

Training needs for class I probation and parole office Samarinda clients: Opportunities and challenges

Ratna Wulaningrum^{1*}, Dwi Cahyadi¹, Muhammad Kadafi¹,
Supriyadi², Yunita Syarifah Rahmawati²

¹ Politeknik Negeri Samarinda, Samarinda, Indonesia

² Balai Pemasyarakatan Kelas I Samarinda, Samarinda, Indonesia

*Corresponding author's email: ratna@polnes.ac.id

Abstract

The probation and parole office is a technical implementation unit that has the authority and obligation to provide guidance to correctional clients, both adults and children. One of the objectives of the activities carried out by Bapas is work activities aimed at providing clients with abilities that can be developed and meet their needs. It is currently felt that the achievement of this goal is still not optimal, this is due to limitations both from correctional clients and from the skills training carried out. To answer the problems that occur at the Probation and Parole Office, the research team carried out research to determine the appropriate training needs for correctional clients, as well as anticipating challenges or problems that might occur. This research was conducted at the Samarinda Class I Probation and Parole Office, involving adult clients. Data was collected by distributing questionnaires to correctional clients, as well as conducting interviews Probation and Parole Office employees. The data analysis used is quantitative descriptive analysis. Training activities that can increase the economic independence of correctional clients selected based on interests and hobbies will have a more positive impact. Apart from that, the choice of type of training is also directed at having benefits not only for clients but also between correctional institutions. The results of this research provide implications for improving the skills of correctional clients. Production continuity can also be maintained because it can meet the needs of other correctional institutions.

Keywords

Training, Probation office, Parole office

Introduction

The types of correctional bodies in Indonesia include correctional institutions, state detention centers and probation and parole offices. The three types of correctional bodies have different roles and tasks. Correctional Institutions are places for training

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inmates and correctional students, divided into classes I, IIA, IIB and III. The State Detention Center is a place for detention services during the trial period, detention in the detention center is temporary until a court decision is made. The Probation and Parole Office is a technical implementation unit that carries out community guidance to correctional clients (which can be conditional convicts, prisoners and children in conflict with the law).

Correctional clients have the right to have the opportunity to leave sooner than the stipulated expiry time of their sentence, this right is accompanied by several obligations that must be fulfilled. One of the obligations that must be fulfilled and carried out by correctional clients is to report at least once a month or in accordance with recommendations from the Community Counselor. Apart from the obligations that must be fulfilled, correctional clients also have rights. The rights and obligations of correctional clients are regulated based on Law Number 22 of 2022 concerning Corrections [1].

Correctional clients have the right to receive assistance and receive a mentoring program. The correctional client mentoring program includes initial and advanced stages. In the initial stage, a mentoring program will be prepared by the Community Counselor in the form of community research to find out suitable guidance for correctional clients according to their characteristics. In the advanced guidance program, correctional clients will receive more independence guidance programs than personality programs. Independence guidance is aimed at preparing correctional clients to gain expertise or skills so that they have the provisions to find work or open a business.

Providing coaching and mentoring to correctional clients aims to avoid recidivism through mental and personality development, as well as ensuring that they can live productive lives through fostering independence [2]. Providing skills guidance is a form of independence guidance that correctional centers must provide to clients so that they can adapt to the community environment [3-4]. Guidance on the personality and independence of correctional clients is carried out to create correctional clients who are independent and have noble personalities [5].

The role of Probation and Parole Offices is very important and determines the success of the correctional system that has been implemented in Indonesia. However, there are still various obstacles in carrying out the functions and roles of the Probation and Parole Office. These internal and external obstacles occur in almost all correctional centers in Indonesia [2,4,5]. Some of the obstacles faced by the Probation and Parole Office in providing independence training are the very large work area, the client's residence, the limited training budget and the client's motivation, interests and passion.

This problem also occurred at the Samarinda Class I Probation and Parole Office. Due to the large area of work and the limited number of office employees/community counselors while the number of clients is very large, the skill guidance process that can

be provided is still very limited. This is also influenced by the small number of partners. Limited budget for training for clients is also an important problem that needs a solution.

This research aims to determine the training needs for community clients at the Samarinda Class I Probation and Parole Office, as well as efforts that can be made to increase the benefits of skills guidance received by clients. Apart from that, increased collaboration with partners from various sectors can be seen by carrying out this research.

Method

Approach method

This research uses a quantitative descriptive method, namely describing a situation objectively using numbers. Quantitative descriptive research is intended to explain a situation to be researched with the support of literature study. The stages of descriptive statistical analysis in quantitative research include collecting data, organizing data, measuring variability, visualizing data, interpreting results, compiling summaries, and drawing conclusions.

Data collection method

The types of research data are primary data and secondary data. Data collection techniques Primary data was obtained through direct interviews or direct questions and answers and was carried out using free interview techniques and using an interview guide. Interviews were conducted with the Samarinda Class I Probation and Parole Office employees/officers. Questionnaires were distributed to the correctional clients. The questionnaires adopted from Wulaningrum et al. [6].

Secondary data collection techniques were obtained by using library studies and documentation studies, namely collecting data by studying library sources in the form of literature books, statutory regulations, as well as collecting existing data at the Samarinda Class I Probation and Parole Office in the form of data that directly related to the research being conducted.

Data analysis technique

Primary data and secondary data are analyzed descriptively quantitatively, namely problem-solving procedures are examined by presenting data that has been obtained from library studies, then analyzing it in the form of conclusions. From this analysis, it can be seen the form of guidance from Samarinda Class I Probation and Parole Office (BAPAS) for the coaching process for prisoners who have received work activities, the obstacles in carrying out work activities for the coaching process for prisoners who have received work activities and the efforts made by Samarinda Class I Probation and Parole Office to overcome these obstacles.

Result and Discussion

The results of research conducted at the Samarinda Class I Probation and Parole Office show that there needs to be a better focus in order to increase the benefits of independent guidance that can be provided to correctional clients. The number of employees at the Samarinda Class I Probation and Parole Office is 25 people, while there are a large number of correctional clients (2,799 people). The number of adult clients is 2749 people, and the number of child clients is 50 people.

The work area of the Samarinda Class I Probation and Parole Office is also very large, covering 2 cities and 5 districts in East Kalimantan. The cities included in the working area of the Samarinda Class I Probation and Parole Office are Samarinda and Bontang. The districts included in the working area of the Samarinda Class I Probation and Parole Office include Kutai Kartanegara, East Kutai, West Kutai, Mahakam Ulu, and Berau.

Currently, the number of partners at the Samarinda Class I Probation and Parole Office is still very small (6 partners), and they are not yet able to provide maximum assistance in providing independence guidance to correctional clients (see Table 1).

Table 1. List of Community Groups Concerned with Corrections (POKMAS LIPAS) and Partners

No	Institution	Partner Contributions
1	Lembaga Bantuan Hukum Fakultas Hukum Universitas Mulawarman	Legal services, legal advocacy and consultation law
2	Perhimpunan Advokat Indonesia (PERADI) Samarinda	Legal services, legal advocacy and consultation law
3	Usaha Kecil dan Menengah AIDIL AC	Training AC repair
4	Asosiasi Psikologi Forensik Perwakilan Kalimantan Timur	Guidance and counseling, Mapping social problems, Handling problem social
5	Yayasan Selamatkan Anak Kita (SEKATA) Samarinda	Program prevention, rehabilitation, follow-up care abuse drugs, Training independence and Personality
6	Politeknik Negeri Samarinda	Training Independence

Another finding is related to the limited training budget and training time. Clients' motivation, interest and passion for entrepreneurship also need to be encouraged by providing various knowledge and training (Figure 1). The training most sought after by correctional clients is the processing of various food products (23.42% of total respondents). As many as 11.71% of respondents chose brewing coffee drinks as the skills training they needed. In third place are welding training and training to operate computer equipment (8.11% each).

Some of the problems that occur at Samarinda Class I Probation and Parole Office (BAPAS) can be overcome in the following ways. Provide ongoing training according to the interests and passions of correctional clients, collaborate with educational institutions, especially related to providing skills training, and conduct visits or roadshows to various organizations or institutions or potential educational institutions that could become partners.

Training activities that can increase the economic independence of correctional clients selected based on interests and hobbies will have a more positive impact. Apart from that, the choice of type of training is also directed at having benefits not only for clients but also between correctional institutions. The results of this research provide implications for improving the skills of correctional clients. Production continuity can also be maintained because it can meet the needs of other correctional institutions.



Figure 1. Correctional Clients Training Needs

Conclusion

The aim of providing independence guidance in the form of skills training is so that correctional clients have abilities that can be developed and can meet their needs and not repeat their mistakes. Correctional clients are also given the opportunity to obtain a job or skills. It is a matter of concern for the community to collaborate with Samarinda Class I Probation and Parole Office in order to help correctional clients to be able to adapt and have the skills to carry out productive activities and have economic benefits so that they no longer repeat the mistakes they have made.

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