

The Disclosure of a Murder Case Using Fingerprint Identification Method: An Alternative



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ABSTRACT. This study aims to identify the function and role of fingerprints as a tool in the disclosures of a crime and the identification of the victim and suspect. It was conducted in the jurisdiction of the Bengkulu Regional Police. Data were collected data by direct interviews and documentation. Data were analyzed using qualitative techniques and then presented descriptively by providing descriptions and explanations in accordance with the problems of the study. The results showed that the function and role of fingerprint identification to scientifically disclose the victim and suspect of a crime was very important. Fingerprint identification functions as a tool or evidence for investigators to first determine and narrow the investigation

KEYWORDS. Identification, Fingerprint, Crime, Murder

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Introduction

As the sole investigator of general crime in Indonesia, Indonesian National Police has the main task to disclose a crime. This means that the investigators are required to work hard in seeking and finding evidence related to the crime, as well as identifying both the suspect and victim.¹ In seeking and collecting the evidence, the investigator has to know where and how to start the investigation to achieve the expected target, namely the disclosure of a crime.

Considering that humans in carrying out activities, either consciously or unconsciously, there are tangible and non-tangible aspects that require certain observation techniques for further data management. In relation to criminal cases, the first place to visit for investigation is the crime scene (*Tempat Kejadian Perkara*, hereinafter as TKP). The investigators try to

¹ In the narrow sense, a victim is a person or individual. This can be seen in common murder cases in the community. Bambang Waluyo, 2018, *Viktimologi: Perlindungan Korban dan Saksi*, Jakarta: Sinar Grafika, p. 11.

collect evidence from the crime scene for further case development. The evidence obtained from the crime scene is expected to reveal a crime and catch the suspect.²

One of the common pieces of physical evidence found at the crime scene is fingerprints covering the fingerprint, palms, and footprints left on the surface of the object at the crime scene after the object was held or stepped on. Finding fingerprints at the crime scene will further help the investigation because the characteristics of the suspect can be identified easily.³

Fingerprint identification requires knowledge to know and understand fingerprint classification as well as expertise and experience to determine and distinguish whether the observed fingerprint is identical or not. Fingerprint is evidence that can be considered sufficient initial evidence in processing an investigation as a tool to identify and determine the suspect of a crime. Fingerprints characteristics are permanent, different, and not change since birth that inherent in each person. In other words, latent fingerprints have individual characteristics which means that they are not different for each person and are relatively unchanged.⁴

Each person's fingerprint has a different formula and form which helps the police in disclosing the identity of the suspect so that the suspect can be caught quickly. Fingerprint identification is a process of analyzing the structure of the wrinkles on the suspect and to identifying and distinguishing between one person and another. In the identification, fingerprint identification functions to carry out investigations in criminal cases. The accuracy level of the fingerprint structure can be compared to someone suspected of committing a criminal case. The fingerprint identification has an influence on the disclosure of criminal case to prove whether the fingerprints of the suspect are suitable or not to provide authentic evidence.⁵

Law Number 2 of 2002 concerning the Indonesian National Police states that investigation is a series of actions by investigators according to the regulated method in the Law to seek and collect evidence to disclose a criminal case in order to find the suspect. For example, in mutilation cases,

² Sri Atmojo, 2008. *Peranan Sidik Jari dalam Pengungkapan Tindak Pidana (Studi di POLRES Klaten)*: Universitas Muhammadiyah Surakarta.

³ Anny Yuserlina, 2017. Peranan Sidik Jari Dalam Proses Penyidikan Untuk Menentukan Pelaku Tindak Pidana. *Jurnal Cendikia Hukum* Vol 3 No. 1 September 2017.

⁴ *Ibid.*

⁵ Anton Rudiyanto, 2017. Fungsi Sidik Jari Pelaku Tindak Pidana Pembunuhan (Studi Kasus di Polres Tegal). *Jurnal Hukum Khairah Ummah* Volume 12 No.4, December 2017

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the body parts are disposed of in different locations to trick the police so that it is difficult to identify the victim. Thus, the police investigate the case by fingerprint identification as regulated in the Code of Criminal Procedure Article 7 Paragraph (1) letter F regarding taking fingerprints and taking pictures of someone. When the suspect carried out the action, he/she must have left fingerprints around the crime scene. Crimes that can be investigated using fingerprint identification are murder cases, theft, robbery, and all other forms of crime. Fingerprints are the first step in an investigation to disclose a case and find the suspect as soon as possible.⁶

The police take fingerprints and then compare them with the fingerprint data in the database. The Indonesian National Police have the fingerprint database of each individual who makes SKCK (Police Clearance Certificate). This database is a valuable source of data for the police to compare the fingerprints at the crime scene and the suspect. In dactyloscopy science, fingerprints are considered identical if they have at least 12 of the same points in one finger segment, and do not need to be complete as it can be just the little finger or the thumb. Based on the explanation above, the researcher tries to disclose a murder case using fingerprint identification method.

Method

This research is empirical juridical research. Empirical research explores, describes, and explains a phenomenon that focuses on the information obtained from field observations and then the observations should be presented in the form of data. This research used both quantitative and qualitative data. Quantitative data were presented with numbers, while qualitative data were described in sentences.⁷

The source of data covered primary and secondary data. Primary data were obtained from direct interviews with the police, especially the Identification Unit of the General Criminal Investigation Division of the Bengkulu Regional Police concerning the problems in this study. The secondary data were obtained from laws and regulations, papers, books, and

⁶ Supardi, 2002, *Sidik Jari Dan Peranannya Dalam Mengungkap Suatu Tindak Pidana*, Bandung: PT. Citra Aditya Bakti.

⁷ Amiruddin dan Zainal Asikin, 2004, *Pengantar Metode Penelitian Hukum*, Rajawali Pers, Jakarta.

other relevant documents. In this study, researchers directly went to the field to collect data from:

1. Interviews were conducted with relevant respondents, especially the Identification Unit of the General Criminal Investigation Directorate of the Bengkulu Regional Police.
2. Documentation was in the form of pictures during the interview as proof of the data collection process.

Based on Miles and Huberman's model, data reduction is summarizing, choosing, focusing, and looking for patterns and themes. In this stage, data were classified into each problem. The reduced data could provide a clear picture and make it easier for researchers to conduct further data collection:⁸

1. Data Reduction

Based on the Miles and Huberman's model, data reduction is summarizing, choosing, focusing, and looking for patterns and themes. In this stage, data were classified into each problem. The reduced data could provide a clear picture and made it easier for researchers to conduct further data collection.

2. Data Presentation

After completing the data reduction process, it was continued with the data presentation. Data can be displayed in the form of brief descriptions, charts, relationships between categories, flowcharts and others. Thus, it is easier for researchers to understand what is happening and plan the next stage. In this study, data were displayed in the form of a narrative description of the results of interviews about the function and role of fingerprint identification as a tool in the disclosure of a murder case.

Fingerprints as the Evidence of Crime

The fingerprint identification process is carried out by law enforcement officials. In the process of fingerprint identification in the murder case, the identification is performed by Identification Investigator Unit if the identity of the victim and suspect is unknown or known. Thus, all cases (especially the murder case) emphasize the fingerprint identification process.

If the identity of the victim or suspect is known, their fingerprint was taken as a part of data that would later be included in the Police Investigation

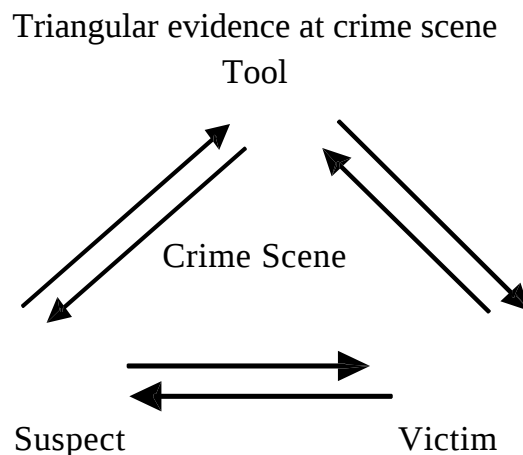
⁸ Sugiyono, 2011, *Metode Penelitian Kuantitatif Kualitatif dan R&D*. Bandung: Alfabeta

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Report and as an archive in the Police. Meanwhile, if the identity of the victim or suspect is unknown, fingerprint identification was carried out to find out the identity of the victim or suspect with some comparison materials completed with other evidence. The comparison material referred to the latent fingerprint found at the crime scene with the suspect's fingerprints based on witness testimony or the database/archive at the Police. The common evidence used as the basis for taking fingerprints of the suspect is witness statements. Therefore, investigators have to be proactive in taking as many witness statements as possible.

Besides, fingerprint identification investigators have to take the fingerprints of people who are at the crime scene (or the victim's family) so that there is no mistake in identifying the unknown suspect. Investigators are required to uncover triangular evidence at the crime scene, namely the victim, suspect, and tool to uncover the crime case. They are interrelated so that a crime occurs at the crime scene as illustrated below:



Disclosure of a crime starts with an investigation so does the murder case (the sample of this present study), the SPKT (Integrated Police Service Center) takes the First Action at the Crime Scene (TKP) to secure the crime scene by installing a police line for the smooth process of the investigation. The investigators who arrive at the crime scene will receive a report from the party who carried out the First Action at the crime scene as a sign of delegating the case to the investigation stage to conduct crime scene processing. Investigators who enter the crime scene previously receive direction from the head of the crime scene team including the path to pass (cross path), equipment, and the number of personnel.

If the suspect is not caught red-handed or the identity is still unclear and the investigation team finds fingerprints left by the suspect at the crime scene, the investigator works with the fingerprint identification team to reveal the suspect based on latent fingerprints left at the crime scene. Investigators collect as much information as possible from witnesses around the crime scene. Those suspected by investigators were fingerprinted to be matched with latent fingerprints at the crime scene. Based on the investigator's authority, those who are suspected cannot refuse to have their fingerprints taken.⁹

The fingerprint identification of the suspect cannot be revealed if there is no comparison, namely the fingerprints of the suspect based on witness statements or the Police data. The investigator seeks or reveals the suspect based on scientific evidence, not by confession. Investigators are required to uncover triangular evidence at the crime scene, namely the victim, suspect and tool to uncover the case.

Based on the interview with Iptu. Anis (Ps *Kanit I Sie Ident* Bengkulu Regional Police), the completeness of fingerprint identification at the crime scene (TKP) covered:

1. Plain powder;
2. Magnetic powder;
3. Fingerprint brush;
4. Fingerprint ink;
5. Form AK 23;
6. Lifters;
7. Gloves

He added that the actions taken by investigators in identifying fingerprints at the crime scene were:

1. Finding and taking latent fingerprints at crime scenes;
2. Taking fingerprints from corpses at the crime scene;
3. Taking fingerprints of the victim's family or those who have a relationship/interest with the victim at the crime scene;
4. Taking fingerprints of suspected persons based on witness statements.

Based on the results of the study at the Argamakmur District Court, the researcher describes the case under study briefly. The chronology of the murder case is as follows:¹⁰

⁹ Article 7 *Kitab Undang-undang Hukum Acara Pidana*.

¹⁰ http://sipp.pn-argamakmur.go.id/index.php/detil_perkara (accessed on February 6 2020 at 19.10 WIB)

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Since January 2017, the defendant, who is next-door neighbor of the victim, Aisyah Susilawati *binti* M. Usik, felt hurt for the victim who had accused the defendant of stealing an Asus brand cellphone and reported the defendant to the police. This made the defendant feel ashamed, so the defendant left the village. In June 2017, the defendant returned to his house, but the defendant never left the house because he still felt ashamed. Then, on Friday, July 21, 2017 when the defendant was sitting in the living room of his house, he saw the victim coming out of her house using a motorbike. Suddenly, the defendant's hurt and grudge against the victim increased so he intended to kill the victim. Then, the defendant took a machete that had been prepared in advance and headed for the victim's house by jumping over the guardrail between the defendant's house and the victim's house. After getting into the victim's yard, the defendant came to the backside of the victim's house and he pruned the wooden board of the victim's house using a machete. After successfully opening it, the defendant blocked it with a piece of log and then he went up and tried to enter by pushing the cupboard in front of the pruned board. After entering the victim's house, the defendant put the machete on a wooden ladder near the way the defendant entered before.

Then, he went around inside the house and found the police's black T-stick hanging on the window bars and took it. He then sat on the stairs in the living room of the victim's house waiting for the victim to come home and after waiting for approximately 2 (two) hours, at around 15.30 WIB the defendant heard the victim coming home using a Honda Vario motorbike and entering through the garage. Then, the defendant got ready to hide behind a wall while holding a T-stick. When the victim entered, her position was facing the mirror that was hanging on the wall near the defendant's position, the defendant immediately hit the back of the victim's head 3 (three) times then the victim turned to face the defendant and the defendant hit the side of the victim's head again once until the victim fell against the wall and hit her head but the victim was still tried to get up and shouted for help then the defendant hit the victim's left side of her head again 3 (three) times until the victim fell near the jar and convulsed.

The defendant dragged the victim near the middle stairs by pulling on the victim's shirt then the defendant held the victim's leg to make sure the victim was dead then he left the victim's house through the back door and went home. The defendant's actions were regulated and charged with Article 340 of the Criminal Code. Therefore, the victim, Aisyah Susilawati suffered:

a. External examination:¹¹

1. Female corpse, aged between forty to fifty years, body length around one hundred and fifty-five centimeters, body weight is not weighed (look fat).
2. The body is wrapped in an orange body bag, covered with brownish-orange *batik* cloth and white batik cloth.
3. No clothes on the body.
4. Properties/items attached to the corpse:
 - a) Gold earring on the left ear.
 - b) Gold brown metallic round shape watch, Alexandr Christie brand on the right wrist.
 - c) Gold ring with plain motif without writing on the ring finger of the right hand.
 - d) Gold ring with a white diamond with the shape of eight flower petals on the ring finger of the left hand.
5. The corpse is labeled in red with the identity in accordance with the letter requesting *Visum Et Repertum*.
6. Signs of advanced decay were found in the form of peeling epidermis, blackish-green skin, soft palpable body, and maggots with the largest size of about one point five centimeters.
7. Head:
 - a) Symmetrical shape, dark-green color skin, the signs of bruising cannot be evaluated. Six open wounds with uneven edges were found. The first wound was streaky, measuring 4 cm x 0.2 cm, the wound was visible to the skull. The second wound was 4 cm x 0.5 cm, the base of the wound looks subcutaneous tissue, located 3 centimeters right above the first wound. The third wound was streaky measuring 2.5 cm x 0.2 cm, the base of the wound looks subcutaneous tissue, located 10 cm to the left of the midline of the body and 5 cm above the left earlobe. The fourth wound was 2 cm x 0.1 cm, the base of the wound is visible tissue under the skin, located 1 cm above the second wound. The fifth wound was measuring 0.5 cm x 0.5 cm, located on the back of the head, 11 cm to the right of the left earlobe. The sixth wound was measuring 0.5 cm x 0.5 cm, located on the right back of the head just above and 2 centimeters to the left of the right earlobe.

¹¹ Document: “Visum et Repertum dari Dokter Spesialis Forensik Pusedokkes Polri Nomor: R/011/VeR/VIII/2017/Pusedokkes”

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- b) Most of the hair was not found.
Right and left eyes: The eyelids were green-black so that bruises could not be evaluated and no open wounds were found. The eyeballs were soft and no bleeding under the mucous membrane of the eyeball. The clear membranes of the eyes were cloudy and the eyebeads could not be evaluated.
 - c) The nose was soft palpable, no open wounds and rattling of bones.
On the right and left ears, there were no open wounds, bruises could not be evaluated because the skin was blackish green (decay factor).
 - d) The lips and mucous membranes of the mouth were bluish and there were no signs of violence.
 - e) The chin had an open wound with uneven edges, the base of the wound appeared to be fatty tissue, measuring 2.5 cm x 0.3 cm, located right at the bottom edge of the jawbone and 4 cm to the left of the midline of the body.
- 8. There were no abnormalities or signs of violence on the neck.
 - 9. Four scratches were found on the chest. The first was 1.5 cm x 0.5 cm, located 13 cm to the left of the midline of the body and 3 cm above. The second was 2 cm x 1 cm, located 2 cm below and 1 cm to the right of the first wound. The third was 3.5 cm x 3 cm, located three centimeters to the right of the second wound. The fourth was 1.5 cm x 1 cm, located one centimeter above the third wound with no palpable bone crunch.
 - 10. There were no abnormalities or signs of violence on the back.
 - 11. Upper limbs:
 - a) Right: Two scratches were found. The first was 0.5 cm x 0.2 cm, located at the base of the back of the index finger. The second was 3 cm x 1.5 cm, located 7 cm above the elbow. Orange fingernails (nail polish)
 - b) Left: Orange fingernails (nail polish). No open wound was found.
 - 12. Right and left lower limbs: No open wounds were found. Orange fingernails (nail polish).
 - 13. Female genitalia. No open wounds were found.

b. Internal examination:¹²

1. Chest cavity:
 - a) No signs of violence in the subcutaneous tissue and chest bones. 110 milliliters of dark red fluid were found in the right chest cavity and left cavity of each. 20 milliliters of blood were found in the right cavity.
 - b) The heart was soft and greenish-brown, empty without blood, measuring 16 cm x 11 cm. No narrowing of the heart arteries was found.
 - c) Right and left lungs deflated and began to swell. The right lung weighed 200 gr, while the left lung was 150 gr. Abnormalities and signs of violence can not be evaluated.
2. Dry abdominal cavity. Mesh membrane intact with no signs of violence. Abdominal organs were intact with no abnormalities or signs of violence. The bladder felt soft, no fluid. Uterus felt soft, measuring 7 cm x 8 cm, smooth surface, muscle thickness of about 1 cm, no tissue in the uterine cavity.
3. Head: blood infiltration under the skin was found and injured muscles around the wound on external examination. A fracture line on the right skull bone, approximately 4 cm long was found, located 4 cm above the right earlobe 1 cm below the temporal bone and right skull bone (right parietal) to the base of the skull (basic cranii) and ends at the edge of the right middle (fossa media) basin. Thick membranes of the brain are intact. Brain tissue is muddy gray mixed with red, abnormalities and signs of violence cannot be evaluated.
4. Neck: Neck bones intact with no abnormalities and signs of violence. Neck organs were intact with no abnormalities and signs of violence.

The conclusion of the examination is that the corpse is female, aged between forty to fifty years, body length of approximately one hundred and fifty-five centimeters, and weight is not measured (look fat). The corpse is in a state of advanced decomposition. Therefore, external examination found some lacerations on the head and chin, and bruises on the chest and right hand.¹³ These abnormalities are caused by a blunt object. While, internal examination found blood infiltration in the muscles under the scalp in several

¹² *Ibid*

¹³ *Ibid*

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locations, bruises on the left forehead skull, right skull base fracture, and brain tissue is soggy that it cannot be evaluated.¹⁴

The cause of death could not be determined as the corpse was in a state of decay, but signs of blunt force trauma to the head were found and caused a fracture to the base of the skull (basic cranii) that could lead to death based on the Visum et Repertum of the Forensic Specialist at the National Police Health Center Number: R/011/VeR/VIII/2017/Pusdokkes dated August 21, 2017 signed by dr. Wahyu Hidajati.D.P, MARS, Sp.F as examining doctor.

In this case, the fingerprint identification function is important to reveal the suspect. The investigators found traces/prints of the suspect's left foot mixed with blood at the crime scene near the victim. After the use of black powder with a brush, investigators found that there was one latent footprint that did not belong to the victim. After conducting the investigation, the investigator obtained information from some witnesses and then suspected 1 (one) person, namely M. Fauzi, who was a neighbor of the victim who disappeared at that time. Based on the testimony of the witness, M. FAUZI had also been reported due to stealing the victim's cellphone. This strengthened the investigator's suspicion of M. FAUZI. Thus, investigators searched for M Fauzi and successfully arrested him in September 2017 for questioning and taking fingerprint sampling for comparison with 1 (one) latent footprint taken on the crime scene. After the comparison, it was declared identical to the fingerprint (footprint) of the left foot of M. FAUZI.

Therefore, M. FAUZI could not deny his involvement as the main actor in the murder case. As a result, based on the decision of the Argamakmur District Court Number 276/Pid.B/2017/PN.Agm., the defendant (M. Fauzi Als Kucik Bin (late) Zainudin) was found guilty by the court and sentenced to life imprisonment.¹⁵

In disclosing a criminal act, investigators cannot depend on the presence of living witnesses as not all crimes have live witnesses present at the crime scene. Along with the development of technology, criminals get smarter in hiding their crimes and evidence so that their crimes are difficult to disclose or even cannot be disclosed.

Fingerprint identification is usually completed with witness statements as comparison material with latent fingerprints at the crime scene. However, if there is no witness, the investigator looks for comparative material in the

¹⁴ *Ibid*

¹⁵ http://sipp.pn-argamakmur.go.id/index.php/detil_perkara (accessed on February 6, 2020 at 19.13 WIB)

Police database regarding fingerprint data of the Indonesian population. Fingerprint identification is accurate scientific evidence. In general, fingerprint identification functions as supporting evidence for other evidence. However, evidence from expert testimony (doctors who identify fingerprints) is accurate evidence from a scientific point of view.

Fingerprint identification of murder cases is generally used as a tool to identify, record, and process victims to proceed to the next legal process. If the identity of the victim of a murder case is unknown (the victim who was found), the fingerprint identification process is carried out to identify the victim's identity to be reported to his family and for a post-mortem/autopsy to proceed to the next legal process. If the identity of the victim is known, the fingerprint functions to complete the official report and as a tool to clarify the identity of the victim.

Fingerprint identification is very helpful in building a case construction for a criminal act in which the suspect does not acknowledge the charges brought against him/her. In this case, the role of fingerprints is prominent, especially in becoming evidence of instructions which are the red thread of the relationship between the suspect and the tool used for the crime. Thus, the judge can decide the case based on the evidence submitted. As stated by Iptu ANIS, in a criminal act where a suspect or defendant does not admit his/her actions or withdraws his/her testimony at trial, the fingerprint is very important because it can be used as evidence to indicate the actions of the suspect or defendant with the tools used for the crime. Therefore, the BAP Fingerprint becomes reliable evidence.

The police took fingerprints and then compare them with the database compiled when a person made Police Clearance Certificate compare fingerprints at the crime scene with the fingerprints of the suspect.

The investigation process requires certain actions, except in the case of a red-handed caught which can be handled with the necessary actions that have been limitedly authorized for investigators. Each investigator who takes the necessary actions in the context of an investigation, whether caught red-handed, is required to make an official report and submit it to the investigator who handles the case. The minutes of the investigation will be used as the basis by the investigator, especially in determining the actions needed to find and collect the evidence and the suspect.

The investigator has the responsibility to immediately carry out the necessary investigative actions, if the investigator knows or has received a report, whether from an investigator with or without an official report or from

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a report or complaint from someone who has experienced, seen, witnessed, and or is a victim of a crime based on Article 106 and Article 108 of the Criminal Code.

In searching the fingerprint at a crime scene, the police require (a) a preliminary test kit in the form of narcotics, blood, and sperm test equipment. They were needed to test the findings in the crime scene so that valuable items for further investigation purposes like whether the red liquid found is human blood of paint, and so on, (b) A magnifying glass (Loupe) is useful for examining the quality of the results of latent fingerprint development, prior to lifting, (c) Compass is important to determine the north direction of a crime scene for sketching purposes, (d) Gloves must be worn by every crime scene officer, so that there are no additional traces due to the negligence of the officer which can cause errors in further investigation, (e) Distance measurement (meter) is required for measuring the findings and the situation of the crime scene in the framework of a sketch that will allow the implementation of reconstruction in the future, and as means of appeal against the traces and evidence of the crime scene shooting activities, (f) the shooting equipment and its accessories in the form of a tripod = flash, spotlights, and various types of lenses, for crime scene shooting activities, (g) Ropes, chalk, labels, loops, flashlights, and number boards for the purpose of closing crime scenes, marking the location of evidence, looking for latent traces and others, (h) Packaging tools for glassware, pseudo paper, paper envelopes, and (i) Writing and drawing utensils in the form of pencils, drawing paper, rulers, or millimeter paper for sketching purposes.¹⁶

Fingerprint searches were carried out after completing the crime scene shooting by examining places or objects that the suspect may have touched. Based on the technical instructions, the consideration covered: (a) The entryway, (b) damaged objects, (c) objects that are moved or held by the suspect, (d) tools used for the demolition (either left at the crime scene or found later), (e) the exit way, and (f) recovered property. After finding fingerprints, it was then developed by mechanical or chemical means. To develop fingerprints found at crime scenes, identification officers mostly use mechanical methods (powder). According to IPTU ANIS, the mechanical method was sufficient for the search and development of fingerprints and the chemical method is not very practical in its implementation with its weaknesses.

¹⁶ M. Karjadi, 1971, *Tindakan dan Penjidikan Pertama di Tempat Kejadian Perkara*, Jakarta: P.T. Gita Karya, p. 98

The Identification Unit always relies on a tool namely MAMBIS (Mobile Automated Multi-Biometric Identification System). This device resembles a credit card machine with a scanner and can identify unknown corpse data through fingerprints or the retina. Besides, MAMBIS has been integrated with the government's e-KTP database. If a fingerprint is placed in the MAMBIS scanner area, the identity data of the murderer or victim will be issued according to the latest e-KTP data record. As for other identity disclosure methods, the MAMBIS can scan the retinas of unknown corpses or criminals to identify the data quickly. However, this is done if the eye tissue of the victim has not been damaged.

Retina and fingerprint recordings were processed quickly through special access to the Population Administration database of the Ministry of Home Affairs of the Republic of Indonesia. Although no data was found from the latest e-KTP, personal data can also be traced from the previous KTP data. Thus, personal data such as full name, address, and face according to the e-KTP recording immediately appear in a few seconds.

Besides, if the victim's fingers have also been damaged, Bengkulu Police Identification Unit reveals the identity of the unidentified body through DNA tests. However, the facilities for conducting DNA tests are not yet available so they need help from the Forensic Laboratory and allow investigations through DNA testing with body parts as samples. The Forensic Laboratory does not only identify the suspect but also for a place to store DNA databases making it easier for investigations. If a DNA sample is found at the crime scene, then it can be continued by tracing the DNA database and if there is a match, the police can immediately investigate the suspect. DNA testing can also be used to find out or to prove lineage, identification, and others.

Samples can be taken from body tissues that have nuclei cells such as teeth, hair, muscle tissue, saliva, semen, nails, and blood and urine. Urine tests are to test the type of drug or psychotropic content consumed. Besides, urine tests can also be used to determine whether a woman is pregnant or not. Bloodstain examination is one of the most frequently used examinations in forensic laboratories. Blood is easily splattered in almost any form of violence, so the investigation of bloodstains is useful for revealing a criminal case. Blood examination in forensics aims to help identify the owner of the blood.

Before conducting a more complete blood test, it is important to determine:

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1. The stain is really blood
2. Blood from humans or animals
3. Blood type, if the blood is from humans. The forensic laboratory yo investigate crimes is necessary.

Forensic laboratories as a police tool, specifically assisting the Indonesian National Police in carrying out law enforcement tasks. Forensic laboratories have important responsibilities and duties in helping reveal evidence and everything related to it, and the types of psychotropics including the users or dealers.

Crime investigations are not only based on witnesses but also on physical evidence found at the crime scene. Sophisticated and advanced tools as well as a large amount of money are needed to obtain high material truth. Therefore, if the evidence of a murder case is sent to the branch of the Forensic Laboratory for examination and the required equipment is inadequate or not available, then the evidence will be sent to the center of the Forensic Laboratory for further examination.

The investigator starts handling a criminal case after receiving a report from the public or knowing about the occurrence of a criminal act or being caught red-handed. Then, it was prosecuted by the prosecutor by delegating the case to the district court. The judge then examines whether the public prosecutor's charge against the defendant is proven or not. The most important part of any criminal process is the evidence that can determine whether the defendant will be found guilty or acquitted.

For investigators, evidence in the murder case plays a role in uncovering the suspect and revealing the true events of the case. For the public prosecutor, evidence in the murder case is used as a basis for prosecuting suspects of the murder. Meanwhile, for the judge, the evidence will be the basis for consideration in deciding for the defendant.¹⁷

Considering the importance of evidence in the murder case, the investigator should possibly obtain evidence at the crime scene as much as possible because the disclosure of the case begins with the evidence found and then confiscated by the investigator. Forensic laboratory investigators are responsible to conduct investigations to reveal the death of a person according to the method regulated in the Code of Criminal Procedure to

¹⁷ This is related to evidence, in order to find the truth of a case, which has a causal effect. See Syaiful Bakhri, 2015, *Sistem Peradilan Pidana Indonesia*, Yogyakarta, Pustaka Pelajar, pp.42-43.

search for and collect evidence to make clear the crime and to find out the suspect.

The intended evidence obtained at the crime scene is blood stains (murder case), fingerprints, footprints, victims, witnesses, and other items that can be used as evidence. When the investigator receives a report regarding the occurrence of a criminal act, the investigator immediately comes to the crime scene and prohibits anyone from leaving the place as long as the examination has not been completed.¹⁸

Conclusion

Based on the results of the study and discussion, the researcher concludes that fingerprints (*dactyloscopy*) function, help police investigators in finding the identity of the victim or suspect in a murder case and/or finding a corpse without an identity in order to reveal the identity as fingerprints are permanent identities that cannot be changed, Fingerprints (*dactyloscopy*) are evidence of expert testimony as referred to in Article 184 of the Criminal Code are in the trial process and are taken into consideration by the judge. Based on the conclusion above, the researcher has formulated the following recommendations, the quality and quantity of resources for law enforcement officers, especially the police, related to the Identification Unit should be improved. It is important to have a Forensic Laboratory in each area to make it easier to handle every case that requires an identification expert. Data regarding the fingerprints of every citizen such as from e-KTP and Police Clearance Certificate should be completed by the police or other authorized agencies/institutions. It is better to conduct regular socialization with the community regarding the importance of maintaining the sterility of the crime scene so no one without authority cannot enter the scene and each body/victim must be identified so that there is no wrong identification which can result in wrongful arrest and even wrong decision on the defendant in court.

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¹⁸ Article 111 (3) *Indonesian Criminal Code (Kitab Undang-undang Hukum Pidana)*.

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When a man is denied
the right to live the life
he believes in, he has no
choice but to become an
outlaw.

Nelson Mandela