalan; partisipasi masyarakat

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INTRODUCTION

The social reality occurring in the rear area of the Malawei Sports Hall (GOR Malawei) indicates a significant increase in criminal activity, particularly at night. Recurrent cases of theft are attributed to inadequate lighting, rendering the area difficult to monitor and creating an environment vulnerable to crime. This condition has generated anxiety among community members, who feel unsafe engaging in activities during nighttime (Fathonah *et al.*, 2023; Sari *et al.*, 2023). The lack of lighting facilities is therefore regarded as one of the primary factors contributing to the high risk of criminal acts in the area (Widiyaningrum & Galih, 2024). Field findings are consistent with scientific studies demonstrating that public lighting plays a crucial role in crime prevention. Areas with insufficient illumination provide greater opportunities for offenders, as dark conditions hinder environmental surveillance processes (Chen *et al.*, 2025).

Environmental Criminology Theory posits that poorly lit public spaces increase crime opportunities because offenders tend to select locations with minimal supervision. Furthermore, the Routine Activity Theory explains that crime is more likely to occur when a motivated offender and a suitable target converge in the absence of adequate guardianship (Felson & Clarke, 2021). In this context, street lighting functions as capable guardianship, enhancing visibility and reducing opportunities for criminal acts. Other studies indicate that improvements in street lighting consistently correlate with decreased crime rates and an increased sense of safety among residents (Chalfin *et al.*, 2021; Welsh 2022). Based on this body of literature, the scientific novelty of this article lies in its contextual implementation in the rear area of the Malawei Sports Hall through the Community Service Program (KKN) Post 18.

In addition to highlighting the relationship between lighting and security, this article seeks to identify the social and psychological impacts of improved lighting on residents' perceived sense of safety. This article provides both practical and theoretical contributions regarding the role of lighting facilities as a crime mitigation strategy within the context of community service. The primary issue addressed in this community service initiative is the high crime rate resulting from inadequate lighting in the rear area of the Malawei Sports Hall. This condition necessitates an appropriate intervention to reduce crime risk while simultaneously enhancing residents' comfort in conducting nighttime activities. The objective of this initiative is to elaborate on the implementation steps of the street lighting installation program carried out by the KKN Post 18 team and to analyze its impact on the security of the surrounding environment. Furthermore, this article aims to evaluate the effectiveness of street lighting as a crime prevention strategy, both from a technical perspective and from the social-psychological perspective of the community.

Literature Review

Street lighting has long been recognized as a crucial element in maintaining environmental security, particularly in public areas with relatively high levels of community mobility (Santoso *et al.*, 2024). Street lighting can function as a capable guardian, as it enhances surveillance capacity, reduces environmental uncertainty, and increases the public's sense of safety (Felson & Clarke, 2021). Low levels of illumination in public spaces are directly associated with increased opportunities for criminal acts, as dark conditions provide offenders with the opportunity to act without adequate supervision (Anderez *et al.*, 2021). Their study emphasizes that lighting constitutes an environmental factor capable of influencing public perceptions of safety while simultaneously reducing crime rates through enhanced visibility (Castilla *et al.*, 2024; Son *et al.*, 2024). In line with this, Environmental Criminology Theory

underscores that social conditions can influence criminal behavior (Baktinadi & Yusuf, 2024; Faried & Yusuf, 2025; Pareres & Yusuf, 2024; Rahmadiana & Berutu, 2022).

The theoretical study of street lighting is extensively explained within the framework of Environmental Criminology, which emphasizes that the physical environment can affect the opportunities for criminal acts to occur (Guntara *et al.*, 2025). Adequate lighting serves as a crime prevention tool by reducing dark spaces that may be exploited by offenders (Prasetya *et al.*, 2024). The implementation of lighting is considered capable of reducing crime opportunity, as offenders tend to avoid well-lit locations that are easily monitored by the community or security authorities. This theory is supported by the Routine Activity Theory, which highlights the importance of capable guardianship in preventing crime. Through this approach, it can be understood that crime emerges from routine daily activities (Nutter, 2021; Puente & Hernández, 2022; Thomas *et al.*, 2025). This approach posits that crime requires three primary elements: a potential offender, a suitable target, and the absence of adequate supervision (Cook *et al.*, 2023; Lin *et al.*, 2025).

In addition to theoretical studies, previous community service outcomes indicate that the installation of street lighting has a significant impact on improving public safety (Anderez *et al.*, 2021). Studies have found that street lighting installation programs in several high-risk areas increased residents' sense of security and reduced crime opportunities at night (Chalfin *et al.*, 2022). Other community service initiatives have affirmed that adequate lighting enhances the effectiveness of environmental surveillance, as residents are better able to identify suspicious activities (Welsh *et al.*, 2022). These initiatives demonstrate an increase in residents' social activities following the installation of lighting, as community members feel more comfortable being outside their homes at night. In line with these findings, street lighting is considered to generate positive social and psychological impacts for residents (Vidyaras, 2022). Increased visibility reduces residents' anxiety regarding potential criminal threats, thereby influencing the quality of social interaction and overall comfort in carrying out activities (Felson & Clarke, 2021).

Based on this literature review, it can be concluded that enhancing street lighting constitutes a strategic measure supported by environmental criminology theory and various previous community service findings. Street lighting functions as a means to improve surveillance, reduce crime opportunities, and enhance the public's sense of safety. Therefore, the street lighting installation program in the rear area of the Malawei Sports Hall has a strong academic and empirical foundation as a solution to address criminality issues in the area. Through consideration of theoretical concepts and prior community service results, the installation of street lighting in the rear area of the Malawei Sports Hall represents a relevant intervention to reduce crime rates. In addition to providing immediate benefits in the form of improved security, lighting also serves as a sustainable, long-term crime prevention measure.

METHODS

The street lighting installation program in the rear area of the Malawei Sports Hall (GOR Malawei) employed a participatory community-based service approach, a community service method that actively involves residents throughout the entire implementation process. The participatory approach was selected because engaging community members in environmental security programs can enhance both the effectiveness and sustainability of the initiative. The use of this method is aligned with the principles of community participation and adequate environmental surveillance for crime prevention.

Data Collection Techniques

Data were collected through field observations and in-depth interviews with local residents and representatives of the Malawei Subdistrict Office. Observation was used to identify three dark and

vulnerable points with the potential to become locations for criminal acts, in accordance with the principles of Environmental Criminology, which explain that poorly lit areas constitute high-risk spaces for crime. Interviews were conducted with RT/RW representatives and residents to understand their perceptions of security conditions and lighting needs. This technique was selected because it provides qualitative insights into residents' levels of anxiety and their expectations regarding improved lighting.

Program Implementation Procedures

The program implementation was carried out in several main stages, including:

1. A site survey to determine dark and vulnerable points based on visual mapping and residents' reports;
2. Planning discussions with RT/RW representatives and subdistrict authorities to adjust technical requirements and ensure administrative support;
3. Procurement of materials, including the purchase of energy-efficient LED lamps and the construction of wooden pole foundations to support the lighting installation;
4. Installation of street lighting conducted by the KKN Post 18 team in collaboration with local residents;
5. Testing and functional evaluation to ensure that the lights operated properly and illuminated the area optimally.

Public lighting installation must undergo processes of surveying, planning, installation, and evaluation to ensure its effectiveness in enhancing security ([Welsh et al., 2022](#)).

Data Analysis Method

Data obtained from observations and interviews were analyzed using a descriptive qualitative approach. The analysis was conducted by comparing lighting conditions before and after the installation of the streetlights, as well as identifying changes in residents' perceptions of environmental security. This qualitative approach is appropriate because analyzing environmental security involves not only assessing physical aspects but also examining community perceptions and experiences.

Indicators and Measurement of Success

Program success was measured using several indicators ([Felson & Clarke, 2021](#)):

1. Increased nighttime environmental visibility, based on direct observation and residents' feedback;
2. Reduced residents' concerns regarding potential criminal acts, measured through post-program interviews;
3. Increased nighttime social activities among residents, indicating an improved sense of safety in accordance with Routine Activity Theory;
4. Technical functionality of the lighting, tested through assessment of light intensity and installation conditions.

Measurement was conducted qualitatively based on assessments from residents and RT/RW leaders regarding changes in security conditions, as well as documentation of situational changes in previously dark areas. This approach aligns with community service evaluation models that assess program success through changes in attitudes, sense of security, and environmental conditions. This community service method provides a comprehensive overview of the effectiveness of the street lighting installation program in improving security in the rear area of the Malawei Sports Hall.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Results of Program Implementation

The street lighting installation program in the rear area of the Malawei Sports Hall (GOR Malawei) was successfully implemented through several stages, beginning with a site survey, identification of dark and vulnerable points, construction of foundations, installation of wooden poles, LED lamp installation, and concluding with a testing phase. Three vulnerable points that previously lacked adequate lighting are now equipped with properly functioning streetlights.



Figure 1. Streetlight Construction
Source: Documentation, 2025

The installation was carried out collaboratively by the KKN Post 18 team together with community members, who contributed to material transportation, pole installation, and final inspections (see: **Figure 1**). This success is evidenced by the proper functioning of all installed lamps with stable light intensity and improved nighttime visibility in the area.

Table 1. Lighting Conditions Before and After the Program

| No | Condition | Before the Program | After the Program |
|----|-----------------------------------|--------------------|-----------------------|
| 1 | Number of illuminated points | 0 | 3 |
| 2 | Level of visibility | Low | High |
| 3 | Residents' perception of security | Anxious | Safer |
| 4 | ighttime activities | Minimal | Beginning to Increase |

Source: KKN Post 18 Observation Results, 2025

Table 1 illustrates the changes in lighting conditions and environmental security before and after the implementation of the street lighting installation program in the rear area of the Malawei Sports Hall. The data in the table indicate that prior to the program's implementation, there were no illuminated points in the area; however, following installation, three illuminated points are now functioning properly. The increase in the number of illuminated points has had a direct impact on improving nighttime visibility, which shifted from low to high. This change was accompanied by an improvement in residents' perceptions of security. Previously, residents felt anxious when passing through the area at night; however, after the installation of lighting, they reported feeling safer. In addition, nighttime community activities, which were previously minimal, have begun to increase, indicating that residents now feel more comfortable utilizing public spaces during the evening. Overall, the table demonstrates that the installation of street lighting has had a significant positive impact on environmental conditions and residents' comfort in carrying out activities.

Analysis of Program Success

Program success was measured using descriptive qualitative indicators, namely increased visibility, changes in residents' perceptions of security, and the rise of nighttime social activities. Adequate public lighting enhances natural surveillance by the community, thereby reducing opportunities for criminal acts (Inayat & Zain, 2025; Satuti & Priyanto, 2025). The results of this community service initiative demonstrate a similar pattern, as residents reported feeling safer and began resuming nighttime activities such as walking, gathering, and small-scale trading. The use of energy-efficient LED lamps in public lighting projects in developing countries has been shown to increase the sense of security while simultaneously reducing long-term electricity costs. This is relevant to the conditions in Malawei, as the lamps installed are LED types that are stable, bright, and energy-efficient, thereby offering long-term sustainability potential. The success of the program is not solely measured by the physical installation of lighting fixtures, but also by the social and psychological changes within the community as a direct result of improved lighting quality.

Discussion Based on Success Indicators

Increased Environmental Visibility: Nighttime visibility improved significantly following the installation of the streetlights. Areas that were previously dark are now adequately illuminated to support residents' activities. Improvements in the quality of public lighting are directly associated with reductions in crime rates, as offenders tend to avoid well-lit and easily monitored areas (Anderez *et al.*, 2021). The findings of this community service initiative are consistent with these reports, as residents have begun to feel more comfortable passing through the area at night.

Changes in Community Security Perceptions: Following the installation of the streetlights, interviews indicated that residents felt safer, particularly because they are now able to see their surroundings more clearly. Public lighting has a strong psychological effect in enhancing residents' sense of security (Fathonah *et al.*, 2023; Sari *et al.*, 2023). This community service program demonstrates a similar outcome: although there is no quantitative data yet regarding a reduction in crime rates, changes in residents' perceptions constitute a primary indicator of success in community service initiatives focused on security.

Increased Social Activities Among Residents: One of the positive social impacts observed is the gradual increase in nighttime community activities. Children have resumed playing in the late afternoon until early evening, small vendors have started operating again, and residents feel more comfortable gathering outdoors. Improvements in public lighting can enhance the quality of social interaction and stimulate small-scale local economic activities (Fathonah *et al.*, 2023; Sari *et al.*, 2023). The results of this community service initiative support these findings, as residents have once again utilized public spaces that were previously perceived as unsafe.

Program Strengths and Weaknesses

The strengths of this program are as follows:

1. Community participation was very high, fostering a sense of ownership and program sustainability;
2. The costs were relatively low, as locally sourced wooden poles and energy-efficient LED lamps were utilized;
3. The social impact was immediately observable, particularly in terms of increased sense of security and community activities.

Meanwhile, the weaknesses of this program include:

1. Wooden poles have limited durability, thus requiring periodic evaluation;
2. A formal monitoring system to assess reductions in crime rates is not yet available;
3. Not all dark areas could be illuminated within a single KKN program period due to budget constraints.

Implementation Challenges and Development Opportunities

Several challenges were encountered during implementation, including uneven ground conditions, the need to reinforce the wooden pole foundations, and technical constraints in ensuring that electrical connections were safe for use. In addition, rainy weather slowed the installation process.

Development Opportunities

This program has the potential to be expanded to other dark areas in Malawei. Furthermore, the installation of solar-powered lighting could serve as a future innovation to reduce maintenance costs. Solar-powered lighting is highly effective for areas seeking to minimize long-term electricity expenses while enhancing environmental sustainability (Arifin *et al.*, 2024; Azis *et al.*, 2024).

Discussion

This discussion examines the primary findings of the street lighting installation program in the rear area of the Malawei Sports Hall (GOR Malawei) by relating them to relevant theories and previous community service results. Overall, improved lighting has demonstrably produced a significant impact on residents' sense of security, changes in social behavior, and patterns of public space utilization at night. These findings reinforce the concept that lighting constitutes a key element in creating a safe and productive urban environment.

Lighting as an Instrument of Crime Prevention

The results of the community service initiative indicate that the installation of street lighting has enhanced visibility and reduced dark spaces that were previously vulnerable to criminal acts. This interpretation aligns with the concept of natural surveillance, whereby well-lit public spaces increase the community's ability to monitor their surroundings (Inayat & Zain, 2025; Satuti & Priyanto, 2025). Thus, the installation of street lighting functions not merely as a physical infrastructure intervention, but also as an environmental-based preventive security strategy (Rahmahdini *et al.*, 2024).

Social Impact: Behavioral Changes and Community Sense of Security

These findings are consistent with studies explaining that improvements in public lighting directly contribute to increased social interaction, enhanced perceptions of safety, and greater community participation in collective activities (La elo *et al.*, 2023). This interpretation suggests that lighting produces layered effects: it not only reduces the potential for criminality but also restores social dynamics that were previously constrained by fear. This psychological effect represents a crucial element in assessing program success, as a sense of security constitutes a fundamental condition that encourages economic activity, social engagement, and community mobility.

Linkages with Previous Community Service Initiatives

When compared with previous community service initiatives involving the improvement of public facilities, the findings of this program are consistent with the general pattern: when residents are actively involved in planning and implementation, programs become more effective and sustainable. Collaboration between the community and program implementers enhances implementation efficiency while strengthening the sense of ownership toward the constructed facilities (Adiaksa *et al.*, 2023; Aprianto *et al.*, 2025). In the case of Malawei, residents' involvement in site surveys, pole installation, and lamp inspection accelerated the implementation process while reinforcing their commitment to maintaining the facilities. This comparison demonstrates that community participation constitutes a key factor that not only facilitates smooth implementation but also ensures the sustainability of program impacts.

Analysis of Program Weaknesses and Potential Improvements

Although the program was implemented effectively, the use of wooden poles presents challenges related to long-term durability. This finding can be compared with recommendations suggesting the use of solar-powered lighting and more durable supporting materials to enhance the sustainability of lighting programs in developing regions (Arifin *et al.*, 2024; Azis *et al.*, 2024). This comparison highlights opportunities for future program development, particularly if increased budgetary support becomes available. Furthermore, the absence of a formal monitoring system to assess reductions in crime rates represents a limitation in program evaluation. Although qualitative indicators demonstrate positive impacts, the incorporation of quantitative measurement instruments, such as security perception surveys or community-based reporting applications, could serve as future innovations to strengthen impact assessment.

New Findings in the Community Service Initiative

This discussion reveals that, beyond improving security, the installation of street lighting also generated a new finding: public lighting influences residents' social behavior patterns, particularly in terms of their confidence in utilizing outdoor spaces at night. This finding broadens the understanding that security is not solely about preventing crime, but also about providing a psychological foundation that enables residents to actively participate in social life. This contribution enriches the literature on community service initiatives focused on improving public facilities, particularly within the context of crime-prone areas.

CONCLUSION

The street lighting installation program in the rear area of the Malawei Sports Hall (GOR Malawei) successfully achieved its community service objectives, namely enhancing nighttime visibility and providing a greater sense of security for residents. The primary findings indicate that adequate lighting can reduce community concerns regarding potential criminal acts and encourage increased social activities during the evening. Collaboration among the KKN Post 18 team, the subdistrict authorities, and local residents proved to be a crucial factor in ensuring the program's effectiveness and sustainability. In addition to producing situational changes in the physical environmental conditions, the program generated positive psychological impacts on the community, as reflected in residents' increased confidence in utilizing public spaces at night. The installation of street lighting can therefore be regarded as an appropriate and relevant strategy for crime mitigation through environmental enhancement. Future program development should consider installing lighting at other dark points to expand the security

impact within the Malawei area. The use of more durable pole materials or the adoption of solar-powered lighting technology may serve as alternatives to improve the sustainability of the facilities. Furthermore, the implementation of monitoring systems based on community reporting or periodic surveys could assist in evaluating changes in security levels in a more measurable manner. Community involvement should be continuously maintained, as it constitutes a key factor in ensuring both program success and long-term support for the lighting facilities that have been established.

AUTHOR'S NOTE

The author declares that there is no conflict of interest related to the publication of this article. The author also affirms that all data, analyses, and contents of this article were prepared originally based on the results of the community service initiative conducted, and therefore the article is free from plagiarism. The author extends sincere appreciation to the Malawei Subdistrict Office, the local RT/RW representatives, and all residents who provided support and actively participated in the implementation of the street lighting installation program. Gratitude is also expressed to the university and the KKN Post 18 team for their guidance, technical assistance, and cooperation throughout the community service activities. The author further confirms that this article is free from plagiarism.

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