



# The Role of Probation Officers in Implementing Guidance for Adult Clients Who Receive Reintegration at Class I Medan Correctional Center

Lindawati Br Surbakti<sup>1\*</sup>, Suci Ramadani<sup>2</sup>, Rahmayanti<sup>3</sup>

<sup>1,2,3</sup> Master of Law Study Program, Panca Budi University of Development, Indonesia  
[linda.besur@gmail.com](mailto:linda.besur@gmail.com)<sup>1\*</sup>, [suciramadani@dosen.pancabudi.ac.id](mailto:suciramadani@dosen.pancabudi.ac.id)<sup>2</sup>, [rahmayanti@dosen.pancabudi.ac.id](mailto:rahmayanti@dosen.pancabudi.ac.id)<sup>3</sup>

Address: 4, Jl. Gatot Subroto No.km, Simpang Tj., Medan Sunggal District, Medan City,  
North Sumatra 20122

Author correspondence: [linda.besur@gmail.com](mailto:linda.besur@gmail.com)

**Abstract:** *Guidance is one of the duties of the Community Guidance Officer which aims to make correctional clients, both adult clients and child clients, become better people, can be accepted in the midst of family and society. Since the enactment of Law Number 22 of 2022 concerning Corrections, the role of Community Guidance Officers is very important because Community Guidance Officers are tasked with accompanying clients while they are in and outside the criminal justice process to prepare clients for the social reintegration process. The research method used in this study is empirical juridical. The data used in this study uses a descriptive analytical approach, namely research that describes and analyzes data obtained from interviews, documents, and field notes. Guidance carried out by Community Counselors for adult clients begins at the pre-adjudication, adjudication, post-adjudication and follow-up guidance stages with the understanding that after the reintegration program has been successfully proposed, the client will receive a Decree (SK) and will be handed over by officers from the Correctional Institution or State Detention Center to the Correctional Center, then that is the beginning of the guidance stages carried out by Community Counselors. Community Guidance at the Medan Class I Correctional Center also faces obstacles in implementing guidance for adult clients, but several efforts have been made to reduce obstacles with the aim of preventing adult clients from repeating criminal acts that cause client reintegration guidance to be terminated and must be revoked.*

**Keywords:** Probation Officer, Guidance, Adult Clients

## 1. INTRODUCTION

### Background

The Republic of Indonesia as a country of law regulates aspects of life in Indonesia based on applicable laws and regulations. Law is a guideline that regulates human life patterns that have an important role in achieving the goal of peace of life for society. The law<sup>1</sup> requires that humans in certain concrete situations act in accordance with what should be done. Legal certainty is a characteristic that cannot be separated from the law, especially for written laws.<sup>2</sup> As a country of law, Indonesia highly upholds human rights. This is also evident in the implementation of law enforcement that is enforced in the field of corrections. If we observe and understand the concept of the correctional system, it is one element in the system that is formed called the criminal justice system where the system can run or function because it is implemented between the functions of the police, prosecutors, courts resulting in punishment and corrections as the executor of punishment

<sup>1</sup>Yasmirah Mandasari Saragih, 2020, *Crimes in the Criminal Code*, Medan: CV.Haritsa, p.11

<sup>2</sup>Suci Ramadani, 2023, *Criminal Law Policy in Combating Narcotics Crimes in Indonesia*, Master Thesis, Andalas University, p.1

The Correctional System is a correctional system that aims to reintegrate criminals into society by trying to change their behavior in a more positive direction towards Correctional Residents (WBP). The guidance and mentoring process is based on the principles of protection, equality, treatment and service, guidance of respect for human dignity and dignity. Community Guidance is one of the correctional officers who provides guidance to correctional clients. Since Law Number 22 of 2022 concerning Corrections came into effect, this Law has emphasized the function of Community Guidance, not only placing its function at the final stage after the criminal justice system has been operating but has become part of the criminal justice system that enforces law in the field of treatment of prisoners, children and inmates starting from the pre-adjudication, adjudication and post-adjudication stages.

One of the duties of the Community Guidance Officer is to provide guidance for Correctional Clients. To carry out this guidance is based on Government Regulation Number 31 of 1999 concerning Guidance and Guidance of Correctional Inmates. Article 33 of PP No. 31 of 1999 states that the implementation of guidance consists of 3 (three) stages, namely: initial stage, advanced stage and final stage. At each stage, a Correctional Observation Team (TPP) Meeting is held to determine the guidance program and to evaluate the next stage of guidance. The form of guidance provided is in the form of personality and work skills guidance.

In addition, it is also explained in Article 35 of Government Regulation (PP) Number 31 of 1999 concerning Guidance and Mentoring of Correctional Institution Residents, that clients who are guided by the Correctional Institution are:

- a. Conditionally sentenced
- b. Prisoners, juvenile prisoners and state children who receive conditional release or leave before release;
- c. State children whose care is handed over to foster parents or social agencies based on a court decision;
- d. State Children who, based on the Decree of the Minister or an official within the Directorate General of Corrections, are assigned to provide guidance to foster parents or social agencies;
- e. Children whose care is returned to their parents or guardians based on a court decision;
- f. Children who, based on a court decision, are sentenced to supervised release; and
- g. Children who, based on a court decision, are required to undergo work training as a substitute for a fine

One of the points above is that every adult prisoner who obtains Conditional Release has the right to receive guidance from the Community Guidance Officer. Prisoners who have met the requirements to serve  $\frac{2}{3}$  of their sentence with a minimum provision of 9 (nine) months and behave well during their sentence have the right to be proposed to obtain Conditional Release and if the proposal is successful, the child will be released on parole and returned to the environment and society. To change their attitudes and behavior also depends on the guidance received in the Prison and the guidance that will be given after obtaining Conditional Release.

The role of the Correctional Center through Community Guidance for adult clients who receive Conditional Release is very important because of the continuation of the process of fostering prisoners to build and improve these clients to be better. Obtained from data from the Adult Client Registration Sub-Section, the number of child clients handed over to the Medan Bapas in 2024.<sup>3</sup> This can be seen in the table below:

**Table 1**

Year 2024	Parole		Conditional Leave	
	Man (Org)	Women (Org)	Man (Org)	Women (Org)
January	251	16	49	6
February	260	15	29	1
March	281	18	29	1
April	149	15	52	3
May	123	14	37	5
June	372	17	53	5
July	280	16	73	5
August	292	21	84	10
September	249	21	56	9
October	286	15	47	4
November	336	40	60	2
December	359	19	57	4
<b>Amount</b>	<b>3238</b>	<b>227</b>	<b>626</b>	<b>55</b>

*Source: Data taken from the 2024 Adult Client Guidance Registration Book*

Not only that, the adult client guidance process also continues until the client completes his/her guidance and the guidance is terminated. In the middle of the guidance

---

<sup>3</sup>Registration Book for Adult Client Guidance for Parole and Conditional Leave of Class I Medan Bapas 2024 taken on November 22, 2024 at 10.00 WIB

period, many clients are also found to have committed violations of the law again and re-entered the criminal process so that the guidance process is terminated and an Examination Report (BAP) will be carried out to revoke the Reintegration Decree (SK) that has been given to the client. The role of the Community Guidance Officer is very necessary in making this revocation until the Reintegration Decree (SK) for the client is issued.

In 2024, Medan Class I Correctional Center received a request from the Correctional Institution for a proposal to revoke adult clients who re-commit crimes so that the Community Guidance Officer responsible for the client must carry out the process of revoking the Decree (SK) for their reintegration. The data on the revocation of adult client reintegration during 2024 obtained from the Community Guidance (Bimkemas) of adult clients is as follows:<sup>4</sup>

**Table 2**

No	Month	Clients who underwent reintegration withdrawal	
		Man (People)	Woman (People)
1	January	1	1
2	February	2	2
3	May	23	0
4	June	3	0
5	July	1	12
6	August	13	0
7	September	2	0
8	October	13	0
9	November	5	0
10	December	15	0
<b>Amount</b>		<b>80</b>	<b>14</b>

*Source: Data taken from the 2024 Adult Client Reintegration Withdrawal Report Book*

Based on the description above, the role of the Community Guidance Officer is very important in carrying out the guidance of adult clients starting from the beginning of the client carrying out the handover at the Correctional Center (BAPAS) until the guidance is completed and the termination of guidance is made. However, in the middle of the guidance journey, not all client guidance goes well because many clients commit violations of the law again. This will also be the authority of the Community Guidance Officer to revoke the client's guidance.

With the importance of the role of Community Guidance in implementing guidance for adult clients who receive reintegration programs from Correctional Institutions

---

<sup>4</sup>Results of an interview with Betharia Sembiring as Head of Community Guidance for Adult Clients at the Medan Class I Correctional Center on January 13, 2024 at 10.00 WIB

(Lapas)/State Detention Centers (Rutan), a research was conducted in the form of a thesis entitled " **The Role of Community Guidance in Implementing Guidance for Adult Clients Who Receive Reintegration at Class I Medan Correctional Center**"

### **Formulation of the problem**

Based on the background above, it is necessary to formulate several problem formulations such as:

- a. What are the legal regulations regarding the implementation of guidance for adult clients who are undergoing reintegration?
- b. What is the role of Community Counselors in implementing guidance for adult clients who are receiving Re-integration?
- c. What are the obstacles and efforts of Community Guidance in implementing guidance for adult clients who receive reintegration at the Medan Class I Correctional Center?

### **Problem Objective**

Based on the formulation of the problem, the purpose of writing this journal is:

- a. To analyze the legal regulations regarding the implementation of guidance for adult clients who receive re-integration.
- b. To analyze the role of Community Guidance in implementing guidance for adult clients who are undergoing reintegration.
- c. To analyze the obstacles and efforts of Community Guidance in implementing guidance for adult clients who receive reintegration at the Class I Medan Correctional Center.

## **2. RESEARCH METHODS**

Research methods are needed so that research objectives can be more focused and can be scientifically accounted for. In writing this thesis, the research methods used are as follows:

### **a. Research Specifications**

The research method used in this study is the empirical legal research method. According to Abdul Kadir Muhammad, empirical legal research is: research conducted by examining secondary data first and then continued by conducting research on primary data in the field.<sup>5</sup>

---

<sup>5</sup>Abdul Kadir Muhammad, 2004, *Law and Legal Research* , Bandung: PT. Citra Aditya p. 57

b. Research Location

The location of the research was conducted at the Medan Class I Correctional Center located at Jalan Asrama Gg.Jayak No.33 Kel. Sei Sekambing C II Kec. Medan Helvetia.

c. Data Collection Techniques and Data Collection Tools

1) Data collection technique

The data collection technique was carried out by conducting direct interviews with structural officials at the Medan Class I Correctional Center, namely the Community Guidance functional official and conducting document studies.

2) Data Collection Tools

This study uses primary data and secondary data. The explanation is as follows:

a) Primary Data

Data obtained from direct interviews with sources.

b) Secondary Data

Secondary data is data obtained by researchers from libraries and documents that are the results of research and management of other people that are already available in the form of books or documents provided in the library or owned by themselves. <sup>6</sup>Secondary data consists of:

- Primary Legal Materials: Primary legal materials are binding legal materials. <sup>7</sup>Primary legal materials are obtained from statutory regulations such as: the 1945 Constitution (UUD), Law Number 22 of 2022 concerning Corrections, Government Regulation (PP) No. 31 of 1999 concerning Guidance and Mentoring of Correctional Inmates, Regulation of the Minister of Law and Human Rights (Permenkumham) of the Republic of Indonesia Number 24 of 2019 concerning Appointment of Community Guidance Officers, Regulation of the Minister of Law and Human Rights (Permenkumham) of the Republic of Indonesia No. 3 of 2018 concerning Requirements and Procedures for Granting Remission, Assimilation, Conditional Leave, Conditional Release and Leave Before Release, Regulation of the Minister of State Apparatus Empowerment and

---

<sup>6</sup>Hilman Hadikusuma, *Methods for Making Working Papers or Legal Thesis*, Mandar Maju, Bandung, 1995, p.65

<sup>7</sup>Soerjono Soekanto, *Introduction to Legal Research*, University of Indonesia, Jakarta, 1986, p.52

Bureaucratic Reform (Permen PAN-RB) Number 1 of 2023 No. 1 of 2023 concerning Functional Positions .

- Secondary legal materials are obtained from literature, books and the internet related to the research object.
- Tertiary legal materials are materials that provide explanations or important instructions related to primary and secondary legal materials. Examples of tertiary legal materials are: Legal dictionaries, articles, legal journals, the Great Dictionary of the Indonesian Language. Legal materials can be obtained from internet media related to research. .

### 3. DISCUSSION

#### **Legal Regulations on Guidance for Correctional Clients**

Guidance Which done by The Correctional Center is part of from System correctional held in frame to form Correctional inmates should become complete human beings, aware of mistakes, improve oneself, and not repeat the crime so that can accepted return by environment public, can active play a role in development, and can live reasonably as good citizens And responsible answer.

Guidance Which done is guidance for adult clients who to obtain Conditional Release . Article 2 of the Regulation of the Minister of Law and Human Rights (Permenkumham) of the Republic of Indonesia No. 3 of 2018 concerning the Requirements and Procedures for Granting Remission, Assimilation, Conditional Leave, Conditional Release and Leave Before Release states that every prisoner and child has the right to receive Remission, Assimilation, Leave to Visit Family, Conditional Release and Conditional Leave. This right is intended by considering the interests of guidance, security, public order and a sense of justice in society. Article 1 (16) of the Regulation of the Minister of Law and Human Rights (Permenkumham) of the Republic of Indonesia No. 3 of 2018 concerning the Requirements and Procedures for Granting Remission, Assimilation, Conditional Leave, Conditional Release and Leave Before Release states that guidance is the provision of demands to improve the quality of piety to God Almighty, intellectual, professional attitudes and behavior of clients, physical and spiritual health of clients.

**In Law Number 22 of 2022** concerning Corrections, the forms of client guidance include:

- a. Community guidance for clients is organized by the Correctional Center;

- b. Implementation of Guidance includes: mentoring, guidance and supervision;
- c. Guidance is carried out through the following stages: client acceptance, program delivery and termination;
- d. Forms of guidance include: personality guidance, namely: providing provisions to improve mental, spiritual and intellectual quality and guidance on independence for clients.
- e. The mentoring ends due to completion of the mentoring period based on a court decision or a Ministerial decision, death or revocation of mentoring due to committing another violation of the law.

**Article 40 of the Regulations Government Number 31 year 1999** about Guidance and Mentoring of Correctional Residents explains process implementation of guidance as follows:

- a. Guidance early stage includes:
  - 1) reception And registration Client;
  - 2) making study community For material guidance;
  - 3) compilation program guidance;
  - 4) implementation program guidance; And
  - 5) control implementation program guidance stage beginning.
- b. Guidance stage advanced includes:
  - 1) compilation program guidance stage advanced;
  - 2) implementation program guidance; And
  - 3) control implementation program coaching stage advanced.
- c. Guidance final stage includes:
  - 1) compilation program guidance stage end;
  - 2) implementation program guidance stage end;
  - 3) control implementation program guidance stage advanced.
- d. Guidance final stage includes:
  - 1) compilation program guidance stage end;
  - 2) implementation program guidance stage end;
  - 3) control implementation program guidance.
  - 4) preparation Client For face stage end guidance with consider giving service guidance addition; And
  - 5) termination of the Client guidance stage by providing a letter information end guidance by Head Correctional Center.

Furthermore, **Government Regulation Number: 31 of 1999** concerning Coaching And Guidance Inhabitant Foster Care Community to explain some of these things include:

### **Chapter 31**

- (1) Head BAPAS must carry out guidance Client.
- (2) In carry out guidance as meant in(1), the Head of BAPAS is obliged to carry out implementation planning,And control on activities mentoring program.
- (3) Activity guidance as meant in paragraph (2) directed on ability Client For integrate in a way Healthy with public.

### **Chapter 32**

- (1) Guidance Client implemented by MentorCommunity. Mentoring Client as meant in paragraph (1) emphasized to reintegration healthy with public.

### **Chapter 33**

- (1) Guidance Client implemented through 3 (three) stage guidance, that is: a.stage beginning; b.stage advanced; And c.stage end.
- (2) Implementation guidance from One stage to stage other determined through a Correctional Observation Team hearing based on data from the Supervisor Society.
- (3) Data as meant in paragraph (2) is results observation, evaluation, And reporting stage implementation guidance.
- (4) Provision about observation, evaluation, And reporting as meant in paragraph (3) set up more carry on with Decision Minister.

### **Chapter 34**

- (1) In carry out guidance to Client in BAPAS provided means and infrastructure Which needed.
- (2) BAPAS as referred to in paragraph (1) is divided into several classification;
- (3) Provision about classification BAPAS as meant in paragraph (2) set up more carry on with Decision Minister.

### **Chapter 39**

- (1) Guidance stage beginning as meant in Chapter 33Article (1) letter a for Clients, starting from when the person concerned has the status as Client as with 1/4 (One per four) time guidance.
- (2) Advanced guidance as referred to in Article 33 paragraph (1) letter b for Client, implemented since endinitial stage guidance up to 3/4 (three quarters) of the term

guidance.

- (3) Guidance stage end as meant in Chapter 33 paragraph (1) letter c for Client, implemented since the end stage guidance advanced until with the end time guidance.
- (4) Stages in process guidance Client Community set through hearing Team Observer Community BAPAS.

#### **Chapter 41**

Clients on parole, conditional release or furlough before release Which revoked his status as Client must undergo criminal Which suspended and or remainder criminal if:

- a. repeat do act criminal;
- b. cause anxiety in public;
- c. No obey provision agreement or terms and conditions, Good conditionspecial and conditions general; for convicts conditional;
- d. not following or complying with the guidance program set by the Correctional Center, or
- e. change address or residence without report to BAPAS Whichguide.

Relating to Conditional Release granted to clients correctional, in the newer Regulation, namely **the Regulation of the Minister of Law and Human Rights Number: 3 of 2018** regulates **the Revocation of :**

#### **Chapter 139**

- (1) Revocation of Conditional Release, Pre-release Leave, and Conditional Leave is carried out based on:
  - a) General requirements: committing a violation of the law and being named a suspect/defendant followed by detention in a state detention center or being convicted;
  - b) Special conditions, consisting of:
    - Causing unrest in society;
    - Failure to carry out mandatory reporting to the supervising Father a maximum of 3 (three) times in a row;
    - Not reporting changes of address or residence to the supervising Bapas, and/or;
    - Not following or complying with the guidance program set by Bapas.

#### **Article 140 (1)**

In the event that the revocation is carried out because the adult Client has violated the general conditions as referred to in Article 139 letter a, then:

- a. for the first revocation, the first and second year after the revocation, Remission cannot be granted; and
- b. for the second revocation, during the period of serving the sentence, Remission, Assimilation, Conditional Release, Pre-release Leave or Conditional Leave cannot be granted; and
- c. time spent outside prison is not counted as time served.

Client BAPAS Which currently operate time guidance must comply regulation in on so that process guidance walk with lancer, and the client receives a Certificate of Termination of Guidance if time client guidance become a client BAPAS has ended.

### **The role of Community Guidance in implementing guidance for adult clients who are undergoing reintegration**

Every adult client undergoing rehabilitation either in a Correctional Institution (Lapas) or in a State Detention Center (Rutan) has the right to obtain their rights as an Inmate, one of which is to obtain a reintegration proposal. The forms of reintegration programs are: Conditional Release, Conditional Leave and Leave Before Release.

#### a. Parole

Conditional Release (CP) can be granted to prisoners who have fulfilled the requirements, including:

- 1) Have served a minimum of 2/3 (two thirds) of the criminal term, with the provision that 2/3 of the criminal term is at least 9 (nine) months;
- 2) Behaving well during the minimum 9 (nine) months of the prison term calculated before the 2/3rd of the prison term;
- 3) Follow the coaching program well, diligently and enthusiastically; and the community can accept the program of coaching activities for prisoners

#### b. Conditional Leave

Conditional Leave (CB) can be granted to prisoners who have met the following requirements:

- 1) shall be punished with imprisonment for a maximum of 1 (one) year and 6 (six) months;
- 2) has served at least 2/3 (two thirds) of the criminal term; and
- 3) behave well during the last 6 (six) months calculated before the 2/3 (two thirds) date of the criminal sentence.

4) Conditional leave for prisoners is granted for a maximum period of 6 (six) months.

c. Leave Before Freedom

Pre-release leave may be granted to prisoners who have fulfilled the following requirements:

- 1) has served at least 2/3 (two thirds) of the criminal term, with the provision that 2/3 (two thirds) of the criminal term is not less than 9 (nine) months; and
- 2) Behaving well during the criminal period of at least the last 9 (nine) months calculated before the 2/3 (two thirds) date of the criminal period.
- 3) The length of leave before release is equal to the last remission, a maximum of 6 (six) months.

Every adult client who has obtained a Conditional Release Decree will be handed over to the Correctional Center and will then undergo guidance with the Community Counselor until completion. The form of guidance is in the form of a personality and independence guidance program. This is also carried out by the Community Counselor of the Medan Class I Correctional Center in providing guidance to clients, especially adult clients undergoing a reintegration program.

According to Irmayani, as an Intermediate Expert Community Guidance Officer at the Medan Class I Correctional Center, there are 2 forms of guidance implemented at the Medan Class I Correctional Center, namely:<sup>8</sup>

a. Personality Guidance

Personality guidance is used to increase religious devotion to God Almighty, form social and moral attitudes, instill legal awareness and *trauma healing* in child clients. In addition, through this guidance, it is expected that clients can become better individuals and not repeat violations of the law, develop a strong and resilient personality and can change their lifestyle to be more positive and productive. The forms of personality guidance implemented at the Medan Class I Correctional Center are:

1) Guidance on mandatory reporting and counseling

This guidance is intended for all clients of Class I Medan Bapas who have received a Decree (SK) for Conditional Release and have been handed over to Class I Medan Bapas. Each client, especially child clients, must undergo

---

<sup>8</sup>Results of an interview with Irmayani as the manager of the Lipas Community Group, Medan Class I Correctional Center on January 23, 2025 at 09.00 WIB

mandatory reporting every month to the Community Guidance until their probation period ends. .

2) Guidance carried out with a third party

This guidance is carried out in collaboration with a third party named Pokmas Lipas (Correctional Care Community Group) both individually and in the form of an organization. Pokmas Lipas as a moderator provides direct guidance to clients to provide knowledge, motivation and an approach to God Almighty in particular.

b. Independence Guidance

The independence guidance given to child clients is more focused on the judge's decision given to the child in the form of job training as a substitute for a fine. The decision in the form of job training aims to provide education to children where the government wants children to gain skills that can be useful when they are adults. The types of job training provided at the Medan Class I Correctional Center are: providing job training at Griya Abhipraya "Kedan Kita" in the form of motorcycle doormeer training and ornamental plant care.

**Obstacles and efforts of Community Guidance in implementing guidance for adult clients who receive reintegration at the Class I Medan Correctional Center**

In carrying out guidance at the Medan Class I Correctional Center, there are many obstacles so that the guidance process for adult clients does not run optimally. This was also expressed by Atikah, one of the First Community Guidance Officers at the Medan Class I Correctional Center, namely:<sup>9</sup>

a. Insufficient number of Human Resources (HR) for Community Guidance

Data taken from the Indonesian Community Guidance Association (IPKEMINDO) of North Sumatra, the number of Community Guidance Officers at the Medan Class I Correctional Center in 2024 is 104 people. When compared to the large number of adult clients who were handed over to receive reintegration guidance at the Correctional Center in 2024, as many as 4146 people, it is very disproportionate to the number of Community Guidance Officers at the Medan Class I Correctional Center. The implementation of guidance will not run optimally considering that the duties of the Community Guidance Officer are not only to carry out guidance. The large

---

<sup>9</sup>Results of an interview with Atikah as the First Expert Community Counselor at the Medan Class I Correctional Center on January 24, 2025 at 11.00 WIB.

workload that must be completed by each Community Guidance Officer in a timely manner makes guidance for clients not run well.

- b. The vastness of the work area and the facilities and infrastructure are less supportive

In North Sumatra there are only 2 (two) Correctional Centers, namely the Medan Class I Correctional Center and the Sibolga Class 2 Correctional Center. The Medan Class I Correctional Center has 16 work areas in order to carry out its main tasks and technical functions. In addition to the large work area covered by the Medan Class I Correctional Center, the inadequate facilities and infrastructure make it difficult for Community Counselors to carry out guidance optimally, for example the lack of availability of guidance rooms, one of which is the absence of a client guidance counseling room, the lack of supporting facilities for the work of Community Counselors which requires Community Counselors to provide office equipment such as laptops and printers to support the completion of community guidance tasks.

- c. Lack of implementation of SOP for adult client guidance

Every client who receives reintegration and is handed over by the Correctional Institution (Lapas) and State Detention Center (Rutan) to the Medan Class I Correctional Center, not all clients can immediately meet with their Community Guidance Officer. The factors are due to the uncertain handover time every day and the Community Guidance Officer is carrying out external duties such as conducting Community Research (Litmas) on Correctional Inmates (WBP) in the Prison/Rutan or conducting home visits . This makes the initial guidance process carried out by the Community Guidance Officer with the client not possible.

- d. Limited training for Community Counselors

The implementation of training for each Community Guidance Officer is not evenly distributed. This is because the implementation of technical guidance, training, and correctional technical training activities, especially guidance and counseling, is carried out by the Human Resources Development Agency (BPSDM) of the Ministry of Law and Human Rights (Kemenkumham) of the Republic of Indonesia. The limited central budget means that training is minimally carried out each year and if it is carried out, there are only 1 (one) or 2 (two) representatives from each designated Correctional Center in Indonesia.

- e. The budget is still lacking so that the mentoring program is not optimal

The limited budget at the Medan Class I Correctional Center makes it difficult for Community Guidance Officers to carry out client guidance. With the lack of budget,

the implementation of guidance training, both personality and independence guidance, can only be carried out between 2 (two) or 3 (three) times with a small number of clients. The implementation of guidance at Griya Abhipraya is also only intended for adult clients who have just carried out initial guidance and further implementation has not been carried out.

- f. Strict sanctions have not been implemented for clients who are not required to report

The mandatory reporting rule for adult clients who receive reintegration has been made a rule that if 3 (three) times in a row do not carry out the mandatory reporting, their guidance will be revoked. This strict sanction has not been fully implemented by the Community Guidance because it must go through a long administrative process until the client is later revoked due to violating special conditions.

- g. Lack of client awareness to carry out mandatory reporting obligations

Many clients who have received reintegration programs do not care to carry out their guidance, making it difficult for Community Guidance Officers to monitor their clients' progress. The reasons why clients do not carry out mandatory reporting are because their domicile is far from the Medan Class I Correctional Center, poor economy, unknown whereabouts and moving addresses without reporting to the Community Guidance Officer so that when a home visit is carried out, the Community Guidance Officer cannot meet with the client.

- h. Lack of guarantor's responsibility in carrying out his obligations

The Community Counselor will meet with the guarantor of the client who will receive the reintegration program during the Community Research (Litmas) implementation process to be given a Joint Commitment letter between the Community Counselor (PK). In the letter there are several points containing obligations as a guarantor, one of which is being willing to help supervise the client after receiving the reintegration program until the guidance period ends and the guarantor's house will be the client's residence while undergoing guidance. However, the reality is different when the client succeeds in obtaining reintegration, many guarantors cannot be contacted again and do not care about the Joint Commitment letter.

- i. Lack of appreciation from local government and community

The lack of cooperation between the Correctional Center and the local government and community hampers the implementation of this reintegration guidance. The local

government or community only knows that their citizens will receive reintegration when parents/guarantors request complete administration at the Prison/Detention Center, but the obligations in carrying out the role and implementation of guidance for clients who will receive reintegration have not all been explained directly by the Community Guidance Officer considering the wide work area so that the local government and community do not give enough appreciation to the clients. This results in a lack of motivation for clients to try to be better and be accepted back into society.

With the many obstacles in implementing adult client guidance, Community Guidance Officers at Correctional Centers have made several efforts to minimize the occurrence of guidance violations, including:

- a. The policy of the Head of Medan Class I Correctional Center to utilize information technology includes:
  - 1) allowing clients to report online. The Community Guidance has implemented the policy by utilizing technology, namely online reporting via *video call* via mobile phone ( *Handphone*) with the client.
  - 2) Every Community Guidance Officer can now access the Correctional Database System (SDP) of Medan Class I Correctional Center. This application makes it easier for Community Guidance Officers to find out the number of clients online, both clients who are still active in guidance and client guidance has ended.
- b. The Community Guidance Officer has held an internal meeting with the registration officer of the Medan Class I Correctional Center and reached an agreement that every client who is handed over will be notified by the Correctional Database System (SDP) officer to the Community Guidance Officer via the *WhatsApp group* and after that, the special registration officer in the field of adult client guidance will register and notify the Decree (SK) for the reintegration of his/her client to every Community Guidance Officer who provides guidance via *WhatsApp*.
- c. The Community Guidance has collaborated with work partners, namely the Community Care Group (Pokmas Lipas) to assist in the implementation of the adult client guidance program at the Correctional Center, especially at Griya Abhipraya "Kedan Kita".
- d. The Community Guidance Officer has issued a non-mandatory summons letter to the client 3 (three) times periodically, however if the summons letter is ignored, the Community Guidance Officer will make a home visit to see the client's problems directly.

- e. The Medan Bapas Supervision Task Force Team (PEPASDAN) has been formed. The team consists of 5 (five) teams, each of whose members is a Community Counselor who has the task of supervising clients who do not carry out their guidance obligations. Each team has been assigned a supervisory work area based on the division of sub-districts in Medan City.

#### **4. CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTIONS**

##### **Conclusion**

- a. Community Guidance plays a very important role in providing guidance to adult clients who are undergoing reintegration starting from the pre-adjudication, adjudication, post-adjudication, and follow-up guidance stages. The guidance process for clients begins when they are handed over by the Correctional Institution (Lapas)/State Detention Center (Rutan) to the Class I Medan Correctional Center and after that they are given to the Community Guidance Officer to carry out community guidance until the client completes their guidance and the Community Guidance Officer makes a letter of termination of guidance which is acknowledged by the Head of the Correctional Center and forwarded to the local government, the North Samatera Kemenkumham Regional Office and the Directorate of Corrections
- b. The guidance provided by Community Guidance Officers at the Medan Class I Correctional Center has not been fully directed at every correctional client, especially adult clients, even though guidance according to Law Number 22 of 2022 concerning Corrections, every child client must receive guidance, both personality guidance and independence guidance at the Correctional Center.
- c. The Correctional Center through Griya Abhipraya “Kedan Kita” creates guidance activities intended for clients of the Medan Class I Correctional Center, especially adult clients. Community Guidance Officers are required to present clients who have just undergone initial guidance to participate in the activity. The forms of guidance implemented are personality guidance and work guidance aimed at Piety towards God Almighty, awareness of nation and state, intellectual, attitude and behavior, physical and spiritual health, legal awareness, work skills; and work and production training .

##### **Suggestion**

- a. With the evaluation of the performance program at the Correctional Center, the guidance program implemented by the Community Guidance Officer for adult clients should be further improved due to the many proposals for revocation of client guidance. It is hoped that with this guidance program, every client who receives reintegration can have positive activities before later getting a decent job to meet their own life needs.
- b. Guidance implemented by the Medan Class I Correctional Center through Community Guidance should be given to adult clients according to their needs and separated according to their criminal acts. The purpose of separating the form of guidance for clients is intended to attract the interest and talents of each client to participate in guidance activities at the Medan Class I Correctional Center and the guidance is right on target according to the needs of child clients.
- c. The role of Community Guidance in carrying out guidance of correctional clients, especially adult clients, will not run well if they do not receive support. The need for support from parents/guarantors, local government and the community to participate in supervising the client guidance process, providing motivation and reminding clients to carry out their obligations while being clients of the Medan Class I Correctional Center so that later they do not repeat criminal acts again and become good citizens who can be accepted in the midst of their families and society.

## **BIBLIOGRAPHY**

- Abdul Kadir Muhammad. (2004). *Law and legal research*. Citra Aditya.
- Amti, E., & Prayitno. (2004). *Group guidance and group counseling services*. Guidance and Counseling Department, Faculty of Education, Padang State University.
- Anggoro, M. T. (2007). *Research methods*.
- Aristotle. (2004). *Nicomachean ethics, a sacred book of ethics* (E. Kenyowat, Trans.). Citra Aditya Bakti.
- Budi Lenggono, Elwilda Dator Lolo, & Dasep Rana Budi. (2020). *Counseling of correctional clients*. First Community Counselor Functional Training Module.
- Direktorat Jenderal Pemasyarakatan. (2024, November 28). *Pentingnya pembantuan dalam sistem pemasyarakatan*. <http://www.ditjenpas.go.id/pentingnya-pembantuan-dalam-sistem-pemasyarakatan>
- Direktorat Jenderal Pemasyarakatan. (2024, November 4). *Peranan PK terhadap pembinaan klien pemasyarakatan yang memperoleh bebas bersyarat*. <http://www.ditjenpas.go.id/peranan.pk.terhadap.pembinaan.klien-pemasyarakatan-yang-memperoleh-bebas-bersyarat/>
- Direktorat Jenderal Pemasyarakatan. (2025, Januari 23). *Dukung reintegrasi, Ditjenpas & SFCG dorong disengagement klien pemasyarakatan dari ekstremisme kekerasan*.

<https://www.ditjenpas.go.id/dukung-reintegrasi-ditjenpas-sfcg-dorong-disengagement-klien-pemasyarakatan-dari-ekstremisme-kekerasan>

- Friedman, L. M. (2009). *The legal system: A social science perspective*. Nusa Media.
- Hallen, A. (2002). *Guidance and counseling*. Ciputat Press.
- Hiariej, E. O. S. (2016). *Principles of criminal law*. Cahaya Atma Pustaka.
- Hukumonline. (2024, November 4). *Syarat pembebasan bersyarat dan cara mengurusnya*. <https://www.hukumonline.com/klinik/a/syarat-pembebasan-bersyarat-dan-cara-mengurusnya-lt4d55589454589/>
- Indonesia. (1999). *Peraturan Pemerintah Nomor 31 Tahun 1999 tentang Pembinaan dan Pembimbingan Warga Binaan Pemasyarakatan*.
- Indonesia. (2022). *Undang-Undang Nomor 22 Tahun 2022 tentang Pemasyarakatan*.
- Kementerian Hukum dan Hak Asasi Manusia Republik Indonesia. (2018). *Peraturan Menteri Hukum dan Hak Asasi Manusia Republik Indonesia Nomor 3 Tahun 2018 tentang Perubahan Ketiga atas Syarat dan Tata Cara Pemberian Remisi, Asimilasi, Cuti Menjelang Bebas, Cuti Bersyarat, dan Cuti Kunjungan Keluarga*.
- Kementerian Hukum dan Hak Asasi Manusia Republik Indonesia. (2019). *Peraturan Menteri Hukum dan Hak Asasi Manusia Republik Indonesia Nomor 24 Tahun 2019 tentang Pengangkatan Pembimbing Kemasyarakatan*.
- Kementerian Pendayagunaan Aparatur Negara dan Reformasi Birokrasi Republik Indonesia. (2023). *Peraturan Menteri PANRB Republik Indonesia Nomor 1 Tahun 2023 tentang Jabatan Fungsional*.
- Kementerian Pendayagunaan Aparatur Negara dan Reformasi Birokrasi. (2025, Januari 28). *Balai Pemasyarakatan Kelas I Medan dipilih sebagai proyek percontohan: Kepala Bapas Medan meninjau lokasi Abhipraya Home Stay pertama di Sumatera Utara*. <https://sippn.menpan.go.id/berita/40165/balai-pemasyarakatan-kelas-i-medan/selected-as-a-pilot-project-chief-of-bapas-medan-reviews-the-location-of-the-first-abhipraya-home-stay-house-in-north-sumatera>
- Mamudji, S. (2005). *Methods of legal research and writing*. Publishing Agency of the Faculty of Law, University of Indonesia.
- Marlina. (2011). *Penitentiary law*. Refika Aditama.
- Moleong, L. J. (2004). *Qualitative research methodology*. Rosdakarya Youth.
- Muladi. (2002). *Conditional criminal institution*. Alumni.
- Mulyana, D. (2004). *Qualitative research methodology (New paradigm of communication science and other social sciences)*. Remaja Rosdakarya.
- Nawawi, H. (2003). *Social research methods*. Gajah Mada University Press.
- Prayitno. (2009). *Basics of guidance and counseling*. Rineka Cipta.
- Raharjo, S. (2000). *Law studies*. Alumni.
- Rahmayanti. (2017). Legal sanctions against perpetrators of corruption based on positive law and Islamic law. *Mercatoria Journal*, 10(1). <https://doi.org/10.31289/mercatoria.v10i1.732>

- Ramadani, S. (2023). *Criminal law policy in combating narcotics crimes in Indonesia* (Master's thesis). Andalas University. <http://scholar.unand.ac.id/id/eprint/465316>
- Rasjidi, L., & Rasjidi, I. T. (2002). *Introduction to the philosophy of law*. Mandar Maju.
- Ratna, N. K. (2012). *Literary research: Theory, methods, and techniques*. Pustaka Pelajar.
- Reksodiputro, M. (2007). *Human rights in the criminal justice system: Collection of essays (Book 3)*. Center for Justice Services and Legal Services, University of Indonesia.
- Rhiti, H. (2015). *Philosophy of law complete edition (From classical to postmodernism) (5th ed.)*. Atma Jaya University.
- Sahlepi, M. A. (2024). Implementation of alternative punishments for minor crime offenders as an effort to decongest correctional institutions. *JIP (Scientific Journal of Educational Sciences)*, 7(5), Mei. <https://doi.org/10.30743/jhk.v17i3.588>
- Santoso, T., & Achjani, E. (2008). *Criminology*. Grafindo Persada.
- Saragih, Y. M. (2020). *Crimes in the criminal code*. CV. Haritsa.
- Saragih, Y. M. (2024). The role of society in preventing and overcoming criminal acts of terrorism in Indonesia. *Ethics and Law Journal: Business and Notary (ELJBN)*, 2(1). <http://journals.ldpb.org/index.php/eljbn>
- Saragih, Y. M., Alwan, H., & Subagyo, M. (2023). *Introduction to criminal law: Transitional criminal law in Indonesia*. CV. Tunga Esti.
- Soekanto, S. (2013). *Sociology: An introduction*. Rajawali Press.
- Sugiyono. (2007). *Quantitative and qualitative research methods*. Alfabet.
- Sutopo, H. B. (2001). *Qualitative research methodology, theoretical basis and its application in research*. UNS Press.
- Tejo, H. (2012). *Duties and roles of community guidance officers*. Directorate General of Corrections.
- Zarzani, T. R., Fitrianto, B., & Simanjuntak, A. (2021). Analysis of legal science on normative studies of truth and justice. *Soumatera Law Review*, 4(1). <http://publikasi.lldikti10.id/index.php/soumlaw>