

POLICE ROLE IN IDENTIFYING FINGERPRINT BUSINESS CRIME (Studies in the Central Java Police)

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Abstract

Fingerprint identification is a technical assistance Police and plays an important role in proving the identity of the perpetrators of criminal acts, able to support a rapid, precise and accurate and to improve the effectiveness and efficiency in law enforcement. This study uses empirical juridical approach to analyze the problem by combining the juridical aspect is legislation that was secondary data and empirical aspects by conducting interviews and observations at the site of research is the primary data. Results showed that The Role of the Police in identifying the perpetrator Crime Fingerprint carried out in several stages conducted by the Criminal dactyloscopy field dactyloscopy Unit under Section Identification Ditreskrim Central Java Regional Police, in charge of the formulation, examination, comparison of equation fingerprint to reveal the identity of the offender. Obstacles that being inhibitors in Implementing Fingerprint Identification Process by the Police for Revealing Actors Crime is Constraints of the Police and Constraints from outside the Police.

Keywords : Criminal Acts, Fingerprint Identification, The Role of Police

A. INTRODUCTION

Article 1 (3) of the Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia Of 1945 after the third amended on 10 November 2001 reads: "Indonesia is a country of law".

Provisions of that article is a constitutional basis that Indonesia is a country based on law, State power must be executed based on the basic values of law. There are two factors that are used to realize the rule of law,

the legal factor and power factor. To realize the rule of law, the law requires a driving force, namely power. This power gives the power to carry out statutory functions. That law was without power will stay as wishes or ideas alone.¹

In the State of law, it takes the power in terms of law enforcement, namely the Indonesian National Police

1 Satjipto Raharjo, 2014, *Ilmu Hukum*, PT Citra Aditya Bakti, Bandung, p. 145.

contained in the provisions of Article 30 paragraph (4) of the Law of the Republic of Indonesia Of 1945.

Law enforcement functions in the police forces also regulated in Article 2 of Act No. 2 of 2002 on the Indonesian National Police reads:

"Police function is one of the functions of State government in maintaining security and public order, law enforcement, protection, shelter, and service to the community".

The function of the law in general is set up or organize social life in the community governance. The specific function of law is to protect the interests of the law against a crime that was about to rape her in the form of penal sanctions that are sharper.²

At this time the number of crimes in Indonesia increases with the development of technology and information, so that the function of the Indonesian National Police to enforce the law more complex. Many new mode which is used criminals to commit crimes. Basically there is no perfect crime, and will always leave a trail that fingerprint.

With the fingerprint trace the perpetrators will facilitate the identification by the police to uncover the perpetrators of criminal acts. Police identification as stipulated in Article 14 paragraph (1) letter h Act No. 2 of 2002 on the Indonesian National Police:

(1) In performing basic tasks as referred to in Article 13, the Indonesian National Police in charge:

h. organizes police identification, police medical, psychological forensic laboratories and police for the sake of their police duties".

Fingerprint identification is a technical assistance Police and plays an important role in proving the identity of the perpetrators of criminal acts in the interests of the investigation into the disclosure of a criminal offense, able to support a rapid, precise and accurate and to improve the effectiveness and efficiency in law enforcement.

Police authority in conducting fingerprint identification provided for in Article 15 paragraph (1) letter h Act No. 2 of 2002 on the Indonesian National Police, which reads:

2 Sudarto, 2013, *Hukum Pidana 1 Edisi Revisi*, Yayasan Sudarto, Semarang, p. 19.

(1) "In order to conduct tasks as referred to in Article 13 and 14 of the Indonesian National Police in general is authorized to:

h. taking fingerprints and other identifying and photographing a person".

So fingerprints are studied in dactyloscopy was pure science to the Police, there is no other institution that teaches this knowledge in addition to the police.

Based on the description of the background of the problem, then the problem in the study as follows:

1. How the police role in the process of identifying fingerprint to uncover the perpetrators of criminal acts?
2. What constraints as a barrier to the implementation of the fingerprint identification process by the Police in order to uncover the perpetrators of criminal acts?

B. RESEARCH METHODS

This research method using socio-juridical methods, with consideration of the problems studied is the relationship of the social aspects of education on juridical factors.³ The research

approach using empirical juridical approach method. Empirical methods juridical approach is a merger between the juridical (law) with the addition of empirical elements. Empirical methods juridical approach, that in analyzing the problems made by combining ingredients that law is the primary data with secondary data obtained from studies in the research area. Shown with interviews and observations about the role of the police in the implementation of the fingerprint identification process in order to uncover the perpetrators of criminal acts.

This research is descriptive, with the main objective to provide a description of a situation objectively. Descriptive study accurately describe a condition that occurs in the community.⁴ This study collected data through interviews and observations as well as the literature to solve and answer the formulation of the problem in this study. Can explicitly clarified that the sociological approach is to view and analyze research about the

3 Lexy J. Moleong, 2000, *Metodologi Penelitian Hukum*, Citra Aditya Bakti, Bandung, p. 11.

4 Hasyim Mustofa, *The Role Of Notary In Deed Of Sale And Purchase Agreement To Support National Development*, Jurnal Pembaharuan Hukum Volume IV No. 2 Mei - Agustus 2017, p.169

working of the law at the level of reality.⁵

C. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

1. Police Role In Identifying Process Fingerprint To Uncover Crime Actors

Police personnel who have a role with regard to the task in the process of identifying fingerprints offender is part of Section Identification (SIIDENT). In the organizational structure SIIDENT there are three (3) Unit under SIIDENT, namely Dactyloscopy Unit, Fotopol Unit and Sports Genesis Place Case Unit (Crime Scene Investigation/TKP).

a. Dactyloscopy Unit

Dactyloscopy unit led by a Head Unit (Chief of Unit). Chief of Unit supervises Panit dactyloscopy SIJARI and Panit CAAFIS. JARI contained in SI Panit General Dactyloscopy Field (Daktikum) and Dactyloscopy Criminal (Daktikrim). General Dactyloscopy Field (Daktikum) which is authorized to supervise and take care of the collection

and the collection of fingerprints entered in the data base, with the E-ID, SKCK, and those who deal with the police, for example prisoners. Criminal Dactyloscopy Field (Daktikrim) authorized to conduct the formulation, examination, comparison of fingerprint similarities between the fingerprints in question (fingerprint latent) fingerprints of known (in the blank AK-23, E-ID card, or a police database).

b. Fotopol Unit

Fotopol unit led by a Head Unit (Chief of Unit). Chief of Unit supervises Panit Fotopol AFIS and Panit IDENJAH. Panit AFIS is authorized to collect the data and send to PUSINAFIS. Panit IDENJAH authorities in the identification of facial features. Unit Fotopol with the technique and the use of photography by certain rules to produce portraits in support of the task of investigation and policing duties. Fotopol Unit served in the public service covers the recording of natural disasters, service SKCK and activities of official other,

5 Soerjono Soekanto, 1984, *Pengantar Penelitian Hukum*, Universitas Indonesia Pers, Jakarta, p. 51.

whereas in law enforcement include the shooting suspect, The Genesis Case (TKP), evidence, witnesses, reconstruction, documentation, demonstrations, documentation riots, shooting DPO and shooting latent fingerprints.

c. Imaging Unit The Genesis Case (Crime Scene Investigation)

Sports Unit Case The incident led by a Head Unit (Chief of Unit). Kanit Sports Events The Case (Crime Scene) oversees Panit Sports Events The Case (Crime Scene Investigation) and Panit Evidence (BB). Panit Sports Events The Case (Crime Scene Investigation) is authorized to carry out checks Genesis Place Case (TKP) seeking information about criminal acts, finding latent fingerprints, seeking information from people around the crime scene (TKP). Panit Evidence (BB) is authorized to collect or pick up or bring items of evidence that allegedly has something to do with the crime that happened to

be taken over its control to the interests of proof.

Fingerprint identification is the process of determining two or more fingerprints are from the same finger, by comparing papilair lines (detail line / characteristic lines). Papilair line contained in the second segment and the third segment of the finger found on the palms and soles of the feet together with his fingers, has the same identification value papilair lines on the fingertip segment (can be in the comparison to determine similarity).

Fingerprint identification can only be done by the police in accordance with Article 14 paragraph (1) letter h Act No. 2 of 2002 on the Indonesian National Police, which reads:

(1)"In performing basic tasks as referred to in Article 13, the Indonesian National Police in charge:

h. organizes police identification, police medical, psychological forensic laboratories and

police for the sake of their police duties".

Police authority in identifying the police is regulated in Article 15 paragraph (1) letter h Act No. 2 of 2002 on the Indonesian National Police, which reads:

(1) "In order to conduct tasks as referred to in Article 13 and 14 of the Indonesian National Police in general is authorized to:

h. taking fingerprints and other identifying and photographing a person".

Dactyloscopy is the study of fingerprints are used for identification purposes back person. Dactyloscopy having a role in two (2) aspects, namely:

1. Aspects of security (safety) enforcement (preventive / repressive) within the scope of the Criminal Justice System, among others:

- a. proving the identity of the suspect;
- b. criminal data records of a person;

c. search, find in the List of People Search (DPO) / fugitive recidivis.

2. Aspects of prosperity (welfare) for the security team, administrative personnel and for the sake of re-introduction of a person's identity.⁶

According to the author interview with Commissioner Sukhamdi, SH as the Head of the Central Java Police Ident Ditreskrimum, he explained there are three arguments of the fingerprint:

- a. everyone's fingerprints are not the same;
- b. human fingerprints do not change throughout his life;
- c. human fingerprints can be formulated, and classified.⁷

The police was instrumental in the process of identifying

6 Pusinafis Bareskrim Polri, 2017, *Buku Panduan Identifikasi*, INAFIS, Jakarta, p.27

7 Results Interview with Commissioner Sukhamdi, SH as the Head of the Central Java Police Ident Ditreskrimum, on Wednesday, November 1, 2017, in the Central Java Police

fingerprint to uncover the perpetrators of criminal acts, and not only the Indonesian National Police, the police role is global because to find a trail or modus operandi of each offender or criminals who committed the crime. Identifying fingerprint to reveal this criminal will not be uncontested when fingerprints found at the crime scene.⁸

According to the author interview with Bripka Purwanto as Members of Sports Place Genesis Case Section Identification Ditreskrimum Central Java Police, he explained that the fingerprint identification as the user whose products are used by the investigator to complete the case file, so that the light of a crime, according the facts and the evidence is there if fingerprints were found to be identical with those suspected then it is clear that the culprit.⁹

According to the author interview with Commissioner Sukhamdi, SH as the Head Ident

Ditreskrimum Central Java Police, he explained that the process of identifying a fingerprint criminal begins with the first portal that is shown in a report on the Police Service Integrated (IFMS), through several stages and involves multiple personnel, Stages in the process of identifying fingerprints can be described as follows:

1. Preparation phase

Upon receiving the report or complaint to the Police Service Center Integrated (IFMS), it will be the preparation of the appointment of the officers, a means of transportation to get to the place Genesis Case (TKP), the complete identification tool for handling Points Genesis Case (Crime Scene Investigation) and do Tutorial Leader Troops (APP).

1.a. officer

a. investigators

Investigators are officers of Investigation set forth in article 1 paragraph 1 of Act No. 8 of 1981 on the Code of Criminal Procedure:

⁸ *Ibid.*

⁹ Results Interview with Bripka Purwanto as Members of Gen Case Part of Sports Sites Ident Ditreskrimum Central Java Police, on Monday, November 6, 2017, in the Central Java Police

"Investigators are police officers or officials of the Republic of Indonesia of certain civil servants who are given special authority by law to conduct investigations".

b. Identification officers

Identification officers officer of the Section Ident (at the level of Police) who provide technical assistance in the form of:

- a. Dactyloscopy;
- b. Sports Events The Case (Crime Scene Investigation);
- c. Photography Police.

1.b. Means of transportation

a. INAFIS Mobile

INAFIS Mobile is a means of transportation used by officers to get to the crime scene (TKP). INAFIS Mobile comes tool kit used for the search and development of fingerprints found at the crime scene (TKP).

1.c. Equipment Identification

a. INAFIS Kit

INAFIS Kit is a place that contains equipment used for the search, development and removal of Latent Fingerprint on the evidence at the crime scene (TKP) and in the Laboratory Identification. INAFIS Kit contains: Latent Print Powder, Fingerprint Lifter, Latent Print Powder Mister, Latent Print Powder Feather Duster, Fingerprint Ink, Stamping Kit, Inking Roller, Cyanoacrylate, Spoon Corpse, Magnifer, Forensic Light, Blueforensic Light, Gloves, Bags of Evidence Plastics and Paper, Police Line, Stainless Steel Scissors, Tweezers.

b. Handheld Portable INAFIS

Handheld Portable INAFIS outline created to simplify the process of taking fingerprints, data search someone based on

fingerprint, iris, NIK, and the name or address. INAFIS Handheld Portable can also be used to scan the corpse's fingerprints to search the corpse's identity.

1.d. Leadership landing troops

a. Before leaving for The Genesis Case

After a command to come to The Genesis Case (TKP), which must be addressed:

- a. The officers gather for sporting events case (tkp);
- b. Understand the case thoroughly in advance;
- c. Identification equipment prepare;
- d. Set up a dslr camera;
- e. Prepare transportation;
- f. Make sure all the equipment carried.

b. After being in place Genesis Case (TKP)

Ask for directions to the head of the troops on the case of what is going on, whether the

place Genesis Case (TKP) still pure, or had entered into another person, if there are items that have been moved.

2. First Implementation Phase Actions in Case Genesis Points (TP TKP).

The first action in place of Genesis Case, implemented as soon as he knew there was a criminal offense for the purpose of providing protection and first aid to the victim if there is a victim. Sabhara Police closing with the installation of a police line in order to safeguard and secure place Genesis Case for maintaining the status quo. Officers Sports Events The Case perform a general observation.

3. Implementation Phase Sporting Events Place Case (Crime Scene Investigation)

Measures Investigator or Investigator Assistant (Officer Identification) to enter the place Genesis Case (TKP) in order to conduct an audit to look for information about the crime,

collect items of evidence that allegedly do with an offense that is going to keep the evidence in the interests of proof.

3.a. Sports Events The Case (Crime Scene Investigation)

Sequence of actions taken in Genesis Place Sports Case (Crime Scene) include:

- a. The division of tasks and the order of implementation of the decision-identification;
- b. Doing shooting incident Place Case (TKP) in detail, photographing objects that are suspected to be linked to a criminal offense, shooting evidence, witness shooting (try the witness is the RT, RW or public figure), the shooting victim, shooting a corpse;
- c. Doing quests and collect items that allegedly contained evidence of latent fingerprints, and searching for information for victims and witnesses

to find out what really happened in order to uncover the perpetrators;

- d. Make a sketch of the place Genesis Case (TKP) with scale.

3.b. Latent Fingerprint search

- a. When conducting the processing of the crime scene, the officer in conducting searches latent fingerprints should wear gloves so that when holding the objects in place of Genesis Case does not damage the latent fingerprints left on the body at the crime scene or even leave fingerprints alone on these objects.
- b. Officers can search latent fingerprints after the implementation of Genesis The Case of shooting is done, by making observations and investigate suspected places, there are signs, traces and

objects that have been touched by the perpetrator.

In case of theft in a house with a ruin, the search for latent fingerprints can be done at:

- a. Points perpetrator entered;
- b. Objects are undermined by the perpetrator;
- c. Objects that allegedly has been moved and touched by the offender;
- d. A tool that was used to destruction, both found in Genesis Place Case (TKP) or were found later;
- e. Points out the perpetrators;
- f. Possessions were found later.

In the case of car theft were

recovered, the search for latent fingerprints can be done at:

- a. Door knob;
 - b. The driver's seat (including the side windows, door and window frame);
 - c. Grip gears;
 - d. Rearview mirror inside and outside;
 - e. Head of the seat belt;
 - f. The objects in the car which may have been moved or held.
- c. By ensuring this lies the first latent fingerprints on surfaces, to be developed, latent fingerprints that have been seen after the development was photographed before removed and transferred to the lifter.
- d. Objects that are suspected

perpetrator latent fingerprints, which can be removed, taken to the office to be developed and researched.

- e. People who are around the crime scene and presumably related, done taking fingerprints in the blank AK-23 to narrow the search culprit.
- f. If the perpetrator is already known, but was not in place or have not been caught Case Genesis and still on the run, then record his identity in order to search in INAFIS Portable System.

4. Phase Termination Events Places Sports Case (Crime Scene Investigation)

4.a. Liberation The Genesis Case

After the completion of activities Sports Events The

Case (Crime Scene Investigation), it can be released or the opening of The Genesis Case.

4.b. Manufacture Minutes

- a. Sketchy place Genesis Case with scale.
- b. Preparation of the Investigation Report on The Genesis Case.
- c. Minutes manufacture, development and Latent Fingerprint Appointment.
- d. Making the Decision Fingerprint Minutes.
- e. Making the discovery and seizure of Minutes of Evidence at the crime scene.
- f. Manufacture Minutes Shooting Case Genesis Place.
- g. Label manufacture Minutes of Evidence.
- h. Manufacture Minutes Seals of Evidence.

5. Examination Fingerprint Comparison

According to the author interview with Bripka Purwanto as Members of Sports Place

Genesis Case Section Identification Ditreskrimum Central Java Police, he explained that fingerprints can be said to be identical if there are 12 points of the same, inspection comparison of fingerprint conducted by Dactyloscopy Unit part dactyloscopy Crime (Daktikrim) who do formulation, examination, comparison of fingerprints equation¹⁰,

In theory triangular evidence, the relationship between the offender, victims of crime and the tools used to carry out the crime phenomena interconnected in a crime that is happening in Genesis Case Points. This is used as a guide for officers identification to be carried out during the preparation, implementation and termination of duties in processing the crime scene especially in search, shooting, promotion, development and inspection comparison equation latent fingerprints on the

evidence at the crime scene (TKP).

According to the author interview with Ipda Wazir Arwani Malik HS as Panit Sports Place Genesis Case (Crime Scene) Ditreskrimum Central Java Police, he explained, latent fingerprints found at the crime scene (the scene) and then developed, as well as the examination comparison equality, between doubtful fingerprint with the fingerprint contained in the data base file police. Fingerprint comparison examination of the equation in question can only be done by someone who has the certification.¹¹

If the fingerprint of the doubt after examination equality comparison, and had 12 points the same or identical to the one whose identity is contained in the data base file police then it is clear that the culprit.

Fingerprint identification is used as a guide, and its products

10 *Ibid.*

11 Results Interview with Ipda Arwani Malik Wazir as Panit HS Sports Events The Case (Crime Scene Investigation) Ditreskrimum Central Java Police, on Monday, November 6, 2017, in the Central Java Police.

are used investigators to complete the case file. So after inspection comparison equation and has 12 points of the same or identical, can be made the Investigation Report Comparison Equations Fingerprint with the conclusion in relation to the inspection and reinforced by the fundamentals and the arguments, it can be concluded the fingerprint with the results of identical or similar.

Investigation Report Comparison Equations Fingerprint meet as Evidence Specification Expert in article 186 the Code of Criminal Procedure (Criminal Procedure Code) because it was made by someone who is an expert and have the certification in the field of inspection of the comparison of fingerprint, and as Evidence Directive in Article 188 Book Law of criminal Procedure (criminal Procedure Code) which is due to the correspondence between the one with the other, as well as the criminal act itself indicates that the occurrence of a crime and

who the perpetrators of criminal acts.

2. Constraints as a barrier to the implementation of the fingerprint identification process by the police to uncover the perpetrators of criminal acts

Implementation Guidance Service Post-rehabilitation in BAPAS, according to Act No. 12 Of 1995 on Penal set out in Article 5 letter d formulating of "correctional guidance system is implemented based on the principles of: (d) guidance".

In carrying out the identification of the police as mentioned in Article 14 h of Act No. 2 of 2002 on the Indonesian National Police, the police are faced with obstacles as a barrier to the implementation of the fingerprint identification process by the police to uncover the perpetrators of criminal acts. These constraints include:

- a. Constraints of the Police (Internal Constraints)
 - 1). Less Foresight and Accuracy

In carrying out the fingerprint identification in order to uncover the perpetrators of a crime, the officer identification to do if the place Genesis Case sometimes in the search for evidence and latent fingerprints found at the crime scene are sometimes less conscientious and less heed a traces that are in place Genesis Case (TKP), which in turn would make it difficult in the processing of the Case Genesis place and did not produce results of crime scene to look for the bright spots of an offense that is going on.

2). Infrastructure Less Flexible

Infrastructure fingerprint identification tool division of the National Police Headquarters is less flexible to be brought into

place when the crime scene Case Genesis.

b. Constraints from outside the Police (External Constraints)

1) Crime scene

Points Genesis Case is a storehouse of evidence and as clues to uncover a crime that is going on. Evidence and the instructions contained in Genesis Case Points to uncover the perpetrators of criminal acts. Therefore, a very important place Case Genesis, with mounted police line and must be maintained in such a manner and supervised Sabhara police officers.

2) factors Society

At the time of the crime, when the action has not been made First Place Genesis Case (TP scene), and because of curiosity, people often rollicking to see firsthand a place Genesis Case. For the way this community

could damage the Case Genesis Place, eg destruction of latent fingerprints that may be the fingerprint of the perpetrator or fingerprint increasing community itself.

3) Weather factor

Weather factors become obstacles for the implementation of Genesis The Case processing, especially if the place Genesis Case a crime occurs outdoors. So the signs, traces and objects that can be a clue a crime that is going on, dealing with the weather.

4) Time factors

Often reports of an offense after quite a long time to happen, then it is probable signs, traces and objects that can be a clue to the disclosure of a crime that is happening and the offender will disappear.

D. CONCLUSION

Based on the results of research and discussion that has been presented, we can conclude two answers from the formulation of the problem as follows:

1. Police Role in the Process Identify Perpetrators of the Crime Fingerprint.

Police role in the process of identifying fingerprints done by the perpetrators of criminal acts Dactyloscopy Unit (Daktikrim) under Section Identification Ditreskrimum Central Java Regional Police, in charge of the formulation, examination, comparison of fingerprints equation carried out in several phases, as follows:

a. Preparation, starting with the report, and the appointment of officers, preparation of transportation to place of Genesis Case, completeness preparation tool identification and referral of troop leadership;

- b. First Implementation Phase Actions in Case Genesis Points (TP scene), to do first aid when there are victims, and secure place to stay Genesis Case status quo;
- c. Stage Sports Place Genesis Case (Crime Scene Investigation), in order to conduct an audit to look for information about the occurrence of Crime, searching latent fingerprints, collect items of evidence that allegedly do with an offense that is going to keep the evidence in order to the interests of proof;
- d. The Acquisition Phase Case Genesis, Genesis Place activities after Sports Case (Crime Scene Investigation) is done, and the making of Minutes The Genesis Case;
- e. Comparison of Equations Fingerprint Examination, conducted by the Criminal

Dactyloscopy Unit (Daktikrim) that the formulation, examination, comparison, equality fingerprints and if there are 12 points of the same or identical, it can be concluded the culprit. Then the manufacture of the Investigation Report Fingerprint Comparison Eq.

- 2. Obstacles Become inhibitors in Implementing Fingerprint Identification Process by the Police for Revealing Actors Crime.

- a. Constraints of the Police (Internal Constraints)

- 1).Less Foresight and Accuracy

If done carefully and watch for signs and traces on the objects that exist in the place of the Case Genesis will illuminate a crime that is going on in order to find the culprit.

2).Infrastructure Less Flexible

Because the tools are large and less efficient when taken to the place Genesis Case, the need for innovative tools to facilitate personnel identification at the time of processing the crime scene.

b. Constraints from outside the Police (External Constraints)

1).Crime scene

The Case of very important events, with mounted police line and must be maintained in such a manner and supervised police officers, in order to place Genesis Case not damaged.

2).Society factors

Because the public's curiosity may damage the Case Genesis Place, for example, the

destruction of latent fingerprints that may be the fingerprint of the perpetrator or fingerprint increasing community itself.

3).Weather factor

Weather factors become obstacles for the implementation of the processing of the crime scene, especially if the place Genesis Case of a criminal offense occurred outside the room, so the signs, traces and objects that can be a clue a crime that is going on, dealing with the weather.

4).Time factors

Often reports of an offense after quite a long time to happen, then it is probable signs, traces and objects that can be a clue to the disclosure of a crime that is

happening and the

offender will disappear.

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