

The Function of the State Detention House According to the Laws and Regulations

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Abstract

The State Detention House under the Ministry of Justice and Human Rights of the Republic of Indonesia in the regulation of functions based on existing regulations is the place where the suspect or defendant is detained during the investigation, prosecution and examination process at the District Court, High Court and Supreme Court, in the implementation of the State Detention Unit functioned also to accommodate the convict / prisoner as well as the Correctional Institution caused because according to data from the Database Penitentiary System Directorate General Pemasyarakatan that many conditions Penal Institution that has exceeded the capacity and caused by not yet the establishment of Penitentiaries in each District / who should be in Correctional Institution would remain in the State Detention Center. Obstacles and obstacles faced in the implementation of the function by the State Detention House associated with the mismatch of functions that have been undertaken so that it needs to be re-examined related to the rules and implementation of the function of the State Detention Center for the enforcement of existing rules or legal norms.

Keywords: Settings, Functions, House of Detention State.

1. Introduction

The State Detention House in the integrated judicial system applicable in the State of Indonesia under article 1 point 2 of Government Regulation No. 27 of 1983 on the implementation of the Criminal Procedure Code (KUHAP) is a place for suspects or defendants to be held temporarily before the release of a court decision a permanent legal force in order to avoid the suspect or defendant escapes or repeats his actions and in order to physically and mentally prepare the prisoners to face the sequel to the sequence to be followed in the process of investigation, prosecution, until the examination process in court. Function in this case is the intended use or tasks carried by the State Detention House mandated through the Law or Government Regulation in order to participate in running the government in synergy. The notion of function as proposed by Talcott Parsons, as follows:

"A collection of activities aimed at meeting the particular needs or needs of the system" (George Ritzer dan Douglas J. Goodman, 2007).

There are two elements listed in terms of the functions presented by Talcott Parsons, namely: 1) The existence of a collection of activities; 2) There is a purpose. A collection of activities is a unity of activity that lives and thrives in society. The purpose of the collection of activities is to meet the specific needs or needs of the system. Specific needs are the wishes that have been determined by the community concerned. The need of the system is a need related to the needs of society with one another society. (Salim Erlies and HS Septiana Nurbani, 2014). Then the definition of function is also proposed by Robert Merton, he argues that the definition of function is the Consequences that can be observed that cause adaptation or adjustment of a particular system (George Ritzer dan Douglas J. Goodman, 2007). From the view of these two experts have been able to present the concept of function in people's lives.

The function of the State Detention House as stipulated in Article 19 point 1 of Government Regulation No. 27 of 1983 concerning the implementation of the Criminal Procedure Code is explained that in the State Detention Center placed detainees who are still in the process of investigation, prosecution and examination in the district court, high court and Supreme Court, and then the State Detention Unit performs the service function, and the care of the detainee in order to prepare everything that the prisoner needs, such as preparing the physical and mental prisoners to face the stages in the process of investigation, prosecution and examination in court as mentioned in Article 19 number 2 to 9 of Government Regulation No. 27 of 1983 on the implementation of the Criminal Procedure Code.

Subsequently regulated by the Decree of the Minister of Justice of the Republic of Indonesia No. M.04-PR.07.03 of 1985 on the Organization and Working Procedures of State Prisoners and Homes for Storage of State Seized Objects in Article 2 it is explained that the State Detention House has the duty to carry out the treatment of suspects or defendants in accordance with the regulations current regulation. Subsequently to Article 3 it is mentioned that in order to perform the duties referred to in Article 2, the State Detention Unit has the functions of: a) performing the services of detainees; b) undertake the maintenance of the security and order of the State Detention Service; c) carry out the management of the State Detention House; and d) conduct

administrative matters.

The function of the State Detention House as described previously in its implementation is limited to the extent that a person is still a prisoner as mentioned in article 48 of Government Regulation No. 58 of 1999 on the Conditions and Procedures for the Implementation of Authority, Duties and Responsibilities of Prisoners Care explained that care against detainees within the State Detention Post expired because: a) a judge's decision to acquit or release the defendant from any lawsuit; b) a decision of a judge of permanent legal force and against a defendant has been executed to serve a criminal in a Penal Institution; c) the period of detention or the extension of his or her detention has been exhausted; d) died.

In the explanation of item b of Article states that for the next detainee who has changed his status or in other words if a prisoner has already received a verdict or court verdict stating that he has been proven guilty and changed the status of being a convicted person then finished the task carried out by the Detention Center State in providing services and care because in its function State Detention House is not a place to accommodate and foster inmates. A prisoner who has changed his status to a prisoner or who has been sentenced to a prison or a confinement of a body based on a judge's decision in a court of permanent legal standing previously in the State Detention Center shall be transferred into a Penal Institution within Law Number 12 of 1995 on Corrections has a function as a place to carry out the placement and guidance of the inmates which is the final process that a prisoner must undergo in serving the punishment that has been given through the judge's decision that the legal force remains in court. The State Defense House based on the rules should be the place where the suspect or defendant is detained during the judicial process but based on the fact that there is data that is also functioned to accommodate the prisoners as well as the Penitentiary due to data from the Penitentiary Database System of the Directorate General of Corrections that many Penitentiaries have exceeded capacity so that prisoners who have been convicted and transferred to prison status should be transferred to Penitentiary for further criminal proceedings remain in the State Detention Center until their sentence is over, even many prisoners who are already in prison are transferred to the Detention Center The state is related to the over capacity experienced by each Penal Institution.

Based on data on Prison Database System of Directorate General of Correctional Ministry of Law and Human Rights of the Republic of Indonesia is recorded in the latest data in february 2018 the number of prisoners and prisoners as many as 232,682 people compared to the capacity of 124,010 residents of 513 Technical Service Unit with the number of Detention House of State as much 216 Service Unit Technical and Penal Institution as many as 297 units of Technical Services that exist throughout the territory of Indonesia. From the last data in february 2018 with the number of occupants namely prisoners and prisoners as many as 232,682 people, of which there are prisoners as many as 70,182 people, and inmates reach 162,500 people, then the focus of the problem is from 162,500 inmates there are 30,927 inmates become occupants and fostered in the State Detention Center which is evenly distributed in 216 House Detention Centers that exist throughout Indonesia based on data from the Prison Database System of Directorate General of Correctional Ministry of Law and Human Rights of the Republic of Indonesia.

The overcapacity that leads to ineffective prison guidance so that conventional guidance is now not only done in Penitentiary but also in State Detention. Currently, all State Detention Centers in addition to being a place for detainees are also a place for counselors for prisoners due to overcapacity in Penitentiary caused almost in all regency / municipal areas not yet available Penal Institution for guidance of prisoners, although under Article 4 paragraph (1) Act no. 12 Year 1995 About Pemasarakatan that Penitentiary and Penitentiary Hall was established in every capital district or municipality, but because constrained fund needed big enough that cause it can not be realized.

Based on the above explanation related to the norms or rules that explain and emphasize the function run by the State Detention Center and Penitentiary, the placement and guidance of the prisoners held in the State Detention House is a mismatch of functions remembering in addition to the rules also in terms of organizational structure, benefits or facilities and facilities set forth in the rules related to the functions and authorities and the governance system within the organization and working procedures of each institution are very distinctly different which is not possible for the State Detention Unit can carry out the task of guidance to the prisoners as run by the Penitentiary.

In the enforcement of the rules in administrative law until now there is no rule or norm governing that the State Detention House may perform a dual function that is either the service to the detainee (before the decision / pre adjudication) and after the release of the decision for the prisoner so that the status change becomes convicted / adjudication) is a function of the State Detention House in the phase before the decision / pre adjudication of service and care of prisoners.

The State Detention House with conditions in which there are many prisoners who should be in the State Detention Center then forced to carry out the function of placement and guidance of the prisoners of this matter can certainly also lead to overcapacity in the State Detention Center which will indirectly affect the effectiveness of State institutions is in carrying out the proper function of providing services and maximum care to the

prisoners. In the science of administrative law the realization of quality public services (prime) is one of the characteristics of good governance or good governance (good governance) as the goal of the utilization of state apparatus (Komarudin, 2014).

In the administrative law, which is one of the important elements is the existence of general principles of good governance (General Principle Of Good Government). The general principles of government are principles that uphold the norms of decency, propriety, and rule of law (Darda Syahrizal, 2012).

Based on the facts based on the data and information obtained related to the implementation of the functions carried out by the State Detainees, it is necessary to conduct a more in-depth study to examine the substance-substance problems in order not to deviate from the existing rules, by raising the problem that is how the setting function House State Prisoner according to the laws and regulations?

In accordance with the research is related to the implementation of the function of the State Detention House according to legislation, the author uses normative research methods, namely methods in legal research conducted by examining existing library materials (Soerjono Soekanto and Sri Mamudji, 2009). Normative legal research is a study aimed at obtaining subjective laws (Hardijan Rusli, 2006). Secondary book materials include: Penal Law; Government Regulation Number 27/1983; Decree of the Minister of Justice of the Republic of Indonesia No. M.04-PR.07.03 Year 1985; Government Regulation Number 58 of 1999 Regulation of the Minister of Justice Human Right Number 06/2013; and Regulation of the Minister of Justice Human Right Number 33/2015. Literature study is done by collecting library materials in the can from the literature or books and regulations related to the legislation problem.

2. Discussion

The State Detention House is an institution in the final stages of a series of integrated judicial processes prior to Penal Institutions beginning with the investigation, prosecution and trial process, the Function of the House of Detention as a forum for the government in providing services to the rights and needs of the detainees has a share which is great in creating an integrated judicial order in Indonesia, the role of the State Detainees is inseparable from the vital function in providing services and care to the prisoners as the embodiment of the implementation of the principle of presumption of innocence to every prisoner as mandated and initiated Law Number 8 of 1981 on KUHAP. Given the function and role of the State Detention House, it is necessary to consider the governance system, especially the regulation of the function of the State Detention Center either through the Laws, Government Regulations and Decisions governing the function of the State Detention Center, as set forth in the Articles of Government Regulation Number 27 of 1983 on the Implementation of the Criminal Procedure Code, as follows:

Article 1

In this Government Regulation the meaning of the State Detention Unit hereinafter referred to as RUTAN is where the suspect or defendant is detained during the process of investigation, prosecution and examination in court.

Article 19

- (1) Inside the State Detention Unit are placed detainees who are still in the process of investigation, prosecution and examination in the district courts, high courts and the Supreme Court.
- (2) Place of detention separated by sex, age, and examination level.
- (3) For the purposes of the administration of the detainee as referred to in paragraph (1) shall be made a list of prisoners in accordance with the level of inspection as referred to in paragraph (1) and classification as referred to in paragraph (2).
- (4) The Head of the State Detention Unit shall not accept detainees in the State Detention Service, unless a valid detention letter is issued by a juridical responsible official of the detainee, subject to the examination level.
- (5) The Head of the State Detention Board shall each month list the detainees referred to in paragraph (3) and shall be submitted to the Minister in this case the Director General of Corrections with a copy to the juridical liable official of the detainee, in accordance with the level of examination and to the Head Regional Office of the Ministry of Justice and Human Rights concerned.
- (6) The head of the State Detention Unit shall notify the juridical responsible official of the detainee, subject to the level of examination of the near-complete detention or extension of his detention.
- (7) The Head of the State Detention Force by law shall issue a detainee who has expired or extended his detention.
- (8) In the event that a particular detainee may be permitted to leave the State Detention Center temporarily and for this purpose there shall be a permit from a juridical official responsible for the detainee.
- (9) At the State Detention Center assigned a doctor appointed by the Minister, in order to maintain and care for the health of the detainee.
- (10) The detainees as referred to in paragraph (8) while outside the State Detention Unit are guarded and

guarded by police officers.

Article 21

- (1) The State Detention House is managed by the Ministry of Justice and Human Rights.
- (2) The juridical responsibility of the detainee shall be with the officer holding in accordance with the examination level.
- (3) The physical responsibility of detainees rests with the Head of the State Detention Center.
- (4) Responsibility for health care of prisoners rests with the doctor appointed by the Minister.

Article 22

- (1) The State Detention House shall be headed by the Head of the State Detention Center appointed and dismissed by the Minister.
- (2) In performing his duties the Head of the State Detention Unit is assisted by the Deputy Head.

Article 23

- (1) The Head of the State Detention House shall regulate the order of the State Detention House according to the guideline determined by the Minister.
- (2) The Head of the State Detention Unit shall annually make a report to the Minister of the prisoner under his supervision.
- (3) A copy of the report referred to in paragraph (2) shall be submitted to the Chief of Police of the Republic of Indonesia, the Attorney General and the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court.

Article 24

The organizational structure, duties and authorities of the State Detention Board shall be further stipulated by the Minister.

Article 25

- (1) Officials and officers of the State Detention Center in performing their duties wear uniform service suits.
- (2) The form and color of uniform service clothing as meant in paragraph (1) and its equipment shall be further regulated by the Minister.
- (3) Certain officials or employees of the State Detention Unit in performing their duties may be armed with long-barreled firearms or hand-held firearms with the permission of the Minister or his designated official.

The State Detention House in the execution of its functions is headed by the Head of the State Detention Unit assisted by Sub-Section-Sub Section with each task as described in Article by Article on Decree of the Minister of Justice of the Republic of Indonesia No. M.04-PR.07.03 of 1985 on the Organization and Working Procedures of the State Detention and Storage House of State Confiscated Homes, as follows:

Article 1

- (1) The State Detention House hereinafter referred to herein shall be for technical implementation in the field of detention for the purpose of investigation, prosecution and examination at the Court of Justice under and directly responsible to the Head of Regional Office of the Department of Justice.
- (2) The State Detention House is headed by a Head.

Article 2

The State Detention House has the duty to carry out the treatment of a suspect or defendant in accordance with applicable laws and regulations.

Article 3

To carry out the task in Article 2, the State Detention Unit has the following functions:

- a. conducting prison services;
- b. undertake the maintenance of the security and order of the State Detention Service;
- c. carry out the management of the State Detention House;
- d. doing business administration.

Article 4

- (1) The State Detention House shall be classified in 3 (three) Classes, namely:
 - a. First Class Detention House;
 - b. Prison House of Class IIA Countries;
 - c. House of Detainees Class IIB.
- (2) The classification referred to in paragraph (1) shall be based on capacity and location.

Article 5

First Class State Detention Unit (one) consists of:

- a. Prisoner Service Section;
- b. Section of Prison House Management;
- c. Unitary State Security Unit;
- d. Business Administration.

Article 6

Prisoner Service Section has the duty of performing treatment and treatment, preparing the provision of legal aid and counseling as well as providing guidance on activities for detainees.

Article 7

To carry out the task in Article 6, the Prisoner Service Section has the following functions:

- a. Administering, making statistics and documentation of prisoners and providing care and maintenance of detainee health;
- b. Preparing for legal aid and counseling for prisoners;
- c. Provide guidance on activities for detainees.

Article 8

Prisoner Service Section consists of:

- a. Sub Division of Administration and Maintenance;
- b. Sub Section Legal Aid and Extension;
- c. Sub Section Activity Guidance.

Article 9

- (1) The Sub Division of Administration and Maintenance has the duty of recording the prisoners and their luggage, making statistics and documentation and providing care and taking care of the health of the detainee.
- (2) Legal Aid and Counseling Sub-Section has the duty to prepare legal aid or opportunity to get legal aid from legal counsel, give rokhani and physical education and prepare reading material for prisoners.
- (3) Sub Section Guidance Activities have the task of providing guidance activities for prisoners.

Article 10

The State Prison House Management Section has the duty to manage the finances, equipment and households of the State Detention Center.

Article 11

To carry out the task in Article 10, the State Prisoners Management Section has the following functions:

- a. Conducting financial and equipment affairs;
- b. Doing housekeeping and staffing.

Article 12

The State Prison House Management Section consists of:

- a. Sub Section Finance and Supplies;
- b. Sub Section General.

Article 13

- (1) The Sub-Section of Finance and Supplies has the duty to conduct financial management and equipment of the State Detention House.
- (2) The General Sub-Section shall have the duty of doing household and personnel affairs.

Article 14

Unitary State Security Units have the duty to maintain the security and order of the State Detention Center.

Article 15

To carry out the task in Article 14, the Unitary State Security Unit has the following functions:

- a. To administer the security and order of the State Detention House;
- b. Guarding and supervising detainees;
- c. To maintain the security and order of the State Detention House;
- d. Conduct receipt, placement and release of detainees and monitor the security and order of detainees at the examination level.
- e. To prepare reports and news on the implementation of security and order.

Article 16

The National Security Unit of the State Detention Unit is headed by a chief and in charge of the State Security Guard Officer.

Article 17

Administrative Affairs has the task of doing the correspondence and filing.

The function of the State Detention House in its arrangement has full authority and responsibility for the detainees residing within the State Detention Center, as stipulated in Government Regulation No. 58/1999 on the Conditions and Procedures for the Implementation of Authority, Duties and Responsibilities of Prisoners, as follows :

Article 2

- (1) The authorities, duties and responsibilities of the detainee's care in the State Detention Center / State Detention Branch are in the Minister and shall be carried out by the Head of the State Detention Center /

Branch of the State Detention House.

- (2) In the event that a particular Penal Institution is stipulated by the Minister as a State Detention Center, the authority, duties and responsibilities of detainee care referred to in paragraph (1) shall be executed by the Head of Penal Institution / Branch of the Penal Institution concerned.
- (3) In the case of detainees placed in certain places not yet designated as Branches of Detention National Houses, the authorities, duties and responsibilities of the detainee's care are with the Minister and carried out by the authorities ordering the detention.

Article 3

Officials who perform detention treatment as referred to in Article 2 are competent:

- a. carry out receipt, registration, placement and disposal of detainees;
- b. to regulate the order and security of the State Detention Center / Branch of the State Detention House;
- c. perform services and supervision;
- d. impose and impose disciplinary penalties for detainees in violation of the Rules of Procedure.

Article 4

- (1) Head of the State Detention Unit / Branch of the State Detention Center, Head of Correctional Institution / Branch of Penitentiary and the official referred to in Article 2 paragraph (3) along with State Detainees / Branches of State Detention Center, Penitentiary / Branch Penitentiary and Certain detention on duty:
 - a. implementing a treatment program;
 - b. keeping prisoners from escaping; and
help smooth the process of investigation, prosecution, and examination in the Court.
- (2) Officials as referred to in paragraph (1) in performing their duties shall pay attention to:
 - a. protection of human rights;
 - b. the principle of presumption of innocence; and
 - c. principles of treatment and service, education and counseling, respect for the dignity of human beings, the guarantee of the right of prisoners to remain in contact with their families or certain persons, and other rights specified in the laws and regulations.

Article 9

Treatment of prisoners includes physical and spiritual care carried out under a treatment program.

Article 10

- (1) The treatment program for prisoners shall be in accordance with the talents, interests and benefits of prisoners and the community.
- (2) A prisoner care program shall be held no later than 7 (seven) hours a day.
- (3) The prisoner care program shall be further regulated by a Ministerial Decree.

Furthermore, the House of Detainees has guidelines to be applied in the implementation of the function of guidance, service and care of the prisoners, as set forth in several Articles in the Regulation of the Minister of Justice and Human Rights No. 6 of 2013 on the Procedures of Penitentiary and Detention Center of the State, as follows:

Article 2

1. Every prisoner and detainee shall comply with the order of the Penal Institution or the State Detention Service.
2. The discipline of the Penal Institution or the State Detention Service as referred to in paragraph (1) includes the obligations and prohibitions for Prisoners and Detainees.

Article 3

Every prisoner or prisoner shall:

- a. obedient to worship according to their religion and / or belief and maintain religious harmony;
- b. following all programmed activities;
- c. obedient, obedient, and respectful to the Officer;
- d. wearing a uniform suit;
- e. maintaining tidiness and dressing in accordance with the norm of decency;
- f. maintain personal hygiene and residential environment and follow the activities undertaken in the framework of cleanliness of the residential environment; and
- g. following the apple room conducted by the Correctional Officer.

Article 4

Any Inmate or Detainee is prohibited:

- a. have financial ties with Prisoners or other Prisoners as well as with Correctional Officers;
- b. commit immoral acts and / or sexual perversions;
- c. make an escape attempt or help escape;
- d. entering the Sterile Area or certain premises established by the Head of Penitentiary or the State Detention

- Service without the permission of the correctional Officer;
- e. against or hinder the Dispatcher in performing duties;
 - f. carry and / or store money unlawfully and other valuables;
 - g. store, manufacture, carry, distribute, and / or consume narcotics and / or other narcotics precursors and other dangerous drugs;
 - h. store, manufacture, carry, distribute, and / or consume alcoholic beverages;
 - i. equip residential rooms with refrigerators, fans, televisions, and / or other electronic devices;
 - j. owning, carrying and / or using electronic devices, such as laptops or computers, cameras, tape recorders, mobile phones, pagers, and the like;
 - k. conduct installation of electrical installation in residential room;
 - l. making or storing firearms, sharp weapons, or the like;
 - m. carry and / or store goods that may cause explosions and / or fires;
 - n. commit acts of violence, whether physical or psychological violence, against fellow inmates, prisoners, correctional officers, or visitors;
 - o. issuing a provocative word that may lead to a disturbance of security and order;
 - p. making tattoos, lengthening hair for Prisoners or Male Prisoners, making piercings, wearing earrings, or anything of the same kind;
 - q. entering blocks and / or other residential rooms without the permission of the Penal Office;
 - r. conduct activities that may interfere with or endanger personal safety or Prisoners, Prisoners, Correctional Officers, visitors, or guests;
 - s. undermine the facilities of the Penal Institution or the State Detention Center;
 - t. commit theft, blackmail, gambling, or fraud;
 - u. spreading heresy; and
 - v. conduct other activities which may cause security and order imprisonment of Penitentiary or State Detention Center.

Article 5

To maintain order, Prisoners and Prisoners are allowed to carry personal clothing at most 6 (six) pairs.

Article 9

- (1) Punishment of light-level Discipline, including:
 - a. give verbal warning; and
 - b. give a warning in writing.
- (2) Moderate Disciplinary Penalties, including:
 - a. entering in cell of exile for no more than 6 (six) days; and
 - b. postpone or exclude certain rights within a certain time based on the results of the Session of the Penal Observer Team.
- (3) Delaying or excluding certain rights as referred to in paragraph (2) letter b may be a delay in the timing of the visit.
- (4) Punishment of severe discipline, including:
 - a. enter in solitary cell for 6 (six) days and may be extended for 2 (two) times 6 (six) days; and
 - b. not getting a remission right, family leave leave, conditional leave, assimilation, free before leave, and parole in the current year and recorded in the F register.
- (5) For reasons of security interest, a prisoner / detainee may be included in exile and recorded in register H.

Article 15

- (1) Prior to disciplinary punishment, prisoners or detainees may be subject to disciplinary action.
- (2) Disciplinary action as referred to in paragraph (1) shall be in the form of temporary placement in a cell of exile for a maximum period of 6 (six) days.

Article 16

In the event that a Detainee receives a Disciplinary Penalty, the Head of Correctional Institution or the Head of the State Detention Office shall immediately notify the authorized officer of detention.

Article 17

In the event of a violation committed by a Prisoner or a Prisoner suspected of a criminal offense, the Head of Correctional Institution or the Head of a State Detention Unit shall proceed to the authorized institution.

Then there is one more important rule in supporting the implementation of the function of the State Detention Center, namely the security function in the State Detention Center, as set forth in the Articles of the Regulation of the Minister of Justice and Human Rights No. 33 of 2015 on Safeguarding the Penitentiary and the House State custody, as follows:

Article 3 number (1)

- The establishment of security and order task force as referred to in paragraph (1) shall be conducted by:
- a. Director General of Corrections for the security and order task force at the central level; and

- b. Head of Regional Office of the Ministry of Justice and Human Rights for the task force of security and order at provincial level.

Article 4 number (3)

The implementation of the classification of Security as referred to in paragraph (2) includes:

- a. Extremely high security is complemented by multi-layered fencing, upper tower post, lower post, separate placement, closed circuit television supervision, restrictions on movement, visit restrictions and restrictions on coaching activities, and communication controls;
- b. High security supplemented by layered plotting, tower post on separate or joint placement, closed circuit television supervision, restriction of movement, visit restrictions, and coaching activities;
- c. Medium security shall be fitted with at least 1 (one) layer, separate or joint placement, closed circuit television supervision, visit restriction and limitation of coaching activities;
- d. Low security with no layered fencing, separate and joint placement, closed circuit television supervision and restrictions on coaching activities.

Article 36

Security Officers in the provision of Security shall be entitled to protection in accordance with the provisions of legislation.

Article 37

Legal protection for Security officers is provided in the form of legal assistance in cases faced by courts related to the performance of their duties.

3. Conclusion

Based on the arrangements related to the implementation of the function of the State Detention House which is poured in various rules above ranging from administrative functions to the security function, can be seen clearly by beginning by Article explaining about the definition of the State Detention House until the explanation from Article to Article explains that the Detention House The State is a Technical Service Unit which functions as a place to accommodate detainees to further provide services and care to detainees that are suspects or defendants held during investigation, prosecution and trial in court, while placement and guidance of convicted persons / prisoners is carried out by the Penitentiary, in other words when the prisoner who was previously in the State Detention Center who had changed status became a prisoner after obtaining a guilty verdict and obtained a punishment based on a the permanent legal ruling by the Judge at the trial should be transferred and nurtured in the Penal Institution. Enforcement of the rules by reviewing the rules related to the function of the State Detention House should be done so as not to deviate from the proper function.

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