

FINGERPRINT IDENTIFICATION FUNCTION IN THE CASE REVEAL CRIME OF MURDER

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ABSTRACT

Human fingerprint is so unique that no one else has the same fingerprints so although between twins. In the field of civil fingerprint is also used to identify a person. So do the fingerprint identification is not to be done against crime alone. Determination of human identification is an effort to get to know someone either living or dead, by using various means of science to find out who the real person is. In criminal cases, to recognize victims of an absolute thing that must be done. Due to the know the victim, it will open the way to identify the culprit. Therefore, identification of the victim is often used as the starting point of the investigation. Misidentification may lead to the prosecution of an innocent person. Fingerprint identification is part of forensic identification. The process of identification with fingerprint identification method frequently used law enforcement agencies (police investigators) in exposing the victim and the offender. The identification process carried out by the police is a process that is recognized and justified in the legislation. In relation to the law, fingerprint identification is one way / mode to uncover the victim or perpetrator.

Key words: Fingerprint Identification, Crime Murder

Introduction

In today's modern times along with the development of advanced equipment that can help investigators in uncovering a crime, the growing sophistication of technology today is a fingerprint scanner. Fingerprints including evidence statements of the experts, because in exposing a crime using fingerprints required special skills, not everyone can do it, then the expert in court can act as an expert witness to explain the intent and purpose of the expert examination, that the criminal act which happens to be revealed brighter.

That evidence is a proof, an attempt to resolve the law of the truth in the case essentially be considered logically. In the case of the crime of theft, embezzlement, fraud and the like, the official investigators use multiple methods of finding evidence of one of them is through Dactyloscopy (knowledge about fingerprints) which is a reproduction starfish fingers stick to the stuff around the place crime scene. The function and role of print so it is very important for the investigator to uncover an criminal act, therefore a very important role in addition to fingerprints as to identify the victim, as well as to uncover a person suspected of committing criminal offenses. The fingerprint is actually the result of reproduction tread fingers, either deliberate or stamped in ink or scars left on the body for ever is held or touched the skin of the palms or feet.

According to Law No. 2 of 2002 on the principal task of policing the Police of the Republic of Indonesia is:

- a. Maintaining security and public order
- b. Enforce the law
- c. Provide protection, shelter and services to the public.

Investigation is one police attempt to make light of the problems it faces. Despite the fact that many crimes that uses an unnatural way, such as the mutilation murder, the perpetrator intentionally cut up body parts, and body parts were cut off in the exhaust to a different place so that the police can not or difficult to examine the corpse. But police still can handle and perform an investigation by means of fingerprint perpetrators of crimes stipulated in the Law on Criminal Procedure (Criminal Code) Article 7, paragraph (1) letter f, asserted, fingerprinting and photographing a person, which in crimes the perpetrator must have left his fingerprints around a case, from the fingerprint impressions of the investigator can make the clues to uncover who the perpetrators of the crime.

Fingerprint identification known as dactyloscopy. Dactyloscopy comes from the Greek, meaning that dactylos fingers or finger lines, and scopein which means observing or researching. Dactyloscopy is the study of fingerprints for purposes of reintroduction (identification) to the people. The method is known as the method of Henry, Rocher, and Vucetich. Henry method invented in India and is used almost all countries in Europe, the method used in the country Rocher Germany and Japan. While Vucetich method used in Spanish-speaking countries. Indonesia itself using the method of Henry. Fingerprint function can be used to express a crime, for example, of latent fingerprints (fingerprints using powder chemicals) which is found on the items that are in the scene, or items used to commit a crime such as a gun, knife, pliers, screwdriver, etc., that were found at the scene.

Fingerprints person has formulas and forms different between humans one man the other circuitry. So that the formulation of fingerprints that exist in human fingers very helpful police in the disclosure of the suspect or the culprit and as soon as possible

to catch it. Knowledge of fingerprints for the general public is still relatively alien and not many people know about the uses and benefits of fingerprints in uncovering a crime because it can be seen that in reality the process of disclosure of the case in Indonesia is not used to make the fingerprint as evidence that required presence the proceedings, on the other side of the crime continuously evolves with society and technology that make perpetrators more cunning in existing twist the truth and confuse law enforcement.

Types of Identification

Identification is a process of finding out, researching something obscure or unknown in order to become clear identity or origin, determine personal identity by right is critical to the investigation because of the mistake can be fatal in the judicial process. As for the types of identification are:

- a. Fingerprints examination
- b. Visual methods
- c. Examination of documents
- d. Examination of jewelry and clothing
- e. Medical identification
- f. Dental examination
- g. Serology
- h. Exclusion method
- i. Identification of human remains
- j. Identification of skeleton
- k. Anatomic examination
- l. Determination of the race.

Ad. a. Fingerprints examination

This method compares the corpse's fingerprints with fingerprint data antemortem. Until now fingerprint examination is an examination of the most recognized high accuracy to determine a person's identity. Thus to do the best possible handling of the corpse's finger prints checks, for example by wrapping both hands bodies with plastic bags.

Ad.b. Visual methods

This method is done by showing the bodies of the people who feel lost family members or friends. This method is only effective on bodies that have not decomposed, so that they may recognize the face and body shape by more than one person. It is worth noting in light of the possibility of emotional factors that contribute to confirm or otherwise deny the identity of the corpse.

Ad.c. Examination of documents

Documents such as the National Identity Card, Driving License, Passport, and the like that happen to be found in the pockets of clothing worn very helpful to identify the corpse. But keep in mind that when a mass accident, the documents contained in a bag or purse that was near the bodies are not necessarily belong to the bodies concerned.

Ad. d. Examination of jewelry and clothing

From clothing and jewelry worn bodies may be known brand or manufacturer's name, size, owner name initials all of which can help the identification process has taken place despite the decaying corpse. Special members of the TNI (Indonesian Armed Forces) and Police (Police of the Republic of Indonesia), identification facilitated by the name and the NRP (Registration Number Police) marked on a metal necklace she wore.

Ad. e. Medical identification

This method uses common data and specific data. General data includes height, weight, hair, eyes, nose, teeth and the like. Data typically include tattoos, moles, congenital, fractures and the like. This method has a high value because in addition confirmed by an expert using various means modifications (including X-rays) so that its accuracy is quite high. Even at the skull / skeleton can still be done this identification method. Data obtained through this method of gender, race, approximate age, height, bone abnormalities and so on.

Ad. f. Dental examination

This examination includes data recording gear (odontogram) and jaw that can be performed using manual inspection, X-ray, and the printing of the teeth and jaw. Odontogram contains data on the number, shape, arrangement, additional, dentures, and so on. As with fingerprints, every individual has a unique arrangement of teeth. Thus it can be identified by comparing the findings with comparative data.

Ad. g. Serology

Serologic tests aim to determine the blood type bodies. Determination of blood groups on the bodies that have decomposed can be done by checking the hair, nails, and bones. When this has been able to do DNA fingerprinting checks that accuracy is very high.

Ad. h. Exclusion method

This method is used in a mass crash involving a number of people who can be identified, for example, passenger aircraft, ships and so forth. When most of the victims had their identity can be confirmed using other methods of identification, while the rest

of the victim's identity can not be determined by the methods described above, then the rest of the victims were identified according to the passenger list.

Ad. i. Identification of human remains

Examination aims to determine whether the tissue sections derived from humans or animals. When human origin, determined whether the pieces of the body. The determination also includes gender, race, age, height, and other details such as disability, a disease that had suffered, as well as a way of cutting the body have been mutilated.

Ad. j. Identification of skeleton

Means of identifying the framework aims to prove that the remains are human skeleton, race, sex, general estimates, and height, special features. As well as when it is possible to do facial reconstruction. Wanted also signs of violence on the bones and the estimated cause of death. Estimated time of death is done by paying attention to bone dryness.

Ad. k. Anatomic examination

Anatomic examination can ensure that the framework is examined human skeleton. Misinterpretation can arise when there are only a piece of bone alone.

Ad. l. Determination of the race

Determination of the race can be done with antropologic examination of the skull, teeth, teeth, pelvis, or other.

Fingerprint Identification Methods

The use of fingerprints to uncover the perpetrators of the crime was first proposed by Henry Faulds (a doctor from Scotland), in a letter published in the magazine *Nature* on October 1880 fingerprinting is not a modern technique, because it is actually the ancient Chinese have been using fingerprints as a means of identification. While the nation Babilonia scored fingerprints on clay. The method is known as the method of Henry, Rocher and Vucetich. Methods Sir Edward Henry, Inspector General of Police in Bengal then Police Commissioner in London, simplifying the formulation of Galton's method and make it easy to use for police purposes. Furthermore Galton-Henry system, with some changes and expansion are used throughout the United States and countries throughout the English-speaking world.

Rocher methods used in the countries of Germany and Japan, while Juan Vucetich police officials in Argentina make up the first file for a set of fingerprints for police purposes. Vucetich system is still used in countries that speak Spanish. Indonesia itself using Henry.

According to M. Syamsa Ardisasmita in his article entitled *Development of Mathematical Model For Automatic Fingerprint Identification System Analysis*, explains that: Fingerprints have an orientation and a periodic structure in the form of the composition of dark lines and skin up and bright stripes from direct skin winding and turns to form different patterns. Although lines formed grooves of different hands, but the special properties of the fingerprint called minutiae is unique to each individual. These characteristics form a special pattern consisting of a termination or a branching of the groove. To check whether the two fingerprints come from the same finger or not, the experts of the minutiae detection using automated fingerprint identification system that will retrieve and compare these characteristics to determine a match. Classical methods of fingerprint recognition today is not too suitable for direct implementation in the form of computer algorithms. Preparation of a model of a fingerprint is needed in the development of new analysis algorithms.

Function Fingerprint Identification in exposing Crime Murder Case.

In a criminal act of murder taking fingerprints is very important in exposing the criminal murder. In terms of maintaining the original crime scene in a if the crime scene, the police put the police line in order for the authenticity of the scene maintained its authenticity. Not just anyone can hold objects around the crime scene so that fingerprints homicide perpetrators can be identified easily and clearly. Fingerprint identification function in exposing the crime of murder is placed as valid evidence, where fingerprints can be used to reveal the identity of the perpetrators of the crime of murder or a murder victim whose identity is unknown.

By getting fingerprints killers left behind at the crime scene, the investigator can search for the identity of the criminal suspect murder through inavis tool used by the Criminal Investigation Police. However, the tool inavis can only be used to find the identity of the perpetrators and victims of the crime of murder if the perpetrator or the victim has been made a national identity card electrically (E-ID card), so it would appear the identity of the perpetrators or victims who have latent fingerprints found at the scene case, the rest is done by hand, which match the suspect or the victim's fingerprints with latent fingerprints that have been taken from recent crime scene, investigators compare the aim to facilitate latent fingerprints taken from the crime scene with fingerprints of suspects. Then prints the image can be enlarged suspects through photographs or through the images displayed in the power point of the enlarged size exceeds the size of the fingerprint actually make it look more clearly, making it easier for investigators to compare. The function of the fingerprint identification is included in the description of the expert evidence (which gives a description of the results of identification). Human fingerprints are evidence of a very important matter. No fingerprints are identical in this world even among twin brothers.

The simplest way to identify fingerprints sowing method is to use powder (dusting). This method is used if the fingerprints of suspects seen by the naked eye or so-called fingerprints appear. Usually such fingerprint generated when the suspect's hand covered in blood or ink. On latent fingerprints to identify should be raised first with powder colors, this is due to latent

fingerprints can not be seen directly, must be raised first to see it. In the event that the investigator should wear gloves to prevent fingerprints mixing investigator with the suspect.

There are 4 kinds of fingerprint namely:

1. Fingerprints seen that fingerprints can be seen instantly without aids such as dust, mud, blood, oil or surface contrasting with the surface.
2. Fingerprints latent fingerprints that were hidden before it is raised can not be seen directly but must use some method development in advance in order to appear more clearly.
3. Fingerprints print is fingerprint trace on soft objects such as soap, chocolate, fat, candy.
4. Fingerprints are etched fingerprints on smooth metal caused by the acid in the skin.

Fingerprints can also be damaged or defective. Damage or defect of the fingerprint:

1. Defects while is a defect in the skin of the outer (epidermal) and line defective / damaged can recover back to normal.
2. Defective remains are defects caused by damage to the join line to the dermal layer.

However fingerprint permanent or temporary disability usually will not affect the identification of finger prints unless completely destroyed.

With the discovery of a fingerprint on the evidence is one of the most important aspects in the identification of the crime of murder because in general the fingerprint is the most powerful physical evidence that can be presented in court. Fingerprints constitute evidence that can not be denied, since the fingerprint is the most powerful evidence in criminal cases disclosure of a murder because fingerprints is highly accurate evidence. There is no same fingerprints are identical, even if the person is an identical twin, fingerprinted certainly not identical. So the strength of proof has no doubts anymore.

With the discovery of the fingerprint criminal homicide in the crime scene, then to perform fingerprint identification must be known to anyone suspected culprit, so it can be fingerprinted and matched with the fingerprints found at the crime scene. By finding the perpetrators fingerprints at the crime scene, it can be used as the initial investigation, in which the perpetrators of the murder fingerprints serve as clues to uncover the perpetrators of the crime of the murder.

Fingerprint identification can be used as evidence that highly accurate in revealing the perpetrators of the crime of murder. There are three reasons, namely:

1. Fingerprints of every human being do not have the same
2. Fingerprints man will never change a lifetime.
3. Fingerprints can be formulated and classified mathematically

Fittings for identifying fingerprints at the crime scene are:

1. Powder usual
2. The magnetic powder
3. Brush fingerprint
4. Ink fingerprints
5. Blank AK 23
6. Lifter
7. Gloves

At the moment at the crime scene investigator actions taken in conducting fingerprint identification are:

1. Finding and lift latent fingerprints at crime scenes
2. Taking fingerprints at the crime scene corpse
3. Taking fingerprints or the victim's family that there is a relationship / interest with the victim at the crime scene
4. Taking the fingerprints of people suspected based on witness testimony.

By matching latent prints found at the crime scene, the investigator can use the fingerprint as evidence clues to search for the criminal homicide, so the investigator can take fingerprints of people suspected perpetrators of the murder. So as to match latent fingerprints lifted from the crime scene and fingerprint people who are suspected of committing the crime of murder is obtained highly accurate legal certainty and the perpetrator can not be denied anymore deeds he had done.

Constraints Suffered In Revealing Case Investigator Crime Murder through Fingerprint Identification

In revealing criminal case murder investigator encounter obstacles, in this case both the victim and the perpetrator. Barriers are divided into two, namely the obstacles that occur at the crime scene and obstacles that occur outside the crime scene.

Barriers that occur at the crime scene is the resistance that occurs during investigators do if the crime scene to find the evidence used by the perpetrator to carry out actions and actors also found fingerprints are visible or not visible (latent). The barriers at the crime scene that climatic factors / weather. Animals / pets, community, identification officers and suspects.

Climatic factors / weather became one of the obstacles for the investigator to take fingerprints at the crime scene. This can happen due to weather factors, such as murder that occurred in the open field, where a fingerprint criminal homicide left at crime scenes may be corrupted or erased due to the arrival of heavy rains that caused flooding in the crime scene, climate factor also can destroy the evidence left at the crime scene, where the victim was found in a damaged condition, the investigators will find it

hard to identify the victim, the evidence may be corrupted or carried by the flood. In this case the necessary patience investigators to be able to observe and look for fingerprints that may be left at the crime scene that has not been damaged and can still be taken for the purpose of investigation.

Barriers can also come from animal / animals. The resistance of the animal / animals can be a beast spoil the scene by dragging the bodies of victims so that migrate from the bodies of victims originally so in if the crime scene investigator would be difficult to find evidence that may be left by the perpetrator, because it is not pure anymore crime scene. It can also be caused by the animal microorganisms (bacteria) that cause rot and damaged the victim's body, making it difficult to identify the officer identification of the victim in a state of disrepair and has no identity. If this happens then the expectation officer to uncover the identity of the victim to seek an identity card of victims who may remain around the bodies of the victims were found, nor declare about the discovery of the bodies, so that if there is a family who feel the loss of family members can watch and see the special characteristics which is on the victim.

Community factors are also located around the crime scene has also become an obstacle to the identification officers. This is due to enthusiasm / curiosity of the public against criminal acts that occurred and enter the crime scene to see firsthand and accidentally touched the evidence found at the crime scene, resulting in damage to the purity of the crime scene, the consequences attendant identification of difficult to identify in crime scene. In this case the need for public awareness in order to understand the significance of the scene that is not touched at all, because it can only impede the process of investigation because the fingerprint identification function will determine the identity of the perpetrator. In this case the need for quick action of police investigators to immediately arrive at the crime scene after receiving reports of the crime of murder that police investigators could put the police line to maintain the purity of the crime scene, so the process if the crime scene for fingerprints may be minimize the possibility of damage to the crime scene as a result of the curiosity of the public.

Officers can also be an obstacle identification as a result of identifying fingerprints at the crime scene. In this case the indispensable precision and accuracy for the identification officers to inspect every corner of the scene so that the absence of any identification. In this case the officer identification skills are also indispensable. Constraints in identification at crime scenes may also make it difficult for officials to identify the victims. The suspect can move the victim of the crime scene and seeks to eliminate the evidence used by the suspect.

Barriers that occur outside the crime scene officer generally is an error in comparing latent fingerprints with the fingerprints of witnesses or other people suspected criminal killings. This bottleneck occurs because the comparison of latent fingerprints lifted from the crime scene with fingerprints witnesses / persons suspected performed manually by the investigator. Indispensable rigor, expertise, experience, and professionalism of investigators in comparing latent fingerprints taken from the crime scene with fingerprints of people suspected. If the investigator wrong in comparing the fingerprints offender then the consequences would be fatal, conviction of an innocent person and free real perpetrators. Barriers can also occur because the data are incomplete Indonesian population in each region, it will be difficult for the investigator.

In this case the required accuracy for the investigator to avoid the occurrence of any identification of identification as a result would be fatal if the officer false identification in identifying criminal homicide. Identification error will result in the conviction of an innocent person.

The identity of the victim and offender in a criminal case is very important. In criminal cases the identity of the murder victim and the perpetrator is the absolute first thing revealed by investigators. Murder a criminal case can not be processed or adjudicated if the victim and the perpetrator unidentified, although it is clear there are victims of criminal acts of murder. Therefore, the identity of the victim is an absolute thing that must be disclosed in advance by the investigator. However, by not ruling out the identity of the perpetrators as well, for a criminal offense without the identity of the perpetrators of the murder is not a crime that can be adjudicated. For the sake of justice (projustitia) identification of the victims and the perpetrators of the crime of murder must be scientifically proven not only by confession or witness testimony.

Fingerprint evidence in terms of the scientific evidence is very accurate, therefore there is no one in this world who have the same fingerprint. One of the rights of the accused in court is deny action against her. However, if it can be scientifically proven either by a forensic expert, fingerprint identification expert police or other experts in the field will be a criminal offense is doing, the defendant can not deny longer be a criminal offense does (charged against). More and more evidence or information found in the investigation process or judicial means more easily uncover the crime of the murder.

Conclusion

Fingerprint identification in uncovering criminal acts of murder belongs to the expert testimony at the hearing and an indication in exposing the criminal murder through latent fingerprints found at the crime scene. The process of fingerprint identification in criminal acts of murder committed by investigators piece of identification if the victim and the perpetrator is unknown or is still obscure his identity and had been identified. So all the cases, especially the crime of murder is more emphasis to undertake the process of fingerprint identification. If the victim or the perpetrator who had unidentified fingerprints taken as a file or completeness of the data that will be included in the investigation report and as an archive in the police. Whereas in the case of a victim or perpetrator of unknown identity, fingerprint identification conducted to find out the identity of the victim or the perpetrator with a comparison with some other evidences. The material in question is the comparison of latent fingerprints found at the crime scene with fingerprints of people suspected based on the testimony of witnesses or the police archives. Thus fingerprint identification perpetrators can not be revealed if there are no comparative material, namely fingerprints of people

suspected based on witness testimony or based on data in the police. Party identification in particular seek or uncover the perpetrators based on scientific evidence rather than scientific recognition. Investigators are required to uncover evidence of a triangle at the crime scene, the victim, the perpetrator and the tools of crime to expose crimes occurred.

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