

Implementation of Law Enforcement in Combating the Criminal Act of Forgery of Motor Vehicle Documents in the Jurisdiction of Batang Police

Muhammad Tomy Naufal Darwys¹⁾ & Sri Endah Wahyuningsih²⁾

¹⁾Master of Notary Law, Faculty of Law, Universitas Islam Sultan Agung (UNISSULA) Semarang, Indonesia, E-mail: mtomynaufaldarwys.std@unissula.ac.id

²⁾Master of Notary Law, Faculty of Law, Universitas Islam Sultan Agung (UNISSULA) Semarang, Indonesia, E-mail: sriendahwahyuningsih@unissula.ac.id

Abstract. *The purpose of this study is to determine and analyze the implementation of law enforcement in overcoming the crime of falsification of motor vehicle documents in the jurisdiction of the Batang Police, the obstacles faced by police investigators in overcoming the crime of falsification of motor vehicle documents in the jurisdiction of the Batang Police, and the obstacles faced by police investigators in overcoming the crime of falsification of motor vehicle documents in the jurisdiction of the Batang Police. This study uses a sociological legal approach method, with analytical descriptive research specifications. The data used are secondary data obtained through literature studies and primary data obtained from interviews with respondents related to law enforcement of criminal acts of forgery of motor vehicle documents in the jurisdiction of the Batang Police. The formulation of the problem is analyzed using the theory of law enforcement and Criminal Responsibility in Islam. The results of this study are that the handling of motor vehicle document forgery cases by the Batang Police has been carried out in accordance with criminal law provisions, specifically referring to Article 263 of the Criminal Code. The legal process is carried out systematically, starting from the stages of investigation, inquiry, prosecution, to court decisions. In the Decision of the Batang District Court Number: 182 / Pid.B / 2024 / PN Btg, the defendant Waryono bin Yakub was legally and convincingly proven to have committed the crime of making and using fake documents, and was sentenced to one year in prison. From an Islamic legal perspective, this act of forgery is included in the category of ta'zir crimes, namely violations whose punishment is determined by the judge, because these actions are contrary to the values of honesty and justice in Islam. Batang Police investigators face various obstacles such as perpetrators who move from place to place, a neat and organized forgery network, lack of information from the public, and limited facilities, infrastructure, and human resources. To overcome these obstacles, the Batang Police have made various efforts such as routine raids, cross-agency cooperation, community outreach, and intelligence infiltration into the perpetrators' network.*

Keywords: *Batang Police; Forgery of Motor Vehicle Documents; Law Enforcement.*

1. Introduction

The Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia is a state based on Pancasila and the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia. As stated in the General Explanation of the Opening of the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia concerning the Government System, "The State of Indonesia is a state of law, not a state of power alone." This shows that all laws and regulations relating to the state are based on the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia. The purpose of law is to regulate order, peace, tranquility, security, justice, and welfare in community life.

The purpose of punishment is revenge or to satisfy the party who has a grudge, either the community itself or the party who is harmed or becomes a victim of crime. This is the oldest purpose of punishment..¹

In human life, it is recognized that what is good, beautiful, and appropriate is that which is aesthetically pleasing, brings joy, calms, and satisfies the human heart. On the other hand, humans find misery, trouble, and boredom in what is bad, ugly, and wrong. According to these two conflicting perspectives, humans are the ones who weigh, evaluate, and choose what is most beneficial (moral values) or detrimental to many people (legal norm approach).²It's like deciding whether to commit a crime or not.

According to Bonger, the meaning of crime is an act for which society (in this case the state) punishes it.³ Crime is a complex phenomenon that can be understood from many different sides. That is why in our daily lives we can catch comments about a crime event that are different from one another. In our experience, it turns out that it is not easy to understand crime itself.

One of the crimes regulated in the Criminal Code is forgery, which is regulated in Articles 263 to 276 of the Criminal Code. A letter is a piece of paper containing words, phrases, and/or sentences composed of letters and/or numbers that can provide meaning or understanding to the human mind.⁴

Forgery can be classified as a fraud crime so that not all acts are forgery. Forgery is classified as a fraud crime if someone provides a description of something as if it were genuine or true, whereas in fact or the truth is not owned by him, because of this data description other people are deceived and believe that the conditions described on the goods/letters/data are true or genuine. Forgery of writing/data occurs if the content or data is not true.⁵

In addition to the element of intent above, there is also something called the element of negligence or negligence or culpa. In criminal law doctrine it is called unconscious negligence or onbewuste schuld and conscious negligence or bewuste schuld. Where in this element the most important factor is that the perpetrator can anticipate the consequences

¹Andi Hamzah, 2003, Indonesian Criminal and Penal System, Pradnya Paramita, Jakarta, p. 24.

²Abdulkadir Muhammad, 2007, Ethics of the Legal Profession, Citra Aditya, Bandung, p. 2.

³WA Bonger, 1982, Introduction to Criminology, PT Pembangunan Ghalia Indonesia, Jakarta, p. 19.

⁴Adami Chazawi and Ardi Ferdian, 2014, Criminal Act of Forgery: A Criminal Act that Attacks the Legal Interests of Public Trust regarding the Truth of the Contents of Written and News Conveyed, PT. Rajawali Pers, Jakarta, p. 135

⁵Moch. Anwar, 1986, Criminal Law Special Part (KUHP Book II) Volume 1, Alumni, Jakarta, p. 190

Master of Law, UNISSULA

of the act or the perpetrator is not careful enough. The most important element in culpa (negligence) is that the perpetrator has awareness or knowledge where the perpetrator should be able to imagine that there will be consequences arising from his actions that will cause a consequence that can be punished and prohibited by law.⁶

The crime of forgery of documents (*valschheid in geschriften*) is regulated in Chapter XII, Book II of the Criminal Code, from Article 263 to Article 276, which can be divided into 7 types of forgery of documents, namely:⁷

1. Forgery of letters in general, the main form of forgery of letters (Article 263)
2. Aggravated forgery of documents (Article 264)
3. Ordering to enter false information into an authentic deed (Article 266)
4. Forgery of a doctor's certificate (Article 267, Article 268)
5. Forgery of certain documents (Article 269, Article 270, Article 271)

Forgery of motor vehicle documents is one of the crimes that often occurs. Many Motor Vehicle Registration Certificates (BPKB) and Motor Vehicle Registration Certificates (STNK) are forged due to the rampant motor vehicle theft, especially in big cities. Because the fake Motor Vehicle Registration Certificates (BPKB) and Motor Vehicle Registration Certificates (STNK) are very similar to the originals, many people are deceived into buying stolen motor vehicles.

Motorized vehicles are a means of transportation that has high mobility, so the perpetrators of this crime are crimes that have high mobility and also have a negative impact on society. In addition, crimes against motorized vehicles often occur in various ways.⁸

The increase in the number of motor vehicles each year certainly has an impact on the increase in the number of crimes involving motor vehicles, including theft, fraud, and forgery of documents. The public has reported and complained about the increasing number of thefts, frauds, and forgery of motor vehicle documents to the police in the hope that the perpetrators of these crimes can be dealt with immediately, so that the public does not feel afraid or anxious when they want to buy a motor vehicle.

To create a peaceful, calm and safe life, it is necessary to regulate it with binding laws and rules so that crimes and violations of public order do not occur.⁹As one of the government's obligations is to provide a sense of security to its people. This is mandated in the Preamble to the 1945 Constitution which reads as follows:

"Then, to form a Government of the State of Indonesia that protects all the Indonesian people and all of Indonesia's territory and to advance public welfare, to improve the life of the nation, and to participate in implementing world order based on freedom, eternal peace and social justice, the Independence of the Indonesian Nation is formulated in a

⁶M. Budi Hendrawan, 2015, "The Relationship Between Intention and Criminal Responsibility in Traffic Accident Cases on the Road Causing the Loss of a Person's Life", *USU Law Journal*, III, 1 (April 2015), p. 58.

⁷Adami Chazawi, 2001, *Crimes Against Counterfeiting*, PT. Raja Grafindo Persada, Jakarta, p. 97

⁸Ahmad Sholeh and Sri Endah Wahyuningsih, 2018, "Legal Review of the Investigation Process Against Perpetrators of the Crime of Handling Money", *Proceedings of the UNISSULA STUDENT SCIENTIFIC CONSTELLATION (KIMU) 5 Sultan Agung Islamic University Semarang*, March 23, 2021

⁹Sudarsono, 2007, *Introduction to Legal Science*, Rineka Cipta, Jakarta, p. 209.

Master of Law, UNISSULA

Constitution of the State of Indonesia, which is formed in a structure of the Republic of Indonesia with people's sovereignty based on: Belief in the One Almighty God, Just and civilized humanity, the Unity of Indonesia, Democracy guided by the wisdom of deliberation/representation, and by realizing social justice for all Indonesian people."

Based on the sound of Paragraph 4 (four) of the Preamble to the 1945 Constitution, it can be concluded that the function and purpose of the Indonesian state is to protect all the people and all of Indonesia's territory, advance public welfare, educate the nation's life, and participate in implementing world order based on independence, eternal peace, and social justice. Therefore, one of the efforts that can be made by the government in realizing the function and purpose of the Indonesian state is by enforcing the law.

Law enforcement is an effort to realize the ideas and legal concepts that people hope for into reality. Law enforcement is a process that involves many things.¹⁰ Each law enforcer has its own position and role, one of which is the Police.

Law enforcement in combating crime cannot be separated from the role of the police, because the police have the trust of the state to handle or overcome it. When the police succeed in carrying out their role well, then crime will not breed everywhere.¹¹ This role is in line with his profession as a legal servant. According to E. Utrecht, law is a collection of regulations (commandments and prohibitions) that regulate the order of a society and therefore must be obeyed by that society.¹²

One of the law enforcers is the police, which based on Law Number 2 of 2002 concerning the Republic of Indonesia National Police, has the following main duties:¹³

1. Maintaining public security and order.
2. Enforcing the law and acting as a protector of society.
3. Providing protection, care and services to the community.

Article 17 of Law No. 2 of 2002 stipulates that officials of the Republic of Indonesia National Police carry out their duties and authorities throughout the territory of the Republic of Indonesia, especially in the jurisdiction where the official concerned is assigned in accordance with statutory regulations.

In this law it is expressly stated that the authority of the Indonesian National Police is to conduct investigations and inquiries into all criminal acts in accordance with criminal procedure law and other laws and regulations. However, preventive measures are still prioritized through the development of preventive efforts and the general obligations of the police, namely maintaining public security and order. In this case, every official of the Indonesian National Police has the authority of Discretion, namely the authority to act in the public interest based on their own assessment.¹⁴

¹⁰Dellyana Shant, 1998, *The Concept of Law Enforcement*, Liberty, Yogyakarta, p. 32.

¹¹Ahmadi, 2010, *Police with a Populist Soul*, LP3KI, Jakarta, p. 12.

¹²CST. Kansil, 2000, *Introduction to Indonesian Law and Legal System*, Sinar Grafika, Jakarta, p. 9

¹³Sadjijono and Bagus Teguh Santoso, 2017, *Police Law in Indonesia: Study of Power and Reconstruction of Police Functions in Government Functions*, PRESSindo, East Java, p. 145.

¹⁴Republic of Indonesia Law No. 2 of 2002 and Republic of Indonesia Government Regulation No. 17 of 2012 Concerning the Police, First Edition, Bandung, Citra Umbara, p. 26.

Master of Law, UNISSULA

2. Research Methods

This study uses the Juridical Sociological approach method, which is a legal research method that examines how law is applied in society and how society responds and complies with applicable laws. This approach not only examines written legal rules (normative) but also looks at their application in social life, as well as the factors that influence the effectiveness of the law. The juridical sociological research method uses primary data obtained through interviews with direct sources to determine obstacles and solutions.¹⁵

3. Results and Discussion

3.1. Obstacles for Police Investigators in Dealing with Criminal Acts of Forgery of Motor Vehicle Documents in the Batang Police Jurisdiction

1. Investigation Process of Criminal Acts of Forgery of Motor Vehicle Documents (STNK and BPKB) in the Jurisdiction of Batang Police

Investigation is the first action of the criminal justice system process and a very important action because the investigation is carried out on an event that is suspected of being a crime, from the results of the investigation that has been carried out it can be determined whether or not an examination of the case can be carried out. Then from the examination process continues to the investigation process which aims to collect evidence. With this evidence, the crime becomes clear and then continues by calling or arresting people involved in the case.¹⁶

As with other government agencies, all implementation of tasks and authorities are carried out based on the rules that have been established and regulated by law. In the case of the investigation process, it is carried out based on:

- a. Law Number 8 of 1981 concerning Criminal Procedure Law.
- b. Law Number 2 of 2002 concerning the Republic of Indonesia National Police.
- c. Government Regulation of the Republic of Indonesia Number 27 of 1983 concerning the Implementation of the Criminal Procedure Code.

The investigation was carried out in certain stages, namely:

- a. The Beginning of the Investigation

In conducting investigations, the Batang Police pay close attention to the values of human rights protection and strict restrictions on the use of coercive measures, where coercive measures are only used as an act that is forced to be carried out. Investigations precede other actions, namely determining whether an event suspected of being a crime can be investigated or not. Thus, the use of coercive measures can be limited only in forced circumstances for the sake of investigation.

There are several things that need to be considered to start conducting an investigation based on the results of the assessment of the information or data obtained. While the

¹⁵Soerjono Soekanto & Sri Mamudji, 2007, Normative Legal Research: A Brief Review, Radjagrafindo, Jakarta, p. 7.

¹⁶Results of the interview with Bripka Sokhibul Mauludin. As Assistant Investigator at Batang Police Resort on November 26, 2021, at 13.50 WIB

Master of Law, UNISSULA

information or data used to conduct the investigation by the Batang Police were obtained through:

- 1) Certain sources that can be trusted.
- 2) There is a direct report to investigators from a person who knows that a criminal act of forgery of STNK and BPKB has occurred.
- 3) The results of the minutes prepared by investigators.

According to the Head of Criminal Investigation Unit of Batang Police, there are many sources of information that can be used, including: sources of information obtained from people (victims or witnesses) related to the case, writings in the mass media, agencies/companies and so on. An informant is a person who provides information or a person who usually helps provide information to an investigator or to an investigator who is investigating or is investigating a particular crime. Direct reports received from people who know about a crime can be in the form of a written report and can also be in the form of an oral report which the investigator who receives the report puts into the Report Receipt Minutes. Furthermore, in the examination of a suspect or a witness, information may be found about a crime, this is what is considered for conducting an investigation.

b. Purpose of the Investigation

Investigations are carried out with the aim of obtaining or collecting information, evidence or data that will be used to:

- 1) Determining whether an event that occurs is a criminal act or not.
- 2) Who can be held criminally responsible for the crime?
- 3) It is a preparation for taking action.

To conduct an investigation, the investigator must have knowledge of the elements of a criminal act and master the knowledge of applicable criminal procedural law. This is necessary to determine whether a criminal act has occurred and who the perpetrator is. If the investigator lacks control, the direction of the investigation will be directionless, which will allow the emergence of wrong conclusions.

The results of a good investigation can be used to prepare for the implementation of action, namely with the understanding that when the investigation is complete, the investigator will have an idea of the potential suspects who need to be questioned or arrested, detained, witnesses who need to be called, places that need to be searched, and confiscated or secured evidence.

c. Objectives of the Investigation

The target is the direction of the target. Batang Police determine the target of the investigation, namely:

- 1) A person suspected of having committed a crime.
- 2) Objects/goods/documents used to commit crimes that can be used to conduct investigations or as evidence in court proceedings.
- 3) The place where a crime was committed.
- 4) The motive of the perpetrator to commit the crime.

Master of Law, UNISSULA

5) Involving other agencies or organizations that are suspected of assisting in the process of making fake documents (fake STNK and BPKB).

d. How to Investigate

The investigation is carried out in the following way:

- 1) By conducting an open investigation.
- 2) By conducting a closed investigation.

Investigations are carried out in an open manner if the information/data or evidence required is easy to obtain and collected in a short time so that this method is deemed not to disturb or hinder the further investigation process.

If the investigation is conducted openly, then the investigator must show identification as regulated in Article 104 of the Criminal Procedure Code. However, if the investigation is conducted in secret, the investigator must be able to avoid actions that are contrary to the provisions of the law. To conduct a closed investigation, it is usually used in the world of intelligence. Both investigations conducted openly and closed investigations, as much as possible avoid the possibility of claims for compensation.

e. Investigation

In the description above, it has been explained that the purpose of the investigation is to find out whether a crime has really occurred and to find out who the perpetrator is, the results of the investigation will be used as preparation material for taking action. In order for the objectives to be achieved according to plan, before carrying out the investigation activities, the investigator must first prepare an investigation plan. And all activities related to the investigation must refer to the work plan that has been prepared so that it is well directed and controlled.

In the Criminal Procedure Code, there is no explanation about the preparation of an investigation plan in the form of a pattern of an investigation plan. Therefore, in order to conduct an investigation, the investigation plan can use the system used in the intelligence world. Therefore, an investigation plan is made that contains:

- 1) Sources of information that need to be contacted (people, agencies, legal entities).
- 2) What information or evidence is needed from the source (things that are related and useful for proving a crime).
- 3) How to obtain information or evidence (open, closed, interviews, interrogations, photography and so on).
- 4) Implementing officer.
- 5) Activity deadline.

Determining the source of information and determining what information is needed from the source is based on previously obtained data/information. While the method of obtaining information/evidence is adjusted to the condition of the source.

f. Investigation Result Report

Master of Law, UNISSULA

After the investigation is completed, the investigator processes the data that has been collected and based on the results of the processing, a report on the results of the investigation is prepared, which contains:

- 1) Data/information sources.
- 2) What data/information was obtained from each source?
- 3) Evidence.
- 4) Analysis.
- 5) Conclusions about whether or not a crime has occurred and the attitude of the perpetrator.
- 6) Advice on what actions need to be taken in the next stages of the investigation.

2. Investigation Process of Criminal Acts of Forgery of Motor Vehicle Documents (STNK and BPKB) in the Jurisdiction of Batang Police

If the investigation has been completed and the results of the investigation have also been reported and described in detail, then if the results of the investigation are deemed to be sufficient initial evidence to carry out an investigation, then the investigator will take further action by taking action.¹⁷

In the enforcement stage, the Investigator begins to take legal actions that directly affect human rights, namely in the form of restrictions or even possibly "violations" of human rights. This stage is carried out after the Investigator from the Batang Police is convinced that a crime has occurred (forgery of STNK and BPKB) and to clarify everything about the forgery crime, certain actions are needed in the form of restrictions and "violations" of the human rights of a person responsible for the occurrence of the criminal act of forgery of STNK and BPKB. The above belief was obtained from the results of previous investigations. According to legal terms, from the results of the investigation that has been carried out, there is sufficient initial evidence that a crime has occurred and that someone can be blamed as the perpetrator. In this enforcement stage, the legal actions that can be taken by the Batang Police refer to Article 7 of the Criminal Procedure Code (KUHP).

New investigations can only be conducted if the investigator himself knows or has received a report, either from the investigator with or without a report or from a report from someone who experienced, saw, witnessed and or became a victim of the criminal act of forgery of STNK and BPKB. The report can be in writing which must be signed by the reporter and can be verbal which must be signed by the reporter and can be verbally recorded by the investigator and signed by both the reporter and the investigator himself. Then the investigator is required to provide a letter of receipt of the report to the person concerned. The investigative actions against the criminal act of forgery of STNK and BPKB at the Batang Police are as follows:

a. Receiving Reports

In accordance with their duties and obligations, the Investigator must receive a report that a criminal act of forgery of STNK and BPKB has occurred. After being examined, it turned out

¹⁷Results of the interview with Bripka Sokhibul Mauludin. As Assistant Investigator at Batang Police Resort on November 26, 2021, at 13.50 WIB

Master of Law, UNISSULA

that the Samsat officer found irregularities in the victim's BPKB and then reported and submitted to the Batang Police Criminal Investigation Unit for investigation and inquiry.

b. Taking First Action

After receiving a report from someone, the investigator checks the truth of the report or complaint by checking the scene. If the report or complaint is true that a criminal incident has occurred, then if the suspect is still at the scene, the investigator can prohibit the suspect from leaving the scene. Furthermore, the investigator conducts the necessary investigations including checking the suspect's identity or ordering people suspected of committing a crime to stop and prohibiting people from entering and leaving the scene.

Then the investigator must try to find and collect information and evidence used to commit the crime. After the officer receives a report from the victim, the first action is immediately taken by visiting the crime scene. The handling of the crime scene is carried out to find evidence in the form of fake BPKB documents that were at the crime scene for checking. At the same time, the victim as a direct witness is asked for information to determine further investigative steps. If the examination at the scene is complete and evidence has also been collected, then a temporary conclusion must be drawn up. After the incident has been concluded, the investigator/investigator matches the evidence that has been collected with each other, for example between evidence obtained at the scene with the statements of witnesses who saw the incident themselves or witnesses of the theft victim themselves.

Matching these evidences is very important, because these evidences are very important, because these evidences are very decisive in proving the suspect's actions in court. If the evidence that has been collected does not match the statements of the suspect or witnesses, then the evidence is worthless.

c. Arrest, Detention and Confiscation

1) Arrest

After the investigator/investigator receives a report or complaint about a criminal incident in the form of motor vehicle theft, then as a continuation of the act committed by someone, if the investigator has a strong suspicion accompanied by sufficient initial evidence, the investigator can arrest the suspect. In relation to this, the investigator in using coercive means in the form of arrest and detention, arrest is an action by the investigator in the form of temporary restriction of a person's freedom if there is sufficient evidence for the purposes of investigation or prosecution and/or trial. This means that before the investigator makes a decision to arrest/detain, the investigator must have sufficient initial evidence and a strong suspicion that a criminal act has been committed by the suspect. Arrests cannot be carried out arbitrarily, because that violates human rights.

To arrest someone, the investigator must issue an arrest warrant accompanied by the reasons for the arrest and a brief description of the nature of the alleged crime. Without an arrest warrant, the suspect can refuse the officer concerned. An arrest warrant is only issued if there is a strong suspicion that a crime has occurred accompanied by sufficient preliminary evidence.

2) Detention

Master of Law, UNISSULA

Freedom of movement is a human right guaranteed by the 1945 Constitution for every citizen, so detention can only be carried out on the orders of a legitimate authority according to the regulations stipulated in the law. In carrying out the detention, the investigators from the Batang Police have considered concerns that the suspect will escape, damage or remove evidence and repeat the crime of forgery of STNK and BPKB.

For the purposes of investigation, if it turns out that the suspect has actually committed the crime of forgery of STNK and BPKB or is strongly suspected of committing a crime based on sufficient initial evidence or in the presence of circumstances that raise concerns that the suspect will flee, will damage and remove evidence and will repeat. In addition, it is also intended for the purposes of investigation, for the purposes of the judge's examination in court, then the suspect can be detained. Article 20 of the Criminal Procedure Code gives authority to investigators, public prosecutors or judges to carry out detention or further detention where each time the detention is carried out, a detention warrant must be used. In this case, the investigator detains the suspect. A copy of the detention warrant or further detention must be given to the suspect's family. The authority to detain a suspect by an investigator is regulated in Article 24 of the Criminal Procedure Code, namely:

- (1) The detention order issued by the investigator as referred to in Article 20 is only valid for a maximum of twenty days.
- (2) The time period as referred to in paragraph (1) if necessary for the purposes of an investigation that has not been completed, may be extended by the authorized public prosecutor for a maximum of forty days.
- (3) The provisions in paragraph (1) and paragraph (2) do not preclude the release of a suspect from detention before the end of the detention period, if the interests of the investigation have been fulfilled.
- (4) After the sixty-minute period, the investigator must have released the suspect from detention. The request to extend the detention must be accompanied by a summary of the examination results, so that there is sufficient reason for the prosecutor to grant an extension of the detention of the suspect.

3) Foreclosure

Tools or items used to forge STNK and BPKB for four-wheeled vehicles, for example blank BPKB, printers, scanners, plastic covers, etc. need to be confiscated or secured. Viewed from a human rights perspective, property rights are one of the human rights that cannot be violated, but with the interest in resolving a case, property rights need to be confiscated. The purpose of confiscation is needed to provide certainty to the judge that the suspect has committed the crime. When an investigator is going to confiscate evidence, the investigator must first show proof of identity, a letter of assignment and so on to the owner of the goods or the owner of the house. If an investigator is going to confiscate an item, the item to be confiscated must first be shown to the owner of the item or his family and can ask for information about the item.

After conducting the confiscation, the investigator makes a confiscation report, then the report is read in front of the person concerned. In the case of evidence of a case, where the case has been decided, then the object subject to confiscation is returned to the person or to those mentioned in the decision.

Master of Law, UNISSULA

d. Taking Fingerprints and Photographing Suspects

To complete the police documents, investigators need to take fingerprints and photograph the suspect. This is to make it easier for police officers to find the suspect's identity if he repeats the crime again. Now the identification of criminals is more developed with the discovery of blood or sperm analysis of the perpetrator, with the results of the analysis the body shape and facial features of the perpetrator can be described. Making a photo of the perpetrator makes it even easier to find victims, because the photo is made in various positions so that it is easily recognized.

e. Examination of Suspects and Witnesses

Examination of suspects and witnesses is the most important part or stage in the investigation process. From the suspect and witnesses will be obtained information that will help investigators to reveal everything related to the crime that occurred. So before the examination begins, investigators need to prepare everything needed, whether the person examining the suspect or witness has been appointed, where the suspect or witness will be examined and whether the suspect or witness to be examined has been summoned according to applicable provisions.

The preparations referred to include:

- 1) Appointment of examining investigator
- 2) Preparation of ingredients
- 3) Preparation of the examination site
- 4) Preparation of inspection facilities

If the preparation for conducting the examination has been prepared, then the examination can begin immediately. The ability of the examining investigator is very important so that the examination carried out can achieve the desired target. For this reason, an appropriate and authoritative approach is needed. Do not show a fierce attitude as if the suspect or witness feels forced to give a confession. Just act naturally so that the suspect feels that his rights are respected in accordance with the provisions of the applicable laws.

In order to conduct an examination of a suspect, the investigator must fulfill the provisions stipulated in Articles 51, 53, 114, 115 and Article 133. A suspect who has been arrested or detained, then within 1 x 24 hours after the detention order is executed, he must begin to be examined. To examine a suspect by an investigator, it is seen from the criminal case, namely:

- 1) Because he was caught red-handed, the suspect was immediately questioned.
- 2) Due to the report, the suspect was legally summoned by the investigator.

In the case of a suspect being summoned, a reasonable time period must be observed between receiving the summons and the day of examination. The person who is summoned, whether to be heard as a suspect or witness, must come. If he does not come, he will be summoned again with an order to the officer/investigator to be brought to him. For suspects before the examination begins, the investigator is obliged to inform him of his right to receive legal assistance. The suspect's statement is heard without pressure from anyone and/or in any form. A witness is a very important piece of evidence in the trial process. Because a witness is someone who can provide information about a crime that has

Master of Law, UNISSULA

occurred, where he heard, saw and experienced the event himself. Witnesses are examined separately, but may be brought together with each other and they are required to provide true information.

f. Termination of Investigation

If an investigator begins to investigate an event that constitutes a crime, the investigator shall notify the public prosecutor. Likewise, in the event that the investigator terminates the investigation because there is insufficient evidence or the event is not a crime or the investigation is terminated by law, the investigator must notify the public prosecutor, the suspect or his/her family. Notification of termination of investigation by both the public prosecutor and the suspect or his/her family is a form of control in addition to providing legal certainty to the public in general and specifically to the suspect that the investigating officer is not committing arbitrary acts.

g. Completion of Investigation

Investigation Minutes are a series of investigations conducted by investigators or by investigators in investigating a crime. After the investigator considers that the investigation of a crime is sufficient, the investigator by virtue of his oath of office immediately makes an investigation report. In this investigation report, all the investigation reports made in connection with the actions required in the investigation are also attached.

After all the necessary minutes are complete, the investigator submits the case file to the public prosecutor, which is the submission in the first stage, namely only the case file. In the case where the investigation conducted by the Batang Police is considered complete, the investigator hands over responsibility for the suspect, evidence in the form of fake BPKB, to the Batang District Attorney's Office. If the Batang District Attorney's Office believes that the results of the investigation are incomplete, the Batang District Attorney's Office will immediately return the case file to the investigator along with instructions for completion.¹⁸

If the case file is returned by the public prosecutor to be completed, the investigator is obliged to immediately conduct additional investigations in accordance with the instructions of the public prosecutor. The investigation is considered complete if the Batang District Attorney's Office does not return the results of the investigation or if before the deadline has expired there has been notification about this from the Batang District Attorney's Office to the investigator from the Batang Police.

3. Obstacles for Police Investigators in Dealing with Criminal Acts of Forgery of Motor Vehicle Documents in the Batang Police Jurisdiction

Various factors that make someone commit a crime, including forgery. These factors are environmental factors, both internal and external, and the most common is a person's recklessness to commit a crime because they are pressed by economic problems. These things make the crime rate in Indonesia increasingly large and develop into various forms and types of crime.

To carry out the investigation process, there are many obstacles encountered by investigators in uncovering STNK and BPKB forgery cases in the jurisdiction of the Batang

¹⁸Results of the interview with Bripka Sokhibul Mauludin. As Assistant Investigator at Batang Police Resort on November 26, 2021, at 13.50 WIB

Master of Law, UNISSULA

Police. Based on interviews with Batang Police investigators, there are obstacles faced, including:¹⁹

a. The difficulty of catching the suspect

There are several factors that make it difficult to catch suspects, namely:

- 1) The suspect always moved from one city to another to expand his network.
- 2) The suspect has a very wide network and each network has its own duties and functions.
- 3) The perpetrator committed the crime of forgery in a very neat and organized manner.

b. Sales of fake documents (STNK and BPKB) along with illegal stolen vehicles which are then sold to fences and from the fences are sold to the general public. In general, fences sell vehicles complete with fake documents. Then sold at broker groups in big cities and then distributed to border areas, making tracking difficult.

c. The group of young perpetrators move around a lot in their activities and have networks outside the city so that disclosures or arrests of the group of perpetrators are often incomplete (only some are caught).

d. Lack of public concern to provide support in the form of providing information regarding criminal acts of forgery of STNK and BPKB of four wheels in the vicinity. So that it is easier to reveal the identity of the perpetrator to the investigators.

e. The facilities and infrastructure for officers in conducting investigations and inquiries are inadequate, so that investigations take a long time and operational costs for carrying out investigations and inquiries are not regulated by law.

f. The limitations of Human Resources (HR) owned by the Police in uncovering this crime. The limitations of HR can be seen from the level of education and work experience of each member of the Batang Police Criminal Investigation Unit.

g. The low economic and educational background of the people of Batang Regency has an impact on the mindset regarding the low legal awareness of motor vehicle registration procedures at the SAMSAT office, which has an impact on the increasing crime graph of forgery of STNK and BPKB for four-wheeled vehicles.

h. There was a leak in the operation before the police conducted a raid or a raid. This leak in the operation was caused by members of the police or the community helping the suspect avoid the raid or raid.

3.2. Police Investigators' Efforts to Overcome Obstacles in Combating Criminal Acts of Forgery of Motor Vehicle Documents in the Batang Police Jurisdiction

Meanwhile, the resolution efforts made by the Criminal Investigation Unit of Batang Police to overcome the obstacles experienced include:²⁰

1. Make an arrest directly within 24 hours so that the perpetrator does not escape. The crime of forging STNK and BPKB is related to other criminal networks, where investigators not only reveal the forgery but can also find other networks, namely motor vehicle thieves

¹⁹Results of the interview with Bripka Sokhibul Mauludin. As Assistant Investigator at Batang Police Resort on November 26, 2021, at 13.50 WIB

²⁰Results of an interview with AKP Imam Muhtadi. As Head of Criminal Investigation Unit at Batang Police Resort on April 28, 2025, at 13.15 WIB.

Master of Law, UNISSULA

(Article 362 of the Criminal Code) and buyers/fencers who are arrested and processed according to applicable law (Article 480 of the Criminal Code). By confiscating the evidence that has been found, it can be concluded that these networks coordinate with each other in committing their crimes. So investigators need to take quick action so that the perpetrators do not escape.

2. Conducting periodic motor vehicle raids on inter-regional borders. Raids are inspections carried out together for efficiency and effectiveness so that they do not happen repeatedly and harm the community.

3. Coordinate with other units by exchanging information/informing each other of DPB (List of Searched Goods) data and if in their area they find the goods they are looking for, immediately report it and confiscate it. In this way, the police not only find evidence of the vehicle but also find fake documents used by the perpetrator to complete the vehicle. This can be done by the Batang Police with the Polsek.

4. Placing intelligence (police officers disguised as brokers or buyers) in brokerage groups, especially in nearby big cities, to obtain information about receivers who sell vehicles with fake documents. With the presence of intelligence officers entering the group, it will help investigators to catch perpetrators of STNK and BPKB forgery.

5. Providing counseling (by Satbinmas) to the community to actively participate in supporting the police's duties in efforts to uncover STNK and BPKB forgery cases in the Batang Police area. Satbinmas is an element that carries out the main tasks under the police chief. Satbinmas is tasked with carrying out community development including community education activities, empowering community policing (Polmas), carrying out coordination, supervision and development of forms of Swakarsa security (Pam Swakarsa), special police (Polsus), as well as cooperation activities with organizations, institutions, agencies, and/or community leaders in order to increase public awareness and obedience to the law and provisions of laws and regulations with the aim of maintaining public security and order.

6. Using existing facilities and infrastructure with the principle of continuing to improve professional performance in order to serve the community so as to obtain optimal results.

7. There is cooperation between the Batang Police and the Batang Regency SAMSAT to conduct socialization by providing STNK and BPKB registration services in remote areas of Batang Regency and at the same time to appeal to the public to be careful in purchasing motorized vehicles, especially four-wheeled vehicles.

In the implementation of law enforcement against the crime of forgery of motor vehicle documents in the jurisdiction of the Batang Police, various legal theories that have been presented in the literature review provide a strong conceptual framework. These theories are not only the foundation for understanding the nature of law enforcement, but also become analytical tools in assessing the steps that have been taken by law enforcement officers in practice.

The law enforcement theory put forward by Satjipto Rahardjo is the main foundation in understanding the ongoing process. According to him, law enforcement is not merely a matter of implementing rules normatively (law in books), but rather how the law lives in society (law in action). In the context of the case of BPKB document forgery by the defendant Waryono, the Batang Police have demonstrated the manifestation of substantive

Master of Law, UNISSULA

law enforcement, namely not only adhering to the wording of the articles in the Criminal Code, but also carrying out duties by considering the values of justice and social benefits. The investigation process, collection of evidence, and proof in court are concrete manifestations of the implementation of law in the life of society.

Furthermore, the theory of law enforcement stages that divides the process into three stages, formulation, application, and execution—also seems relevant. In this case, the Batang Police carried out its role in the application stage, which is the stage where law enforcement officers implement the law that has been formulated by the legislators. The police carried out a thorough investigation, starting from arrests, searches, to summoning witnesses and collecting evidence, as part of the judicial policy stage.

Furthermore, the theory of factors influencing law enforcement according to Soerjono Soekanto provides an overview of the aspects that must be considered in the law enforcement process. The five factors are: legal substance, law enforcement officers, facilities and infrastructure, society, and legal culture. In this case, the legal substance in the form of Article 263 of the Criminal Code was used appropriately. The police showed professional performance in carrying out the investigation process. However, there are still obstacles in the aspect of facilities, especially related to the limited availability of sophisticated fake document detection tools. In addition, community involvement in providing reports via social media is a significant external force in uncovering this crime. The legal culture of society still needs to be improved, considering that cases like this can occur because of loopholes exploited by the perpetrators due to the lack of public understanding of the legality of vehicle documents.

In the aspect of criminal liability, the theory is used that a person can only be held criminally liable if they fulfill two main elements, namely a criminal act (*actus reus*) and a wrong mental attitude (*mens rea*). The defendant Waryono was proven to have legally committed the act of falsifying vehicle documents consciously and with the intention of using the forged documents for personal gain, namely applying for a credit of Rp 35 million. This shows that the elements of criminal liability in the doctrine of criminal law have been fulfilled, and in accordance with the theory explained by legal experts such as Van Hamel and Roeslan Saleh.

In addition, the theory of the crime of forgery as put forward by Adami Chazawi is also relevant. He stated that forgery is the act of making something that is not true appear as if it were true. In this case, the defendant not only made a material forgery document, but also falsified information in intellectual form, such as signature, document number, and BPKB contents. This illustrates the direct application of the forgery theory developed in Indonesian criminal law literature.

Overall, the theories used in the study are not only philosophical and normative foundations, but have also been applied concretely in law enforcement practices carried out by the Batang Police. This proves that the relationship between theory and practice in law enforcement is not separate, but rather mutually reinforcing in building a fair, effective, and responsive legal system to the development of increasingly complex crime modes.

Master of Law, UNISSULA

4. Conclusion

Based on the research results and discussions that have been presented, the conclusions that can be presented are as follows: 1. Implementation of law enforcement in overcoming criminal acts of forgery of motor vehicle documents in the jurisdiction of the Batang Police, where in handling cases of forgery of motor vehicle documents by the Batang Police has been carried out in accordance with applicable criminal law provisions, especially based on Article 263 of the Criminal Code. The legal stages starting from investigation, inquiry, prosecution to court decisions have been carried out systematically. Based on the Decision of the Batang District Court Number: 182 / Pid.B / 2024 / PN Btg, the defendant Waryono bin Yakub was legally and convincingly proven to have committed the crime of making and using fake documents, and was sentenced to 1 year in prison. In Islamic law, the crime of forgery is classified as a ta'zir crime whose punishment is determined by the judge. This action clearly violates the principles of justice and honesty in Islam. 2. Batang Police investigators face various obstacles such as perpetrators who move from place to place, a neat counterfeiting network and unorganized, lack of information from the community, and limited facilities, infrastructure and human resources. 3. To overcome obstacles, Batang Police have made various efforts such as routine raids, cross-agency cooperation, community education, and intelligence infiltration into the perpetrators' networks.

5. References

Journals:

- Ahmad Sholeh dan Sri Endah Wahyuningsih, 2018, "Tinjauan Hukum Proses Penyidikan Terhadap Pelaku Tindak Pidana Penadahan", *Prosiding Konstelasi Ilmiah Mahasiswa Unissula (KIMU) 5 Universitas Islam Sultan Agung Semarang*, 23 Maret 2021
- Asep Suparman, "Penegakan Hukum Terhadap Penyelenggaran Pelayanan Publik," *Jurnal Wawasan Yuridika* 29, No. 2 (2015), hlm. 849.
- Eddy Santoso, Sri Endah Wahyuningsih, Umar Ma'ruf, 2018, Peran Kepolisian Dalam Sistem Peradilan Pidana Terpadu Terhadap Penanggulangan Tindak Pidana Perjudian. *Vol. 1. No. 1 Maret 2018*.
- Elfa Murdiana, "Pertanggungjawaban Pidana Dalam Perspektif Hukum Islam Dan Relevansinya Terhadap Pembaharuan Hukum Pidana Indonesia", *AL-MAWARID*, XII, 1, (Februari-Augustus 2012)
- Hanafi, "Reformasi Sistem Pertanggungjawaban Pidana", *Jurnal Hukum*, VI, 11, (Februari 1999).
- Imam Sukadi, "Matinya Hukum Dalam Proses Penegakan Hukum Di Indonesia," *Risalah Hukum* 7, No. 1 (2011).
- M. Budi Hendrawan, 2015, "Hubungan Antara Kesengajaan Terhadap Pertanggungjawaban Pidana Dalam Kasus Kecelakaan Lalu Lintas Di Jalan Yang Menyebabkan Hilangnya Nyawa Orang Seseorang", *USU Law Journal*, III, 1 (April 2015), hlm. 58.
- Sudjana, "Penegakan Hukum terhadap Pembajakan Karya Cipta dalam Perspektif Teori Fungsionalisme Struktural," *Kanun Jurnal Ilmu Hukum* 22, No. 1 (2020): hlm. 92.

Master of Law, UNISSULA

Zakaria Syafei, 2014, 'Pertanggungjawaban Pidana dalam Hukum Pidana Islam', Jurnal Al-Qalam, Vol 31 no 1 (Januari-Juni), hlm. 102

Books:

Abdulkadir Muhammad, 2004, *Hukum dan Penelitian Hukum*, PT. Citra Aditya Bakti, Bandung.

Abdulkadir Muhammad, 2007, *Etika Profesi Hukum*, Citra Aditya, Bandung.

Adami Chazawi dan Ardi Ferdian, 2014, *Tindak Pidana Pemalsuan : Tindak Pidana yang Menyerang Kepentingan Hukum Terhadap Kepercayaan Masyarakat mengenai Kebenaran Isi Tulisan dan Berita yang Disampaikan*, PT. Rajawali Pers, Jakarta.

Adami Chazawi, 2001, *Kejahatan Terhadap Pemalsuan*, PT. Raja Grafindo Persada, Jakarta.

Ahmad Djazuli, 1997, *Fiqh Jinayah: Upaya Menanggulangi Kejahatan Dalam Hukum Islam*, PT Bulan Bintang, Jakarta.

Ahmad Hanafi, 1997, *Azas-Azas Hukum Pidana Islam*, PT. Bulan Bintang, Jakarta.

Ahmad Wardi Muslich, 2005, *Hukum Pidana Islam*, Sinar Grafika, Jakarta.

Ahmadi, 2010, *Polisi berjiwa Populis*, LP3KI, Jakarta.

Amir Ilyas, 2012, *Asas-Asas Hukum Pidana: Memahami Tindak Pidana Dan Pertanggungjawaban Sebagai Syarat Pemidanaan* Rangkang Education Yogyakarta & PuKAP Indonesia, Yogyakarta.

Amran Suadi dan Mardi Candra, 2016, *Politik Hukum Prespektif Hukum Perdata dan Pidana Islam serta Ekonomi Syariah*, Kencana, Jakarta.

Andi Hamzah, 2003, *Sistem Pidana dan Pemidanaan Indonesia*, Pradnya Paramita, Jakarta.

Bambang Poernomo, 1990, *Asas-asas Hukum Pidana*, Graha Indonesia, Yogyakarta.

Barda Nawawi Arief, 2007, *Masalah Penegakan Hukum Dan Kebijakan Hukum Pidana Dalam Penanggulangan Kejahatan*, Kencana Predana Media Group, Jakarta.

CST. Kansil, 2000, *Pengantar Ilmu Hukum dan Tata Hukum Indonesia*, Sinar Grafika, Jakarta.

Dellyana Shant, 1998, *Konsep Penegakan Hukum*, Liberty, Yogyakarta.

Departemen Pendidikan Nasional, 2008, *Kamus Besar Bahasa Indonesia*, PN. Balai Pustaka, Jakarta.

Hamzah, Andi, 2008, *Hukum Acara Pidana Indonesia*, Sinar Grafika, Jakarta.

Indriarto Seno Adji, 2012, *Pergeseran Hukum Pidana*, Diadit Media, Jakarta.

Koesnadi Hardjosoemantri, 2000, *Hukum Tata Lingkungan*, Gajah Mada University Press, Yogyakarta.

Komariah E. Sapardjaya, 2000, *Pertanggungjawaban Pelaku Tindak Pidana*, Angkasa Baru, Jakarta.

Komariah Emong Supardjadja, 2002, *Ajaran Melawan Hukum Dalam Hukum Pidana Indonesia*, Alumni, Bandung.

Laila Mulasari, 2012, *Kebijakan Formulasi tentang Tindak Pidana Kesusilaan Dunia Maya dalam Prespektif Hukum Islam*, Jakarta.

Master of Law, UNISSULA

- M. Yahya Harahap, 2010, *Pembahasan Permasalahan dan Penerapan KUHAP, Pemeriksaan Sidang Pengadilan, Banding, Kasasi, dan Peninjauan Kembali*, cetakan kedua. Sinar Grafika, Jakarta.
- Mahrus Ali, 2011, *Dasar-Dasar Hukum Pidana*, Sinar Grafika, Jakarta.
- Moch. Anwar, 1996, *Hukum Pidana Bagian Khusus (KUHP Buku II) Jilid 1.*, Alumni, Jakarta.
- Moeljatno, 1983, *Perbuatan Pidana dan Pertanggungjawaban Pidana*, Bina Aksara, Jakarta.
- Moeljatno, 2000, *Azas-Azas Hukum Pidana Indonesia*, Ghalia Indonesia, Jakarta.
- Muhammad Abu Zahrah, 1998, *Al-Jarimah Wal Uqubah Fi al-Fiqh al-Islami*, Dar Al-Fikr Al-Arabi, Kairo.
- Muslan Abdurrahman, 2009, *Sosiologi dan Metode Penelitian Hukum*, cet. 1, UMM Press, Malang.
- Nur Kholis Setiawan dan Djaka Soetapa, 2010, *Meniti Kalam Kerukunan Beberapa Istilah Kunci dalam Islam dan Kristen*, BPK Gunung Mulia, Jakarta.
- P.A.F Lamintang dan Theo Lamintang, 2013, *Delik-Delik Khusus Kejahatan Membahayakan Kepercayaan Umum terhadap Surat, Alat Pembayaran, Alat Bukti, dan Peradilan*, Sinar Grafika, Jakarta.
- P.A.F. Lamintang, 2011, *Dasar-Dasar Hukum Pidana Indonesia*, Citra Aditya, Bandung.
- Pudi Rahardi, 2007, *Hukum Kepolisian (Profesionalisme dan Reformasi Polri)*, penerbit Laksbang Mediatama, Surabaya.
- Purnadi Purbacaraka dalam A. Ridwan Halim, 2015, *Pengantar Ilmu Hukum Dalam Tanya Jawab*, Ghalia Indonesia, Jakarta.
- Ridwan Halim, 2006, *Hukum Pidana dalam Tanya Jawab*, Alumni, Bandung.
- Roeslan Saleh, 1991, *Perbuatan Pidana dan Pertanggungjawaban Pidana: Dua Pengertian Dalam Hukum Pidana*, Aksara Baru, Jakarta.
- Romli Atmasasmita, 2000, *Perbandingan Hukum Pidana*, Mandar Maju, Bandung.
- Ronny Hanitijo Soemitro, 2001, *Metodologi Penelitian Hukum dan Jurimetri*, Ghalia Indonesia, Jakarta.
- Sadjijono dan Bagus Teguh Santoso, 2017, *Hukum Kepolisian Di Indonesia : Studi Kekuasaan dan Rekonstruksi Fungsi Polri dalam Fungsi Pemerintahan*, PRESSindo, Jawa Timur.
- Said Agil Husin al-Munawar, 2004, *Hukum Islam dan Pluralitas Sosial*, Panamadani, Jakarta.
- Saidin H. O. 2002, *Aspek hukum Hak Kayaan Intelektual*, Raja Grafindo, Jakarta.
- Satjipto Rahardjo, 1983, *Masalah Penegakan Hukum*, Sinar Baru, Bandung.
- Satjipto Rahardjo, 2008, *Membedah Hukum Progresif*, Kompas, Jakarta.
- Satjipto Rahardjo, 2017, *Masalah Penegakan Hukum*, Sinar Baru, Bandung.
- Soerjono Soekanto & Sri Mamudji, 2007, *Penelitian Hukum Normatif: Suatu Tinjauan Singkat*, Radjagrafindo, Jakarta.
- Soerjono Soekanto, 1987, *Pendekatan Sosiologi Terhadap Hukum*, Bina Aksara, Jakarta.
- Soerjono Soekanto, 1990, *Polisi dan Lalu lintas (Analisis menurut Sosiologi Hukum)*, Mandar Maju, Bandung.

Master of Law, UNISSULA

Soerjono Soekanto, 1990, *Polisi dan Lalu lintas (Analisis menurut Sosiologi Hukum)*, Mandar Maju, Bandung.

Soerjono Soekanto, 2011, *Faktor-Faktor Yang Mempengaruhi Penegakan Hukum*, Radja Grafindo Persada, Jakarta.

Sri Endah Wahyuningsih, 2013, *Prinsip-prinsip Individualisasi Pidana dalam Hukum Pidana Islam dan Pembaharuan Hukum Pidana Indonesia*, Badan Penerbit Universitas Diponegoro, Semarang.

Sri Endah Wahyuningsih, 2014, *Restorative Justice System-Di Tingkat Penyidikan Tindak Pidana Lalu Lintas*, Tunas Puitika Publishing, Brebes.

Sudarsono, 2007, *Pengantar Ilmu Hukum*, Rineka Cipta, Jakarta.

Sudikno Mertokusumo, 2010, *Perkembangan Teori Dalam Ilmu Hukum*, PT Raja Grafindo Persada, Jakarta.

W.A. Bonger, 1982, *Pengantar Tentang Kriminologi*, PT Pembangunan Ghalia Indonesia, Jakarta.

W.J.S Purwodarminto, 1986, *Kamus Umum Bahasa Indonesia*, Balai Pustaka Jakarta, Jakarta.

Wirjono Prodjodikoro, 1996, *Asas-Asas Hukum Pidana Indonesia*, PT. Eresco, Bandung.

Zul Anwar Ajim Harahap, dkk., 2024, *Hukum Pidana Islam Dalam Simpul Penerapannya Di Indonesia*, Semesta Aksara, Yogyakarta.

Regulation:

Republic of Indonesia Law No. 2 of 2002 and Republic of Indonesia Government Regulation No. 17 of 2012 Concerning the Police, First Edition, Bandung, Citra Umbara.

Criminal Code

Criminal Procedure Code