



## The Home Storage Functions of State Confiscated Objects in the Criminal Justice System

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<http://dx.doi.org/10.47814/ijssrr.v6i4.1186>

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### **Abstract**

As a system, the Criminal Justice System has a sub-system consisting of substantial law, legal structure and legal culture. In the legal structure consists of legal institutions (police, prosecutors, courts and penitentiaries). In the legal structure where in carrying out the crime there is a State Confiscated Objects Storage House (RUPBASAN) which functions as a place where all confiscated objects and booty are stored. The act of confiscation is carried out for evidentiary purposes while the act of deprivation is the execution of the termination of the court which has permanent legal force, however, the two forced attempts have something in common, namely that the object of confiscation or spoils must be properly maintained in order to maintain its condition and not reduce its economic value. To find out analyze the function of the confiscated object storage house in its implementation, the method used empirical judicial to obtain accurate results.

**Keywords:** *Functions; State Confiscated Objects Storage House; Criminal Justice System*

### **Introduction**

The handling and solving of criminal crimes is a criminal justice system. Treatment of a criminal offense begins after a report from the public, complaints from victims of either criminal or self-incriminated crime, or they may be apprehended by the police.

The earliest phase of the criminal proceedings is the investigation. When an investigation is known that what happens is a crime, it will be enhanced to investigate the process of finding and collecting evidence and finding a suspect.

The results of the investigation were fully considered, by the investigator were referred to the public prosecutor for prosecution. When the prosecutor had finished making the complaint, then it was submitted to the court for a hearing before the trial, and then the judge obtained a hearing as to whether

the prosecutor's indictment of the accused was proven or not. Then the final stage is the execution of a judicial verdict or execution. In the process of completing the criminal case on the phase of inquiry, where it was often carried out by forced efforts in the form of confiscation of evidence.

The problem of foreclosure was set up in article 1, chapters 38 through chapter 46 and several chapters spread like chapter 128 kuhap. Article 1 of the number 16 kuhap mentions: seizure is a series of criminal ACTS of inquiry to take over or possession under its rule corroborated in the investigation, prosecution and criminal justice.

Various items can be confiscated in criminal cases, including those or the bills of the suspect or the accused, which are partly or entirely alleged to be obtained from criminal ACTS or as the result of criminal actions. In the process of handling and settlement of criminal crimes above there are no law enforcement agencies other than police, prosecutors, courts, and convicted or jail penitentiaries.

It has been noted that there is a chapter in kuhap that mentions an agency called the state keeping house (fair). Based on the 1985 decision of the minister of justice of the republic of Indonesia No.04-PR.07.03 on the organization and governance of state prison and state storage houses, the state department of law and human rights enforcement unit. The state keeping (fair) is found in article 44 verses (1) of kuhap that reads that the confiscated items are kept in the state keeping.

It is this technical enforcement unit that is responsible for preserving foreclosures and plunder of both quality and quantity, ensuring the safety and safety of what is seized into evidence in the handling and completion of criminal proceedings especially in the investigations, prosecution, and evidential phase of the trial.

It is of interest to note that the storage of this long-held state of state (RUPBASAN) item (kuhap) has not been used optimally in its existence. In recent years state depositories have been less popular, not many are familiar with the state keeping house (RUPBASAN) as one of the institutions being run by the department of law and human rights and one of the institutions participating in the criminal justice system primarily in the process of smuggling crimes.

The rate of inquiry, jurisdiction's responsibility was on the investigator and on the prosecution level his responsibility was on the prosecutor. There is a physical responsibility of foreclosure in a state home. Under article 44 of kuhap, rupbasan is the only repositories of all kinds of confiscated objects and anyone not allowed to use them. Kuhap determined that there should be no abuse of authority and office that still prevails to this day.

So much as the damage to the confiscated object is largely or entirely from lack of storage responsibility, so many people still think that confiscated items have little chance of being intact and returning to the moment the verdict is given. I was actually working on keeping the confiscated from the state impound facility in the hopes of ensuring the safety of the system from the start to the verdict.

In the makassar region there is a state impound home but no functional functions, because it has not yet created a functional policy that would stipulate the necessity of storing any number of confiscated goods in criminal cases in a state impound home. In the understanding of the authors of state depositories, structurally and functionally, bodies of the legal and human rights departments that have been the storage centers for all of the installations are still less than optimal in their use. Thus, research for journal creation has been given the title of the storage function of state confiscated goods in the criminal justice system.

### ***Formulation of the Problem***

- 1) How are the functions of the state's impound home (RUPBASAN) vault of makassar objects in the criminal justice system?
- 2) What obstacles arise in carrying out its duties as a country's foreclosures and how are the results?

### ***Research Methods***

In doing research for maximum accomplishment, researchers employed some methods as follows. The approach method used in this study was empirical juxide. It assesses the empirical juridical concept of role and function according to current regulations of legislation and implementation in criminal justice systems, particularly good klas makassar

### ***Discussion***

#### **1.A Review of the Criminal Justice System**

In effect, the criminal justice system is a process of enforcing criminal law, so the criminal justice system is very closely related to the criminal laws themselves both the substantive criminal laws and the laws of criminal programs. That is said to be so because the criminal legislation is basically the enforcement of the in-abstracto law that will be embodied in the enforcement of the criminal law in concreto<sup>1</sup>.

The characteristic approach to criminal justice system according to romli atmasasmita isa heavy point in the coordination and synchronization of criminal justice components (police, prosecutors, courts, and correctional institutions) the supervision and control of the use of power by the components of criminal justice. The efficiency of crime management systems is more important than a crime settlement. The minister said that the criminal justice system is a judiciary network that USES material criminal laws, formalistic criminal laws and criminal enforcement, and yet this institutional must be viewed in a social context<sup>2</sup>.

The expected criminal justice system to be interfaced with law enforcement in the implementation is often accompanied by intervention and the influence of the judicial extension of power and there isa difference in perception between a sub-system that with another subsystem in investigation, for example at one police and the prosecutor have tried hard to search for evidence so that the suspect can be detained and brought to justice as the defendant.

After the 1981 statute of penal code (kuhap) was passed. The commonly recognized components of the criminal justice system, both in knowledge of criminal policy, and in pratic law enforcement, are made up of elements of police, prosecutors, courts, and correctional institutions.

#### **a. Indonesian Republic of Police**

Police as a component of the criminal justice system are the institutions that are directly confronted with the crimes committed in society. The 2002 law on the national police of the republic of Indonesia provides police definition of functioning and policing in accordance with the regulations of the

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<sup>1</sup> Edi Setiadi dan Kristan, 2017, *Sistem Peradilan Pidana Terpadu dan Penegakan Hukum Di Indonesia*, Prenadamedia Group, Jakarta.

<sup>2</sup> Ibid

law. The function of the police under article 2 of the law is: one of the functions of the state government in the maintenance of state security and the public order of law enforcement, protection, protection, and community service.

## **b. Prosecutor**

Prosecutors in the criminal justice system work after the police report was also also known. The prosecutor is the government agency for prosecution and other duties imposed under the law in article 13 of kuhap it states that the prosecutor is the public prosecutor authorized by the law to make prosecution and carry out the judge's verdict.

## **c. Courts**

The court is the scene of the judicial process while the authority to hold the trial itself lies in the hands of the justice agency. It is listed in the 2009 statute of no. 48 on the power of justice. His judicial duties were to accept, examine, prosecute, and complete the charges brought against him. This assignment would include the trial of the state, the high court, and the Supreme Court. Moreover, the courts are obliged to bring to bear on the seeker of justice and are obliged to make a simple, swift, and light justice according to the judicial principle set forth by the law book of criminal events (kuhap).

## **d. Correctional Institution**

The penitentiary is part of the technical institution of the directorate general of the penitentiary that is responsible for the rehabilitation of the convict rehabilitation (citizen), governed by the no.12 1995 penal code. The director general of the penitentiary is part of the legal and constitutional department. The penitentiary is thus part of a government institution that carries out the application of the function of law enforcement as criminal execution. The penal institutions carried out crimes imposed by the judge in the form of the penal code specifically. Criminal correctional system associated with the purpose of idleness.

The penitentiary thus determined a policy of criminal enforcement, in accordance with established systems. The correctional institution has the authority to enforce its laws in regard to idleness policies. The penitentiary can reduce the criminal or criminal sentences imposed by the judge. In this it may be argued that a judge's ruling with a fixed power can be altered by the penitentiary. Such policy of change can be through remedial insteruman or parole.

The correctional system is conducted in order to establish correctional communities so as to be fully aware of errors, improve and avoid reenacting criminal behavior that is acceptable to society and can actively contribute to development, and can lead a normal and responsible life. The treatment of the people of the correctional community is based on principles of stewardship, equality of treatment and service, education, mentoring, honoring, and protecting human rights, losing freedom is the only suffering, a guaranteed right to stay in touch with certain families and people, and achieving social reintegration. The correctional system is a setting of the direction and boundaries and manner of treatment of the correctional community, foreclosure and plunder based on pancasila performed unitably between correctional officers, other law enforcement officers, and umedians to improve the quality of life, life, and livelihoods by furthering the principle of protection of law and respect for the rights of lawlessness. It is this penal system that provides the basis for the correctional institution in performing its duties and functions. Correctional is a tool of the state that plays a role in law enforcement for the member of prisoner service, the rehabilitation of prisoners, the mentoring of correctional clients, and the management of state confiscated goods and plunder in order to provide protection and human rights. The implementation of correctional functions is supported by the five technical correctional units, the state prison (Correctional), the state detention home (RUPBASAN), the correctional institution (BAPAS), and

the development of children (LPKA). In organizational hierarchies, the technical casting unit is below and is accountable to the directorate general of the penitentiary. This is to clarify organizational performance accountability. To strengthen the administration of correctional services, developing the capacity of correctional officers is a major matter. Therefore a recruit.

#### **e. State Impound Lot**

The state impound home, or niceties, is where the state confiscated it for judicial purposes. Rupbasan is founded on any county or city capitals. In accordance with the terms of the 1983 government regulation on the implementation of kuhap, it was asserted that management, position, organization, duties, and responsibilities of fairness were under the minister of justice. The minister of justice further regulates the institutions, basic duties, and function of justice by RI NO:M.04,PR.07,03 in 1985 on the organization and implement of and human rights, as well as the 2014 16-year law and human rights ordinance on the management of confiscated objects and state state stores. The government regulation No.27 of 1983 on the implementation of a book of penal law, article 1 article 3 states: the state's repurse of what was subsequently called rupbasan was the state's impound lot for judicial proceedings.

The specific rules governing all fairness are in accordance with section 44 of the penal code law, which is: confiscated items are kept in state depositors. RUPBASAN understanding is also set in article 1 of 1 (1) the 2014 article of the 16-year 2014 minister of law and human rights ordinance on the state keeping of the system of goods and state spoils to the state keeping of the system is the state keeping and managing of the state goods and plunder. As well as article 44 verses (1) kuhap, RUPBASAN is a state house of confiscated objects. In RUPBASAN saved every confiscated object. State impound items under article 1 item number 4 PP No. 27 of 1983 on the implementation of the penal code events are confiscated by the state for judicial proceedings. While the spoils of state were the evidence that had gained constant power of law, taken for the state was publicly executed, auctioned for the state, submitted to a set institution for use and safekeeping for evidence in other cases<sup>3</sup>.

Any confiscated items required for evidence in investigator level examinations, prosecution and hearing of the court as well as the goods taken away by the judge's ruling, are deposited in fair. So established article 27 verses (1) PP No.27/1983 on the implementation of the penal code of law. But in chapter 27 of verses (2) an exception, which in the case of material possessions is impossible to store, Then how the deflation is referred to the specific conformity of the section 2 verse (2) article 16 of the 2014 minister of law and human rights ordinance on the management of the system of the confiscated goods and state spoils in the state store explained that the impurities could not be stored in order, Thus, the proper head may recommend storage of the agency or body as well as of the organization or business activities to match the nature of the confiscate. RUPBASAN is established in each county capital/municipality by the minister (1) PP No. 27 in 1983). RUPBASAN is administered by the ministry of justice (article 30 PP No. 27 in 1983) and is led by a fair head that was lifted and stopped by the minister. The management of the confiscated goods in rupbasan article 27. No. 27 in 1983, reads: in RUPBASAN the placement of objects that should be kept for safekeeping in the examination of a level of inquiry, prosecution and hearing in the court of law as well as of the items that were taken by the judge.

It should be noted in the case of such storage that the placement of the check-level objects must be arranged in such a way that they are easy to locate at a speedy time and must be secure. The confiscated items could not be stored in ruptures, so the depositors of the depositors could be donated to the appropriate agencies or offices, bodies and organizations and activities. Among the measures taken in the receipts of goods received by officials of the government was that of matching the amount and type of material received if it was in accordance with the news of the foreclosure, the receipt by the comely head

<sup>3</sup> Jan Rimmelink, 2003, *Hukum Pidana*, Gramedia, Jakarta

that must be dimmed for the purposes of the examination, should be accompanied by a legally held affidavit issued by the authoritative official responsible for the theft. The presence of state-owned holding houses is expected to assist those involved primarily in the investigations, prosecution, and judicial proceedings, but the presence of fair is also less effective due to the lack of communication between fair and law enforcement agencies. Under article 26 of the verses (1) the 1983 government regulation number 7 on the implementation of kuhap, so in every county capital/city a state keeping house was established. Next, in article 27 verses (1) government regulation No. 27 tahun 1983 that in all cases be placed objects that should be kept for the purposes of evidence in inspection level, prosecution and judicial examination and the items that are stated to be taken away by the judge's decision. Not that everything is fair in every area. According to andi hamzah that as long as there is no such storage house, the confiscated storage can be held at the state police station, at the prosecutor's office, at the court, at the government bank building and under the circumstance of insisting in another or retention<sup>4</sup>.

## 2. The Function of the State Impound Yard in the Makassar Criminal Justice System

The state impound home is where the state confiscated properties are for criminal justice purposes. RUPBASAN is established in every county capital. And when it needs to be branched out. In the image place objects that should be kept for safekeeping in the inspection level, prosecution and hearing in the court as well as the goods seized by the judge's judgment.

The state impound home for what it's called RUPBASAN is the technical unit for state impound and state stolen goods that are below and directly responsible to the head of the ministry of law and human rights department. Chapter 29 states that to perform the task of RUPBASAN has a function:

### a. Proper Principal Duties Are Those For Storing Foreclosure Items And State Spoils

Comely function is 4 (4) variety:

- 1) goes to the administration of state confiscated goods and state spoils
  - 2) does maintenance and mutation of state goods and state spoils
  - 3) does security and managemen
  - 4) is conducting correspondence and filing
- b. Acceptance, research, judgment, registration and foreclosure

Administrative on each entry, the rupbasan administration conducted careful and careful research, referring to the letter of return for the package. As technical enforcement units are authorized to manage foreclosed objects, ruptures are physically and administratively responsible for all those confiscated items to be stored, maintained and maintained. In article 27 of the verse (4) pp number 27 in 1983 mentions that: fair head should not receive an object that should be kept for evidence in examination, if not accompanied by a valid letter of submission, issued by a juxtapossecting official.

The document file which must be checked legitimately by the rupbasan admissions officer is one or more of the accompanying documents:

- 1) letter of introduction from an authorized agency
- 2) A writ of replevin
- 3) Seizure certificate
- 4) Foreclosure news

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<sup>4</sup> Andi Hamzah, 2008, *Hukum Acara Pidana Indonesia*, Penerbit Sinar Grafika, Jakarta

Next up are the research conducted by the research team conducted by rupbasan employees. The assessment process is aimed at creating an estimated value for the sit-rep after which the confiscated object will be documented by taking physical photographs of the confiscated object. To the next item seized (which handed over, the recipient, the researcher) will conduct a letter check, matching, photograph then creating:

- 1) BA-1 is: research show news with an identification attachment
- 2) BA-2 is: hand-over news
- 3) BA-3 is: another agency event news

The sign-ups fill out the label and seal every foreclosed item and booty list. Load label content:

- 1) Registration number
- 2) Case registration number
- 3) Research program news number
- 4) Name of owner of the goods (suspect or defendant)
- 5) Storage date
- 6) Name of confiscate or booty

After the registration had been registered, it was turned over to the storage person, in this case an adequate, sufficient place. As for the process of storage, it must be adjusted to the inspection level of an authority authority that includes:

- RBB.1 is the registration of confiscated goods and plunder at a level of investigation
- RBB.2 that's the register on the prosecution level
- RBB.3 that's the registration at the court level
- RBB.4 is the register at the high court level (appeal)
- RBB.5 is the registration on the Supreme Court level

Statutory lock and key must be separate. As for the storage of those confiscated items:

- 1) General warehouse, the general warehouse was the ideal location for which the officer could make it easier to reach him, was always closed, sufficient lighting, ventilation, cabinet or wooden or vault.
- 2) A priceless storehouse, a valuable storehouse is a warehouse where valuable things are valued and prized and accessible only to certain communities. For storage of the confiscated items and plunder they must be equipped with iron bars, fireproof cabinets or storage facilities such as safes or safes.
- 3) Dangerous warehouse, a dangerous warehouse was where other people could keep items that contained dangerous substances, and it was equipped with air conditioners, fire extinguishers and plenty of high temperature levels.
- 4) Open warehouse, an open storehouse is one of large, wide areas, with no tight walls or walls, covered by roof tiles or tin, with the setting of confiscated goods and arranged sedimentary goods. Rupbasan in classifying the placement of items at some types of warehouses, according to the individual types of existing confiscated objects, whereby it is known in criminal law to be known for moving and motionless objects.

The depreciation of foreclosed items under current conditions should be classified as of type and classification 1. Paper 2. Metal 3. Non metal 4. Chemicals and medicines 5. Electrical and electronic equipment 6. Mechanic pack 7. Gas form 8. Household items 9. Groceries and drinks 10. Plants and plants 11. Livestock 12. House, building and building 13. Land 14. A boat. The 40 categories of goods

based on the minister's decision, were not being done well in view of the current state of the space space still so limited and narrow that the application could not be arranged by provisions.

### **c. Maintenance and Safety**

Under article 5 of the justice minister's decision no. 05-um.01.06 in 1983 on the management of state goods, maintenance and protection of state goods and state goods should pay attention to the integrity, quality and number of state goods, and maintenance factors. Comely head should be:

- 1) held regular checkups of state property
- 2) Look at state objects that require specific maintenance:
  - a) Dangerous items are things that can harm others, such as toxic chemicals, explosives, guns.
  - b) Valuable items are those that gradate, fancy and belong only to a select few, such as gold, diamonds, and others.
  - c) Objects requiring both maintenance and self - control are performed on perishable and require separate maintenance.

The purpose of storing state objects in rupbasan is to ensure their safety and safety (pp number 27 of 1983 article 27 verse 3). This safety and rescue effort is to maintain and maintain the physical condition of the confiscated goods. While security of seized items and state spoils was conducted, a guard group of 2 (two) persons (1 commanders accompanied by 1 members), while the establishment of the duty of the guard was arranged in such a way as in the 3 (three) of the particular guard time:

- a) Morning Duty, 7:30 To 1:00 P.M
- b) Day Duty, 1:00 P.M., 1900 Hours
- c) Duty, 7:30 P.M., 7:30 P.M

### **d. Meltdown, Expense and Deletion**

Alternating operations with the management of forethings is 2 (two) different kinds of mutations:

- 1) Mutation of the administration, a mutation caused by a transfer of the administration as it did during the judicial process or after the judge's decision, but the confiscated or stolen items are still in the possession.
- 2) A physical mutation which is done with the moving of goods out of rupbasan refers to justice minister ri's rule number: m.05.06 in 1983, there are 3 (three) types of normal spending activity:
  - a) Removal of confiscated items for prosecution purposes
  - b) Collection of confiscated items to be used as evidence in court
  - c) The discharges based on article 46 verses (1) kuhap, the spending of these confiscated objects according to this chapter mentions that the object must be returned to the person or to them from whom it was confiscated or to the person or to those most entitled because:
    - 1) The interest of the investigation or the prosecution needs no longer
    - 2) The case was not prosecuted for lack of evidence or for the fact that it was not a crime
    - 3) The case was set aside for the common good. - closed for the law

The dissolution, state impound material based on article 46 verses (2) kuhap, which is the process of dissipation after the verdict of the judge. According to this chapter there are two possibilities: to be



returned to an owner or person who is entitled, or usurped by the state. There are three kinds of actions against objects taken by the state:

- 1) The government was seized to turn over to the state in which case it was referred to an agency that had the authority to manage the spoils
- 2) Seized for country to be destroyed or corrupted
- 3) Seized for the state but the spoils are still stored in ruptures as evidence of another case.

Reporting responsibility for the supervision and control of key task management of the confiscated goods and state spoils, so all basic activities of officers treat the evidence periodically, is reported hierarchical to the head of the state department of law and human rights (human rights), the citizen general's participation:

- 1) The LAP. One is the recapitulation of state of foreclosure and state spoils
- 2) The LAP. Two those which are mutations of confiscated goods and state spoils should immediately be reported hierarchical to reputable agencies by telephone or otherwise followed by a full written report

### **3. Obstacles Faced in Carrying Out RUPBASAN Functions in the Criminal Justice System**

Obstacles faced in regard to the function of fairness in the criminal justice system are obstacles encountered in performing its function as the repositories of confiscated objects in the process of enforcing justice. As for the constraints it comes from a self-imposed environment associated with foreclosed matter.

#### **a. External Factors**

- 1) Lack of coordination with other agencies of confiscated objects in criminal judicial proceedings is not all confiscated items stored in fair because in fact there are some other agencies that keep their own objects that are sometimes not reported as existing to ruptures as storage of the confiscated items and the spoils.
- 2) The prosecutor's brutal auctions, the prosecutor's office, sometimes the prosecutors generally move the work area but the case files that have been severed, are not passed on to the head of the criminal section. Then, in the process of auctions involving kpcif (the office of the state financial auction) under the ministry of finance, often the file submitted by the auction does not proceed further because it is deemed a small asset or the prosecutor's file is incomplete.

#### **b. Internal Factors**

A tools and infrastructure that are inadequate at present will have sufficient space for the storage of the confiscated goods and state booty but have not inadequate office equipment such as the inadequate computer equipment which indirectly affects fair function.

Human resources, the number of human guards currently in service to ruptures in the makassar class is so low that security through the state guard (picket) has not been able to meet the expected number. Besides the quantity among fair labor, there is also the hope of increasing the quality of human resources in research, management, and maintenance of a number of confiscated items and booty. The structuring of organizations for the management of foreclosure goods and sizable plunder that includes receipts, registrations, research through reports demanding that sufficient structural officers be available to each of these areas. Moreover, the structural officials of the rupbasan office still lack so much (2

people) that the stacking of offices is less than equal to the amount of work that has to be completed, which would effectively hamper the optimum treatment of both the forefront and the plunder.

#### **4. The Apparent Effort Made by Klas I Makassar to Overcome the Obstacles Encountered**

The cost of joint ownership in the state of state was still small, but it had to be overcome quickly to get the good jobs done. To overcome these obstacles comely make the following efforts:

- a. RUPBASAN chief has appealed to the district office of the department of law and ham to supplement personnel assistance to human resources and asks the law and human rights offices to meet the shortage of tools and infrastructure.
- b. Efforts made by rupbasan to coordinate with other agencies by sorting and setting up whatsapp groups to coordinate related items.
- c. Efforts made by the government in dealing with the crooked liquidation of the state are reminded by the state's executive office that the sale of goods is still of value and asked the prosecutors to make easier policies on the auction process, since all the proceeds are going back to the state.

#### **Conclusion**

The mechanism for the administration of state goods and state goods in rupsic klas I makassar included the first item of goods, when it was received, it would be recorded in the register book as preparation for administrations and documentation. The next phase is registration for basan and baran research. This step features the scrutiny, testing and quantifying of all the items that will be stored in fair. After the administration process, goods and basan will be maintained and converted into conformity. Maintenance comes through the maintenance and rescue of baran and basan. Security is being made to prevent disruption and threats to rapid deterioration. Rescue efforts have been made to preserve condition and limb from natural and human factors. The final stage is the elimination and termination phase, which comes before and after the completion of a fixed court ruling. The value of the company's non-performing loan is only as high as the price of its debt which is higher than the price of its debt

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