



Fingerprint as a Means of Internal Identification The Crime of Murder (Study at Pematang Siantar Police Station)

Putri Sari Tampubolon

Faculty of Law, University of North Sumatra, Medan

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ABSTRACT

The crime of murder today is one of the most complicated and very serious problems faced by individuals, society, law enforcement, and the government. The impact of this act of killing is felt very strongly by the community, namely the disruption of security and order in society. Therefore, this crime of murder needs to be handled or tackled seriously. Which in the handling or mitigation is closely related to the role of the Indonesian National Police as their role as investigators and investigators, to uncover the occurrence of a criminal act of murder, the initial procedure carried out by the police is an investigation to seek and find an incident that is suspected of being a murder crime, to then determine whether or not further action can be taken, namely an investigation. It is in this part of the investigation that the Police can take the first step, namely managing the crime scene (TKP) by identifying any evidence found such as objects that are strongly suspected of being related to the incident, including the victim, objects around the victim or in the vicinity of the victim. around the crime scene. And for the purposes of investigation, the Police are authorized or entitled to take several actions that have been regulated or determined by the Law on the Indonesian National Police No. 2 of 2002 in Article 15 paragraph (1), including taking fingerprints and other identities and taking pictures of someone. This is the reason behind the author's interest in writing a thesis with problems including: How is the process of formulating fingerprints (dactyloscopy) in identifying a crime of murder; What is the role of fingerprints as a means of identification in a murder crime and what are the obstacles faced in the process of identifying a murder crime by using fingerprints as a means of identification.

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Corresponding Author:

Putri Sari Tampubolon,

Faculty of Law,

University of North Sumatra Medan

Dr. Street. T. Mansur No.9, Padang Bulan, Kec. Medan Baru, Medan City, North Sumatra 20222

Email: Putrisari@gmail.com

1. INTRODUCTION

In the life of the nation and state, humans in carrying out their rights and obligations as citizens must be supported or supported by the recognition or protection of the human rights of every citizen. (Muhlashin, 2021). The most essential human right is the right to live, because this right to life is a gift from God Almighty so it is not a gift from humans. So it is hoped that with the recognition and guarantee of protection of the most essential human rights, humans can enjoy their

rights and carry out their obligations as citizens properly and in balance as they should.(Fitri Karmila, 2020).

Regarding the realization of the recognition and protection of one's right to life, this is a very serious matter because, as stated earlier, this right is the most essential right for every human being. However, recently, more and more problems have been faced with regard to the realization of this right to life, among which the most common is the deprivation of the right to life(Yaumi, 2016). Deprivation of the right to life that we usually or often encounter is by coercion and violence which is generally known in our society as an act of murder or a crime of murder.(Joseph, 2016).

The crime of murder is currently one of the most complicated and very serious problems faced by individuals, society, law enforcement, and the government, in which the forms or types of methods used in committing the crime of murder are very diverse.(SANTOSO, 2021). As we can see from the mass media, examples of the forms or methods used in committing this type of crime are as follows; mutilation, a criminal act of terrorism which is an act that threatens the safety of the lives of many people and even robs the right of life of those who are victims, or kills preceded by violence (persecution)(Men & SIP, 2021).

The impact of this act of murder is very strongly felt by the community, namely the disruption of security and order within the community itself, so that this is one of the important reasons human rights and obligations as citizens cannot run in balance as they should. Therefore, this crime of murder needs to be handled or tackled seriously(I KADOLI, 2021). Which in the handling or mitigation is closely related to the role of all levels of society together with the government and law enforcement authorities in this case especially the Indonesian National Police as their role as investigators and investigators as determined by law.(G. Hidayat, 2020).

The police themselves to uncover the occurrence of a crime of murder is not an easy thing, the initial procedure carried out by the police is an investigation to find and find an incident that is suspected of being a murder crime, to then determine whether or not further action can be taken, namely an investigation.(Hasanah & Monita, 2020). It is in this part of the investigation that the Police can take the first step, namely managing the crime scene (TKP) by identifying any evidence found such as objects that are strongly suspected of being related to the incident, including the victim, objects around the victim or in the vicinity of the victim. around the crime scene. And for the purposes of investigation, the Police are authorized or entitled to take several actions that have been regulated or determined by the Law on the Indonesian National Police No. 2 of 2002 in Article 15 paragraph (1), including taking fingerprints and other identities and taking pictures of someone(Suhendar, 2019).

Taking fingerprints by the police or investigators is considered as one of the efforts or ways that should not be missed to be carried out, where fingerprinting can be carried out on the victim's body, objects attached to the victim's body(Arliman, 2015), objects that are around the victim, or other objects that are around the scene of the incident which is suspected to be related to the occurrence of the crime of murder. So in other words, taking fingerprints by the investigator is one of the most important actions based on the reason that the fingerprints of every human being are different from one human to another. Then after obtaining the fingerprint, the investigator can use it as a means of identification in a murder crime(Tjhin & Rahmawati, 2019).

By properly and accurately processing these fingerprints as a means of identifying the crime of murder, it is hoped that it can provide a bright spot in revealing who is the perpetrator of the murder, so that material truth is obtained regarding what happened related to the murder act.(Dani, 2018).In addition to the police, the government itself in its efforts or forms of responsibility for handling the crime of murder has also made special regulations and certain agencies, such as the Prosecutor's Office and Medicine (psychological or forensic) which later if a murder crime case occurs can be asked for assistance by the investigator in handling the case according to the provisions of the law. Regarding the regulations in question, such as the Criminal Code (KUHP) or the Law on Terrorism in which these regulations regulate acts of confiscation. the right to life through general and special provisions in it and contains provisions for strict sanctions in terms of violations(A. Hidayat, 2016).

It is hoped that general and special provisions as well as strict sanctions provisions contained in these regulations can be taken into consideration for the public to stay away from or not to commit criminal acts such as murder.(Dwijayanti, 2017). So it is hoped that the crime of murder which is a form of deprivation of human rights to life can be prevented and overcome(Faroqi et al., 2016).

2. MRESEARCH ETHOD

The method is defined as a way or way to achieve something, as regarding the procedures for research to be carried out, the legal research methods used by the author include, among others,(Sidiq et al., 2019);

1. Research type

The research used in this thesis is a normative juridical research method which in research the author generally uses library materials or secondary data as basic data materials in research activities.(Ramadan, 2018).

2. Data and Data Sources

The data used in writing this thesis is secondary data which is supported by primary data. The secondary data used include statutory regulations, internet sites, court decisions, and other materials related to the writing of this thesis. While the primary data is obtained from the results of interviews and research in related agencies(Kalo & BW, 2019).

3. Method of collecting data

In writing this thesis used data collection methods as follows:

- a. Library Research, namely: Primary legal materials such as; the Criminal Code (KUHP), the Indonesian Police Act; secondary legal materials such as; official government documents in the form of court decisions. Tertiary legal materials or supporting legal materials which include materials that provide instructions and explanations of primary and secondary law as well as primary, secondary, tertiary materials outside the field of law.
- b. Field Research (Field Research) That is by conducting research directly into the field. In this case, the author directly conducted research at the Identification Center of BARESKRIM Pematang Siantar Police and conducted interviews with Mr. Brigadier M. Nasib (a member of the Identification Center of BARESKRIM Pematang Siantar Police).

4. Data analysis

In this paper, the data analysis used is qualitative, in which the secondary data and primary data obtained are then analyzed qualitatively to be able to answer the problems in this thesis.(Seran et al., 2021).

3. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

3.1 The Process of Formulation of Fingerprints (Dactyloscopy) in the Identification of a Crime of Murder

1. Fingerprint taking (Dactyloscopy)

Fingerprints (dactyloscopy) are one of the latent identifications, that is, nothing is the same or similar to each other, cannot be changed unless it is completely removed, cut, chopped, or damaged using sharp weapons, firearms or chemical substances, new fingerprints finger can no longer be identified. Fingerprint retrieval (dactyloscopy) has purposes such as criminal fingerprinting, general fingerprinting, recording and storing of fingerprint data, where fingerprinting, storage and recording are carried out using fingerprint devices (dactyloscopy).

2. General fingerprinting (Dactyloscopy)

In general, fingerprint taking is widely used both by agencies and the general public as a substitute for signatures for those who cannot sign or are illiterate with their thumb fingerprints being taken, but not followed by formulation, recording and storage.

Based on the results of the research / study that the author did at the Identification Unit of the Criminal Investigation Agency (BARESKRIM) of Pematang Siantar Police, it was found that, everyone who wants to get a Police Record Certificate (SKCK), SIM, STNK, BPKB, must first take

his fingerprints with complete from both left and right hand on the AK-23 fingerprint card. Fingerprint retrieval is used for data collection as well as filing and recording in order to reproduce or enrich the fingerprint database for the purposes of serving the general public in the context of the process of confirming the correctness of a person's identity and criminal record.

So for the sake of the above, every citizen, including those who have just given birth, should have their fingerprints taken, their use is very important, if all other identities are difficult to obtain or have the same identity such as appearance, height, weight, as well as address and name, then the only can be identified from the fingerprint identity. Because only fingerprint identification cannot be changed and is not the same for everyone.

Every AK-23 fingerprint card that already contains fingerprint recordings must be processed immediately for AK-23 fingerprinting. AK-23 and AK-24 fingerprint card sorting to sort and group AK-23 fingerprint cards according to their gender and formula order. The AK-24s are arranged in alphabetical order. The goal is to simplify and speed up the storage of AK-23 and AK-24 fingerprint cards. All AK-23 and AK-24 fingerprint cards are still stored manually into their respective filing cabinets and are maintained in an orderly and well-maintained manner to last a long time. This is very important for information on appeals from parties who need it as a data bank, namely AK-23 stored in a filing cabinet.

The search for the AK-23 fingerprint card in the filing cabinet is based on an official request from the party in need, both internally and externally by the National Police. The goal is to provide information services to the public in the context of the process of confirming the correctness of a person's identity and criminal record. The equipment used in taking fingerprints (dactyloscopy) is commonly used, such as;

Stamping kit is a set of tools consisting of a roller, ink, glass plate or stainless steel, an AK-23 card clamp tool which is very useful and practical for fingerprint taking activities in the field and is easy to carry to the scene of the incident / case (KTP). The AK-23 fingerprint card is a fingerprint card whose technical specifications have been standardized throughout Indonesia. The card is made or printed with thick white and smooth cardboard with a size of 20 x 20 cm. The point is to record the ten right and left fingerprints as well as general data and indications as well as photographs and signatures.

The AK-24 typewriter or fingerprint card is made, printed on thick white smooth cardboard with a size of 7 x 13 cm. The point is to simplify and speed up the process of verifying the AK-23 card, after the AK-23 fingerprint card has been filled in, the fingerprint record must be affixed with a formula and a typewriter card (AK-24) must be made. Dactyloscopy ink is a type of black printing ink that is mixed with a special oil so that the ink dries quickly. Use it to take or record fingerprints. The advantages of this ink are;

- a) When flattened it is very easy and dries quickly,
- b) The existing ink is easy to wash,
- c) The results of fingerprints obtained by papillary lines are clearly visible
- d) Fingerprints are easy to formulate.

Then the roller is a tool made from a piece of round rubber with a diameter of approximately 2 cm and a length of approximately 5-6 cm. And the point is to even out the ink, on the glass plate with a back and forth motion until the ink is completely flat. Then the magnifier / loop is a magnifying glass that is used to formulate fingerprints or to enlarge the image of the papillary lines of the fingerprint, so that it greatly facilitates the formulation process. How to use it as follows: the loop is placed over the fingerprint painting, so that the papillary lines will look clear and large. The shadow thread in the center or in the glass is placed between the delta and the core, which is used to calculate the papillary lines of the fingerprint.

Signals are special characteristics of a person that must be stated in the order of the AK-23 fingerprint card data column, its use is for if someone knows a crime in the field or at the crime scene (TKP), can recognize or record the characteristics of the perpetrator, can used as investigation material to provide information to investigators.

3. Fingerprinting (Dactyloscopy) criminal

Centralized collection, collection, processing and storage of criminal fingerprints in the context of supporting centralized police repressive activities as well as supporting regional units and agencies outside the National Police. Search and development of latent fingerprints as well as examination of precise and accurate comparisons of fingerprints both for investigation purposes and in supporting repressive activities of the centralized police as well as supporting regional units and for agencies outside the Police as well. The main equipment used in taking fingerprints (dactyloscopy) is:

Prime magnifier fingeris a tool to carry out the fingerprint examination process in a working manner; the image of the suspected fingerprint is placed on the left in the space provided, the image of the comparison fingerprint is placed on the right in the space provided, then the camera after turning on will emit light both on the suspected fingerprint and the comparison fingerprint, and from the display it will be seen differences in the characteristic images of the papillary lines. Forensic comparator is a tool to carry out the process of examining and comparing fingerprints with a working method, namely: The image of the suspected fingerprint is placed on the left in its place, and the comparison fingerprint is on the right, then the same as working on the prime magnifier finger tool, as well as FX-8A type forensic optical comparator.

Laboratory fuming cabinetis a tool to develop latent fingerprints on temporary documents/papers by using crystal iodine or super gene with the working method, namely; Iodine crystal is poured into the measuring device, using paper taped to the fuming cabinet, then wait until the latent fingerprint image/recording of a bluish-red latent fingerprint appears, then take a photo shoot.

Laser photonics print finderit is a tool in criminal dactyloscopy useful for developing latent fingerprints on the surface of rough objects such as orange peels or which cannot be developed by the shape system or chemical system by working as follows; When the laser photonics print finder is turned on, the cable and optical security at the end will emit a laser beam, then the laser beam is directed to the surface of the suspected object, and if there is a latent fingerprint on the object, the beam will appear and can be observed with the help of a magnifying glass, then this latent fingerprint is given a special shape and then a photo shoot or recording is made. Then there is a tool called an identification kit backpack which contains equipment in the crime scene (TKP), which include the following:

Regular powder brush(powder brush) is a tool to take and apply fingerprint powder on the surface of objects that are expected to contain latent fingerprints and collect the unused fingerprint powder to be stored again.

Aluminum hanyele filter flash brush(aluminum stem glass filter brush) is a tool used to collect and apply fingerprint powder on the surface of objects that are thought to have latent fingerprints and collect the unused fingerprint powder to be stored again. *Magnetic brush*(magnetic brush) is a tool to take and apply fingerprint powder on the surface of objects that are thought to have latent fingerprints and collect the unused fingerprint powder to be stored again. And the meter is a tool to measure the distance, length or height of objects.

Then post marten (corpse spoon) and powder black (black powder), which is called a corpse spoon is a tool to take fingerprints of corpses. And black powder is a tool that serves to develop latent fingerprints on the surface of objects that are not porous (not absorb sweat) that are light in color, very useful for the surface of colorful objects. *powder gray*(grey powder) and powder magnictic black (black magnetic powder), gray powder is a tool that is useful for developing fingerprints on the surface of non-porous (non-perspiration-absorbing) dark colored objects. And black magnetic powder is a tool that serves to develop latent fingerprints on light colored non-porous (non-metallic) surfaces (especially paper, cardboard, wood, glass, plastic, leather, or other non-porous surfaces).

Magnetic gray powder(grey magnetic powder) and rubber roller (rubber-derived ink grinder) which are useful for, respectively, developing latent fingerprints on the surface of non-permeable non-permeable objects which are specially dark in color and for sensing fingerprint ink on the case. where the finger is inked. *Princess*(tweezers) and scissors, each of which is also useful for taking small pieces of evidence so that the evidence is not contaminated with other objects such as

fingers or officer sweat. Then cut the scissors to cut the transparent filter or rubber filter as needed or other required objects.

Each number, gloves, and mask are used to sequentially number the evidence found at the crime scene (TKP), then the gloves are useful to prevent the evidence from being contaminated when held by the hands of the officer, while the mask itself is for prevent foul odors (such as the smell of corpses or chemicals) from being too offensive to the officer's sense of smell.

Rubber filter white(white rubber filter) is a tool for removing latent fingerprints that has been developed with ordinary powder or black or gray magnets. This filter can be used to remove latent fingerprints on objects with round surfaces.

Stamping kit(tools for taking fingerprints) and writing instruments, useful for taking fingerprints of suspects and non-suspects, while writing instruments are for making notes when processing crime scenes. *Magnifier*(magnifying glass) and hinge filter white (a transparent filter in the form of a hinge and white) respectively are tools to see whether there are latent fingerprints or latent fingerprints that have been developed that are clearly visible or not and also for small objects so that can be seen clearly. And the white filter itself is useful for lifting latent fingerprints that have been developed with regular shapes or magnetic shapes in black or gray.

Evidence bag(evidence bag), AK-23 card (fingerprint card) and polilight (a tool to detect latent fingerprints) are tools that each function, as follows; evidence bag to place evidence, especially latent fingerprints obtained at the crime scene (TKP), AK-23 card to take someone's fingerprints. This Polilight is a device whose light source lasts up to 1000 hours of use. This sharp light is removed from the lamp and then filtered to obtain pure light such as laser light, but with a wider wave, color rays from ultra violet to red can be used. The pure light is channeled through an iron cable so that it is easily focused on the target, namely the fingerprint.

In general, fingerprint retrieval is done simply by recording the fingerprints of the suspected perpetrators, formulating, storing, and preparing and sending fingerprint data for criminal identification purposes in a database called the Computer Aided Automatic Fingerprint Identification System (CAAFIS). These dactyloscopy tools (fingerprints) are very effective in identifying a person, if supported by obtaining fingerprints left at the crime scene (TKP) without being touched or erased by anything. Therefore, fingerprints found at the crime scene (TKP) must be secured to make it easier to retrieve the fingerprints for further forensic examination.

3.2 The Role of Fingerprints in the Process of Identifying the Crime of Murder and the Obstacles Faced in Its Utilization

1. Means or Elements Affecting the Role of Fingerprints in the Identification Process

In the use of the fingerprint system as a means of identification, of course there are elements that affect the role of the fingerprint. Among them are the quality of human resources; supporting/auxiliary equipment; and technology systems.

a). Human Resources

Given how important the role of fingerprints in an effort to reveal a crime and catch the perpetrators. So knowledge about fingerprints for every Polri investigator from subordinates to superiors is actually a must that must be possessed, because the evidence is overwhelming that the largest percentage of criminals or criminals can be caught because of fingerprint proof. Fingerprints alongside other human traits are powerful tools for searching and finding criminals. So be careful with every fingerprint found at the crime scene (TKP),

Furthermore, it is known that the job of taking fingerprints is not an easy job, but a job that requires perseverance, foresight and patience. So to maximize the function or role of fingerprints in the identification process, it must be carried out professionally by officers who are certainly experts in the field of dactyloscopy (fingerprints). Because if the retrieval or development of fingerprints is carried out unprofessionally, the fingerprint data in the computer database of the Criminal Investigation Unit of the National Police will be useless or of no benefit at all. And these investigators who specialize in the field of dactyloscopy should be evenly distributed throughout the police resorts.

b). Support/auxiliary equipment

The availability of equipment and materials needed for officers who take and develop fingerprints found at crime scenes is also very supportive in carrying out the process of identifying a crime. These tools can assist officers in taking latent fingerprints that are found or found in different places or circumstances which may cause difficulties or obstacles in processing (development). Regarding the equipment used as a support or assistant in fingerprint processing, among others are as described in the previous chapter.

c). Technology system

However, no matter how sophisticated the equipment used, the usefulness and success of the role of fingerprints in the identification process also requires a sophisticated technology system and keeps up with the times. So that the use of technological systems that are in line with the times and advances in electronic and information technology, in particular the field of fingerprints (dactyloscopy) plays a very important role in the system of increasing national resilience and security from being undermined by criminals who can endanger economic, political, and even cultural resilience. nation. One of these technology systems is; computer software AFR (Automatic Fingerprint Recognition System) and CAAFIS (Computer Aided Automatic Fingerprint Identification System) which is a place to store or database of fingerprint data obtained. In Indonesia itself, it is recorded that the Morfo AFR system has been used to enable identity detection, by comparing the fingerprints of a suspect with millions of fingerprints that have been stored in a computer database that can be done in only a relatively short time, but this system is only available at the Identification Center. BARESKRIM Polri in Jakarta. Again, that in order to use or utilize a sophisticated technological system, the main thing that must be considered is the availability of operators who have knowledge of the system and are skilled at using it. by comparing the fingerprints of a suspect with millions of fingerprints that have been stored in a computer database that can be done in only a relatively short time, but this system is only available at the National Police's Criminal Investigation Agency (BARESKRIM) Identification Center in Jakarta. Again, that in order to use or utilize a sophisticated technological system, the main thing that must be considered is the availability of operator personnel who have knowledge of the system and are skilled at using it. by comparing the fingerprints of a suspect with millions of fingerprints that have been stored in a computer database that can be done in only a relatively short time, but this system is only available at the National Police's Criminal Investigation Agency (BARESKRIM) Identification Center in Jakarta. Again, that in order to use or utilize a sophisticated technological system, the main thing that must be considered is the availability of operators who have knowledge of the system and are skilled at using it.

2. The Role of Fingerprints as a Means of Identification of the Crime of Murder

As stated earlier that at the crime scene (TKP) it is certain that there are fingerprints or other traces, as well as at the location / scene of the murder case. This is based on the idea that to commit a crime such as a murder crime, the perpetrator takes several actions that are likely to come into contact with objects around the crime scene (TKP), so fingerprints are likely to be left on these objects. except, the perpetrator uses hand pads (paper, cloth or gloves). And based on the results of the study revealed the secret of fingerprints, namely, there have never been two people who have the same and permanent fingerprints. Starting from the results of this research, people use fingerprints to reveal a crime and try to find the culprit.

Knowledge of fingerprints for every Polri investigator from subordinates to superiors, is actually a must that must be possessed, because the evidence is overwhelming that the largest percentage of criminals or criminals can be caught because of fingerprint proof. Fingerprints alongside other human traits are powerful tools to search for and locate criminals. So be careful with any fingerprints found at the crime scene (TKP), because these fingerprints or fingerprints can be collected and then matched with the fingerprints of criminals that have been stored in the National Police database called Computer Aided Automatic Fingerprint Identification System (CAAFIS) located at the National Police Criminal Investigation Unit Identification Center in Jakarta.

And to systematize and streamline the use of fingerprints in the Police itself, a task force has been formed that specifically handles fingerprint issues and fingerprint examinations at the National Police Headquarters (Police Headquarters) laboratory are handled by fingerprint experts. In general, the benefits of this fingerprint function are:

- a. As information material in the investigation process, which is the AK-23 fingerprint blank that can be used to take/record 10 fingerprints, and contains complete individual data which includes characteristics, general, special/signals, photos and signatures . This is used to complete information in an effort to trace the history of the perpetrator of the crime/murder crime.
- b. As evidence, because fingerprints are one of the material evidences, which never change and are not the same for everyone, so this fingerprint is very effective, efficient and accurate. homicide, namely:
 - 1) As an effort to trace the criminal history of the arrested murder suspects and as documentation of the criminals who were sentenced by the court.
 - 2) As an effort to track down the perpetrators of crime, especially the crime of murder whose identity is not / not yet known, but accidentally and without realizing it, leaves fingerprints (latent fingerprints) at the crime scene (TKP).

In order for this fingerprint system to play a role / function in the process of investigating or identifying a crime, especially a crime of murder, it must be supported by several things as described in detail in the previous description, which are briefly as follows:

- a. Adequate and even distribution of specialist investigators/experts in the field of fingerprints (dactyloscopy) throughout the Police Resort (POLRES).
- b. There are trained fingerprint takers.
- c. Availability of equipment and materials needed for fingerprint takers and development officers.
- d. There are methods of retrieval, processing and analysis that have been mastered by the officers concerned.
- e. Mastery of modern technology systems, centered on information systems.

The use of the fingerprint system in identifying a crime or crime such as murder is still rare in Indonesia. However, even so in a murder where the perpetrator may be wearing a mask or the perpetrator of the murder has never been identified as the perpetrator of the crime, then with the help of this fingerprint system the perpetrators can finally be caught and brought to justice and the fingerprints that have been developed or processed can function as evidence in the evidentiary process.

3. Constraints in the Identification Process Using Fingerprints as a Means of Identification

Based on the research results obtained from the Pematang Siantar Police, namely with Mr. Brigadier M. Nasib at the BARESKRIM Identification Center of the Pematang Siantar Police, it is generally known that the obstacles faced in the utilization or use of the fingerprint system in the identification process, which include:

- 1) Human resources, meaning that personnel or self-identification officers who master or are experts in the field of fingerprint identification
- 2) the number is still not sufficient.
- 3) The incompleteness of supporting/auxiliary equipment in fingerprint identification as well as facilities and infrastructure which are also not evenly distributed among each Police Resort.
- 4) The use of technology systems that are centered on information systems is still very limited, due to the lack of mastery of technology systems by the identification officers themselves. Thus causing the application of fingerprint processing quickly and accurately is also limited.
- 5) Difficulties - difficulties also encountered by officers or fingerprint experts in identifying, namely:
 - a. Two fingerprints will be difficult or may not be identified if they are of different types.
 - b. Fingerprint marks found at the crime scene (TKP) often show imperfect or blurred shapes because they are scratched, stained, or overlapped with other fingerprints. Although this does not make identification impossible. Comparing fingerprints that have been recorded and those obtained at the crime scene is not a special science, but depends on the expertise and experience of the expert. If it meets the characteristics between the two fingerprints (latent and recorded fingerprints), then identification can be done. Differences in the conclusions of experts occur if the characteristics of

fingerprints are obtained to a minimum. So sometimes other experts argue that the data is insufficient for identification.

- c. Another difficulty is, fingerprints should have been recorded in the Police file beforehand. However, the file system in the Police is still not good, and has not been systematically arranged, and there is still a lot of incomplete fingerprint data, meaning that it is not recorded up to ten fingers. This imperfection can be one of the causes of identification with / through fingerprints to be less effective.

4. CONCLUSION

Identification means an attempt to re-recognize something, both objects, humans, and animals. Fingerprints are the result of reproduction of fingerprints, both those that are intentionally taken/stamped with ink or marks left on objects because they have been touched with the skin of the palms of the hands/feet. Fingerprint identification itself can be interpreted as follows, namely, the process of determining two or more fingerprints originating from the same finger by comparing the papillary lines. In the case of a murder crime, the precise and accurate formulation of fingerprints plays a very important role in the investigation and proof process, with the following stages: searching for fingerprints at the crime scene or around the crime scene; then confirm the location of the fingerprint; taking fingerprints (eg fingerprints from people who were right at the crime scene or around the crime scene); and lastly examination of the comparison (formulation) of fingerprints in the identification process. This last stage is the most important stage because it is carried out to determine whether the two fingerprints have the same painting shape and are identical fingerprints, meaning by seeing whether the flow of papillary lines between the two fingerprints is the same. To determine two fingerprints that are the same or identical, there are several factors that must be assessed or seen, including through: a) The principal form of fingerprint painting between the latent fingerprint and the comparison fingerprint, namely: it must be the same between the two compared fingerprints. the same, even though the same identity cannot be determined, if other factors have not been / are not fulfilled; b) Characteristics of the fingerprint papillary lines (detailed galtons) the type and shape of the detailed galtons between the two fingerprints (latent fingerprints and comparison fingerprints) must be of the same shape, position, and direction; c) The number of equation points (galton details of the same type, shape, direction and position) then: if the equation points are 11-12 or more, it means that the identity is definite; if the point of the equation is 8-10, it means that the identity still has to be strengthened with things like; the clarity of fingerprints, the presence of cores or deltas of the principal forms of fingerprint paintings that are rarely found. The relationship between the points of equality, the basic form of fingerprint painting,

In general, the benefits obtained from this fingerprint function are: As information material in the investigation process, which is the AK-23 fingerprint form that can be used to take/record 10 fingerprints, and contains complete individual data which includes characteristics features, general, special / signal, photos and signatures. This is used to complete information in an effort to trace the history of the perpetrators of crimes/criminal acts of homicide; As evidence, because fingerprints are one of the material evidences, which never change and are not the same for everyone, so this fingerprint is very effective, efficient and accurate. More broadly, the fingerprint system has a dual role in the investigation of criminal cases, especially cases of murder, namely: (1) As an effort to trace the criminal history of the arrested murder suspects and as documentation of the criminals sentenced by the court; (2) As an effort to track down the perpetrators of crimes, especially the crime of murder whose identity is not / not yet known, but accidentally and without realizing it, leaves fingerprints (latent fingerprints) at the crime scene (TKP). In general, it is known that the obstacles faced in the utilization or use of the fingerprint system in the identification process, among others: Human resources, meaning that the number of personnel or self-identification officers who master or are experts in the field of fingerprint identification is still inadequate. The incompleteness of supporting/auxiliary equipment in fingerprint identification as well as facilities and infrastructure which are also not evenly distributed among each Police Resort. The use of technology systems that are centered on information systems is still very limited, due to the lack of

mastery of technology systems by the identification officers themselves. Thus causing the application of fingerprint processing quickly and accurately is also limited. Difficulties - difficulties also encountered by officers or fingerprint experts in identifying, namely: 1) Two fingerprints will be difficult or may not be identified if they are of different types; 2) Fingerprint marks found at the crime scene (TKP) often show imperfect or blurred shapes due to scratches, stains, or overlap with other fingerprints. Although this does not make identification impossible. Comparing fingerprints that have been recorded and those obtained at the crime scene is not a special science, but depends on the expertise and experience of the expert. If it meets the characteristics between the two fingerprints (latent and recorded fingerprints), then identification can be done. Differences in the conclusions of experts occur if the characteristics of fingerprints are obtained to a minimum. So sometimes other experts argue that the data is insufficient for identification; 3) Another difficulty is that fingerprints should have been recorded in the Police file beforehand. However, the file system in the Police is still not good, and has not been systematically arranged,

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