

Implementation of Forensic Posture Financing Policy as a Manifestation of the State's Role in the Law Enforcement Process (Study at Bhayangkara Hospital Class I Puskor Polri)

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Abstract. *Forensic autopsy services at the Bhayangkara Hospital Class I Puskor Polri are an important part of the implementation of criminal law and the protection of justice rights for victims of crime. This study is motivated by the importance of understanding how forensic autopsy financing policies as a manifestation of the state's role in law enforcement are implemented in the field, especially in the police medical service system. The main objective of this study is to analyze the legal regulations governing autopsies and to assess the effectiveness of their implementation in hospitals as part of the criminal justice system. This study uses a juridical-sociological method, with a descriptive qualitative approach. The juridical study was conducted on the provisions of the Criminal Procedure Code, Law Number 17 of 2023 concerning Health, and the technical regulations of the National Police, while the sociological study focused on the practice of implementing forensic autopsy financing policies at Bhayangkara Hospital Class I through in-depth interviews, observations, and documentation.*

Keywords: Autopsy; Enforcement; Forensic.

1. Introduction

Law enforcement in Indonesia demands the presence of valid and scientific evidence to ensure justice for all parties. In cases involving the death of a person, especially those suspected of being the result of a crime, forensic autopsy is an important instrument in the legal process to reveal the cause of death, the identity of the body, and facts related to the incident. According to Article 1 number 3 of the Regulation of the Minister of Health of the Republic of Indonesia Number 38 of 2022 concerning Medical Services for Legal Purposes, forensic autopsy is an external and internal examination of a corpse that died as a result

of or suspected of being the result of a crime. This procedure must be carried out by competent medical personnel in order to produce valid data that can be used by law enforcement officers in the investigation and trial process.¹

Forensic autopsy is not just a physical examination, but is a very important medical effort in helping to reveal legal facts. Its goals and benefits include: determining the cause of death (whether due to disease, accident, or criminal act), identifying corpses especially those that cannot be recognized through other methods, determining the condition of the corpse including wounds and injuries, and assisting criminal investigations by providing relevant and accurate evidence. Therefore, the role of forensic doctors as forensic medicine experts is vital in providing objective information that contributes to justice for victims and the wider community.^{2,3}

In the Criminal Procedure Code (KUHP) Article 133 paragraph (1), it is emphasized that investigators have the right to request information from forensic medical experts for the purposes of examining criminal cases, especially those involving victims of injury, poisoning, or death. This shows the important position of forensic doctors in the Indonesian criminal law system as professional supporters in revealing the truth of a case.⁴In addition, Article 157 of Law Number 17 of 2023 concerning Health emphasizes the importance of efforts to determine the cause of death and the identity of the corpse for the purposes of law enforcement and population administration, which can be carried out through various methods such as death audits, clinical autopsies, forensic autopsies, laboratory examinations, and virtual autopsies. This implementation must be carried out with the consent of the family and in accordance with applicable corpse identification standards.⁵

The implementation of forensic autopsies in Indonesia is not just a medical procedure, but an important part of the effort to seek justice. Behind the act of autopsy, there are great interests: revealing the truth, providing legal certainty, and guaranteeing the rights of victims and their families. The state is present in this process by financing forensic services at the Bhayangkara Hospital Class I Puskor Polri, which is managed as a Public Service Agency (BLU) with budget support from DIPA. This is not only a matter of fulfilling regulations and positive legal principles, but also in line with the moral and religious values adhered to by the Indonesian people. In this context, the state plays a role as a protector of human rights and an enforcer of social justice.

¹Regulation of the Minister of Health of the Republic of Indonesia Number 38 of 2022 concerning Medical Services for Legal Purposes.

²Rospita Adelina Siregar, "Forensic Autopsy: Definition and Purpose," *Journal of Forensic Medicine*, 2023.

³Ibid.

⁴Criminal Procedure Code (KUHP), Article 133 paragraph (1).

⁵Law Number 17 of 2023 concerning Health, Article 157.

In the field, this idealism is still often faced with real challenges. Budget constraints, bureaucratic obstacles, and lack of coordination between sectors are obstacles in providing fast, accurate, and professional forensic autopsy services. As a result, it is not uncommon for the investigation and trial process to be hampered, and efforts to uphold justice are hampered.

RS Bhayangkara Class I Puskokkes Polri actually has flexibility in managing services, including in terms of financing forensic autopsies. However, to what extent is this mechanism able to answer the needs in the field? Is the existing budget sufficient? Is the process efficient and able to reach all levels of society in need? These are the questions that need to be studied more deeply so that the presence of the state in forensic medical services is truly felt by the community.

2. Research Methods

This study uses a sociological juridical method, namely a legal research approach that combines normative analysis with empirical studies in the field. This approach is used because the problems raised are not only related to written legal norms regarding forensic autopsy financing, but also how the policy is implemented factually in the practice of medical services at the Bhayangkara Hospital Class I Puskokkes Polri. In the sociological legal approach, law is viewed as an institution that lives in society (living law), which in its implementation is influenced by the interaction between institutional structures, policy implementers, and service recipients. Therefore, this method allows researchers to examine the relationship between legal texts, the implementation of financing policies, and their impact on the criminal law enforcement process. The main objective of this approach is to gain a comprehensive understanding of the extent to which the role of the state is present through financing instruments to ensure justice for victims of crime through forensic services.

3. Results and Discussion

3.1. How is the Forensic Autopsy Funding Policy as a Manifestation of the State's Role in Law Enforcement.

1) Profile of Bhayangkara Hospital Class I

Bhayangkara Hospital Level I Puskokkes Polri is a UPT Puskokkes Polri which is a service element under the Kapuskokkes Polri which is tasked with providing excellent and complete Police health services for Polri personnel, families and the community as well as organizing Police medical activities

Bhayangkara Hospital Level I Puskokkes Polri located on Jalan RS Polri RT 1 RW 6 Kelurahan Kramat Jati East Jakarta, started as a Temporary Treatment Place (TPS). On May 23, 1966, it was inaugurated by the Minister of Defense as the Police Hospital (RSAK). Furthermore, in February 1977, according to the Decree of the

Minister of Defense and Security, Pangak No. Skep/225/II/1977, the Police Hospital was designated as a Level II ABRI Hospital. Based on the Decree of the Chief of Police No. Pol Skep/50/VII/1977, the name of the Hospital was changed to the Central Police Hospital. Based on the Decree of the Chief of Police No. Pol Skep/09/X/1984, the name of the Hospital changed to the Central Police Hospital, abbreviated as Rumkitpolpus.

The forensic autopsy financing system through DIPA is well structured. The process starts from the planning stage, implementation, to budget accountability, with the support of mechanisms such as SPM and SP2D. The allocation of funds includes honorariums for forensic personnel, disposable medical materials, and other supporting costs according to standards. Supervision is carried out internally and externally by Itwasum Polri, reflecting a fairly strong principle of accountability in the management of the forensic budget.

The implementation of this financing still faces various challenges, such as inaccurate estimation of needs due to weak coordination between technical units and the budget team. In addition, the manual financial reporting system creates obstacles in the disbursement of funds, supervision, and evaluation. However, there are opportunities for improvement through the flexibility of BLU, the involvement of forensic doctors in budget planning, and the digitalization of the reporting system. Serious threats were also identified, such as inconsistencies between budget plans and realization, lack of transparency in reports, and potential disruption to the legal process if financial reports are inaccurate.

Fair law enforcement requires the support of objective and accountable scientific instruments. In the context of criminal cases, the existence of forensic autopsy services is one of the crucial elements that contributes to the validity of evidence, especially when the death event raises suspicions of criminal elements. Autopsy is not just a medical procedure, but also a means of proof that plays a role in explaining the cause, manner, and time of a person's death scientifically and legally. This places forensic autopsy as a meeting point between medical science and the judicial process.

The state is responsible for providing forensic autopsy services that are not only medically professional, but also integrated into the criminal justice system. In practice, autopsy services at hospitals affiliated with the police, such as the Bhayangkara Hospital Class I Puskokkes Polri, reflect a concrete form of the state's presence in guaranteeing the right to justice and truth. This service is very important because it concerns initial evidence that can determine the direction of investigation, prosecution, and court decisions. The quality and integrity of forensic services will have a direct impact on public trust in the legal system.

Despite its high urgency, the implementation of forensic autopsy financing policy still faces various challenges, both regulatory, technical, and administrative. The imbalance between forensic needs and resource availability, overlapping regulations between the Criminal Procedure Code and the Health Law, and the unclear funding mechanism through the Public Service Agency (BLU) scheme, are issues that affect the effectiveness of forensic services. This situation encourages the need for an in-depth study of the implementation of forensic autopsy financing policy as part of the state's role in a fair and transparent law enforcement process.

One of the crucial elements in the implementation of forensic autopsy financing policies in hospitals is the administration system. Field findings show that the financing administration section at the Bhayangkara Hospital Class I Puskor Polri has built a fairly complete and structured procedure. Each autopsy application is accompanied by supporting documents such as an official request letter from the investigator, death certificate, autopsy order letter from the hospital, identity of the body, and family approval. The completeness of these documents is the main foundation for the verification process and budget disbursement through the DIPA mechanism. This stage shows that the administrative structure plays an important role in ensuring the accountability, validity, and transparency of hospital finances.

Interview with administration:

“The administrative system here is actually complete. The documents we need for the autopsy process, starting from the request letter from the investigator, the family's consent letter, the death certificate, the autopsy order letter, to the identity of the body, are all structured. But in the field, many people do not understand what documents are needed. This often slows down the process. Internal bureaucracy is also sometimes slow, coupled with a limited budget and not everyone knows where the funding comes from.”

“The verification and disbursement process of funds from DIPA is quite neat. We have clear stages from submission, document verification, leader approval, to reporting. However, we are often late because documents from various units do not arrive simultaneously. There are also administrative errors from staff because training is not evenly distributed. The system is still manual, so everything takes longer.”

“Complete administration is important because it is the basis for transparency and accountability of the hospital. Unfortunately, financial records are still not all digital. If the system can be integrated and the staff trained, this process can be much faster and more accurate. If recording is late or the report is incomplete, it will be difficult during audits or evaluations.”

“Financial records have followed audit standards, but not all staff understand forensic financing regulations and procedures. This sometimes causes documents to be inaccurate or the process to be slow. It should be simpler and supported by a more modern system so that services can also be fast.”

The essence of the interview with the informant in the financing administration section showed that although the forensic autopsy administration system at the Bhayangkara Hospital Class I Puskor Polri has complete procedures and supports financial transparency, there are still serious obstacles in its implementation. These obstacles include the low level of public understanding of the required documents, slow internal bureaucracy, delays in collecting documents from various units, and the suboptimal use of digital systems. This condition has an impact on delays in the process of disbursing funds and autopsy services. To overcome this, digitalization of administration and increasing human resource capacity through training are needed, so that the verification, reporting, and financial accountability processes can run more efficiently, accountably, and on time.

The results of the analysis of informants from the financing administration section show that the administration system at the Bhayangkara Hospital Class I Puskor Polri has relatively complete procedures and documentation. This flow covers all important stages in autopsy services, starting from written requests from investigators, family approval letters, death certificates, and completeness of the body's identity, to budget disbursement through the DIPA mechanism. This systematic documentation is an important foundation in realizing financial accountability and orderly services.

Although the procedures have been well-designed, informants noted a number of weaknesses, such as slow internal bureaucracy, less than optimal public understanding of document requirements, and many processes that are still carried out manually. In addition, the process of disbursing funds is often hampered by incomplete or delayed documents from other units. Several officers also said that socialization related to forensic autopsy financing is still lacking, so that administrative processes often do not run optimally.

Digitization of the administrative system is a great opportunity to overcome these problems. Informants emphasized that the use of electronic systems can speed up the verification process, minimize the risk of document loss, and improve the efficiency of budget disbursement. Training of administrative officers is also considered important to ensure that all procedures can be followed properly and according to audit standards.

Interview analysis of informants from investigators showed that the role of Bhayangkara Hospital is very strategic in supporting the criminal investigation process. Almost all investigators said that the post-mortem and autopsy services

provided by the hospital were very helpful, both in terms of speed of service, ease of communication, and professionalism of forensic medical personnel. Requests for post-mortems and autopsies were carried out according to procedure and did not experience significant obstacles in their implementation. Several investigators also said that cross-sector cooperation between forensic doctors and police officers went well, making Bhayangkara Hospital an institution that significantly supports the legal evidence process.

Almost all informants stated that the visum et repertum issued by Bhayangkara Hospital was valid evidence and played a major role in the investigation process. Support from responsive, communicative, and certified forensic doctors strengthened the quality of service. However, there were several notes that emerged in the category of weaknesses, especially related to the uneven socialization of information on autopsy financing. Several investigators were not fully aware that autopsies were funded by the state, and this had the potential to cause confusion or rejection when the victim's family was asked for approval. Communication barriers, especially when requests for a visum were made outside of working hours or on holidays, were also a concern in several cases.

The opportunity for improvement lies in increasing the number of forensic personnel and accelerating the issuance of post-mortem results, especially in urgent cases. The use of information technology is also considered very potential to support service effectiveness, such as digitalization of post-mortems and data integration with the investigation system. In addition, joint training between the police and forensic medical personnel is considered necessary to be carried out periodically in order to align perceptions and strengthen synergy between institutions. The threats identified include delays in autopsy results, limited medical personnel during holidays, and minimal initial evidence if post-mortem results are not issued immediately. Therefore, Bhayangkara Hospital needs to develop a system that is responsive to post-mortem requests whenever needed, so that its role as the main supporter of law enforcement remains optimal.

there are still obstacles that we encounter in the field. One of them is the lack of information regarding the autopsy financing mechanism which turns out to be borne by the state. Not all investigators know this, so sometimes doubts arise when they have to provide an explanation to the victim's family. Socialization regarding this should be carried out more comprehensively to all levels of investigators, so that there is no miscommunication during the autopsy request process.

There are also technical constraints when the request for a post-mortem is made outside of working hours or on national holidays. Due to the limited number of doctors on duty, we sometimes have to wait quite a long time to get the post-mortem results. In some cases, the post-mortem results are needed immediately because they directly affect the investigation process. We hope that in the future

the hospital can provide a picket system or reserve doctors so that services can continue to run optimally whenever needed.

Our request for written expert testimony from forensic doctors is often difficult to fulfill. In fact, such testimony is very important in the process of providing evidence in court, especially to complete the case files. We hope that in the future Bhayangkara Hospital can facilitate this need through an official mechanism and not make it difficult for the medical personnel on duty.

We consider the forensic medical services at Bhayangkara Hospital to be good and very supportive of the implementation of investigators' duties. If some of the obstacles can be fixed, we are sure that the synergy between the police and the hospital will be stronger and the law enforcement process can run more effectively.

Interviews with Polri investigators revealed that the post-mortem and autopsy services at the Bhayangkara Hospital Class I Pusdokes Polri have generally made a real contribution to supporting criminal case investigations. The services are considered fast, professional, and easily accessible. However, several challenges still arise, especially related to the lack of socialization of autopsy funding by the state, limited forensic doctors during holidays, and obstacles in requesting written expert statements. Investigators hope that the hospital can speed up the post-mortem results process, improve cross-sector coordination, and strengthen the scheduling and digitalization system to support the effectiveness of law enforcement on an ongoing basis.

The financing policy implemented at Bhayangkara Hospital has led to the realization of the state's role in supporting law enforcement, especially in providing professional and responsible forensic autopsy services. The results of the visum et repertum produced become crucial evidence in criminal cases, while also showing that the state is present through health service instruments that support the legal process legally and scientifically. In this context, Bhayangkara Hospital not only carries out health functions, but also plays a role as a legal institution within the framework of a state of law that guarantees justice for every citizen.

"Coordination with hospitals and investigators in the field has been going quite well, but we realize that at the Polres level, structural and bureaucratic obstacles are still a challenge. One of our superior services is ethicomedicolegal, which shows that the Polri is present to ensure that the legal process is fair and based on medical facts."

"The indicators of the success of this program have begun to be built, one of which is through the index norm which is the basis for calculating autopsy costs. But it needs to be emphasized that the evaluation system is not yet uniform

throughout Indonesia. This is important to fix so that in the future this program will not only run, but its success can also be measured nationally."

Interview with Kabidyandokpol confirmed that although the state has provided financial support for forensic services, its implementation still faces serious challenges, especially in terms of less than optimal funding and bureaucratic obstacles in the field. There needs to be strengthening of the regulatory system, cross-sector integration, and increasing evaluation standards nationally so that the role of the Police in ensuring forensic services as part of law enforcement can run more effectively, professionally, and accountably.

Forensic autopsy services at the Bhayangkara Hospital Class I Pusdokkes Polri have shown a significant contribution to the law enforcement process. The Head of the Forensic Installation and forensic doctors emphasized their readiness to handle autopsy requests from investigators, as well as the importance of implementing medical procedures in accordance with applicable SOPs and regulations. Support for infrastructure is quite adequate, although modernization and additional storage facilities are still needed. The biggest obstacles in the field include a lack of technical personnel, investigators' suboptimal understanding of the forensic process, and overlapping regulations between the Criminal Procedure Code and the Health Law regarding autopsy permits. Opportunities for improving services are wide open, from ongoing training to regulatory harmonization, so that the examination process is more accurate and unimpeded.

Administrative officers revealed that the process of disbursing funds through DIPA was running according to procedure, although it was still hampered by bureaucracy, document delays, and lack of administrative training. Investigators stated that the post-mortem and autopsy services greatly assisted the investigation process, but there was still a need for improved communication, acceleration of the issuance of results, and wider dissemination of financing. Finally, the Head of the Dokpol Division emphasized that although the DIPA Yankestu had supported the autopsy program, the budget was not yet fully adequate, and structural obstacles at the Polres level were important notes. He suggested strengthening cross-sector coordination, improving financing index norms, and integrating the national forensic service system so that the Bhayangkara Hospital could carry out its legal functions optimally as an extension of the state in ensuring justice and legal certainty.

Bhayangkara Hospital Level I is a UPT Pusdokkes Polri which is a service element under the Kapusdokkes Polri which is tasked with organizing excellent and complete police health services for Polri personnel, families and the community as well as organizing police medical activities. Bhayangkara Hospital Level I Pusdokkes Polri is a promoter of police health services that provides health services to civil servants at Polri and their families and physical fitness health

services for civil servants at Polri in the Bhayangkara Hospital Level I Pusdokkes Polri environment.

Bhayangkara Hospital Level I Pusdokkes Polri affiliated through Police Medicine hereinafter abbreviated as Dokpol applies medical science and technology along with its supporting sciences for the benefit of Police duties, in the Police Medical Services Sector hereinafter abbreviated as Bidyandokpol as the main implementing element of Rumkit under the Head of the Hospital, is tasked with organizing Police Medical service activities including Forensic Medicine, Public Order and Health and Disaster Victim Identification DVI services.

Considering that Law Number 17 of 2023 is a law that functions as an umbrella and is still relatively new to be enacted, several implementing regulations or technical regulations have not been formulated so that they use the old regulations as long as they do not conflict with this law. For the purposes of carrying out forensic autopsies, Article 159 of this law states that: "Further provisions regarding medical services for legal purposes are regulated by Government Regulation".

3.2. How Availability of Human Resources, Facilities, and Budget Affects Readiness in Implementing Forensic Autopsy Services

1) Availability of Forensic Human Resources

Forensic personnel are at the forefront of ensuring the accuracy, objectivity, and integrity of autopsy services. At the Bhayangkara Hospital Class I Pusdokkes Polri, the availability of forensic doctors is an essential component. Currently, forensic doctors have been provided with periodic training, ethical-medicolegal training, and have participated in competency development that is adjusted to the demands of cases and technology. However, the number of human resources is not yet fully proportional to the volume of cases handled. Each case requires a lot of time, precision, and manpower. This limitation makes some examinations run slowly, especially if there is a spike in criminal cases or mass disasters. This has a direct impact on legal investigations that are highly dependent on the results of forensic examinations. Human resource readiness is not just about numbers, but also concerns the division of roles, clarity of tasks, and balanced workload management.

The table of informant characteristics illustrates the diversity of individual profiles involved in the forensic autopsy management and service system at the related institution. Informants consist of various role categories, including finance, forensic installation and doctors, financing administration, forensic administration, investigators, to structural officials such as Kabidyandokpol. Of the 29 informants recorded, their ages varied between 24 and 60 years, reflecting a combination of young professionals and those with long experience. The range of their work periods is also quite wide, namely between 4 years and

38 years, which indicates long-term involvement as well as the regeneration of human resources in the forensic field and its supporting services.

There is a relatively balanced distribution, with a slightly higher proportion of men than women. Men generally occupy positions as investigators and forensic doctors, while women are mostly found in administration, finance, and ASN. This shows cross-gender involvement in various aspects of forensic services, from technical to administrative.

The distribution of informants by function or work unit illustrates a complex and integrated organizational structure. The finance department plays a role in budget management, while the forensic installation department handles the technical actions of autopsies. The financing administration and forensic administration units support administrative operations, and POLRI investigators are users of autopsy results in the context of law enforcement. Structural officials such as the Kabidyandokpol play a role in supervision and strategic decision-making, demonstrating the importance of cross-level governance in this system. Overall, this table reflects the cross-functional collaboration and backgrounds needed to support a professional, accountable, and targeted autopsy process.

2) Availability of Equipment Facilities and Supporting Facilities

Physical and technological facilities are fundamental components in ensuring the quality standards of forensic autopsy services. The availability of an autopsy room that meets medical safety and sanitation standards is a primary requirement. The room must be ergonomically designed, have a negative pressure ventilation system, adequate lighting, a safe biological waste disposal system, and personal protective equipment to prevent cross-infection. In Bhayangkara Hospital, autopsy rooms are generally available, but not all of them meet international specifications or national accreditation required in modern forensics.

In addition to the forensic medical equipment room such as corrosion-resistant autopsy tables, special surgical instruments, forensic scales, and imaging devices (such as portable X-rays or forensic CT scanners) are becoming increasingly urgent needs. Many criminal cases require detailed investigation of internal injuries or reconstruction of the cause of death, which cannot be achieved without the help of high-tech equipment. The interview results showed that some of the equipment used is still conventional and has not undergone significant updates, thus limiting further analysis, especially in complex or high-profile cases.

Storage facilities for corpses are also an important concern. Ideally, forensic hospitals have cold storage that can keep corpses in stable condition before examination or waiting for autopsy approval from the family. However, in the

field there are still limitations in storage capacity, especially if there are more than three corpses to be handled at one time. This weakness increases the risk of premature decomposition or contamination, which of course affects the results of forensic examinations and the accuracy of the time of death to be determined.

Equally important is the storage and management of biological samples. Samples in the form of blood, tissue, or body organs must be stored under certain conditions for toxicology, histopathology, or DNA examination purposes. Unfortunately, not all hospitals have standardized storage cabinets, both in terms of temperature, retention time, and digital labeling systems connected to case management systems. This is prone to sample loss or biological damage that can reduce the validity of the evidence.

Documentation of autopsy results and visum et repertum (VER) also depends on supporting facilities such as computerization, visum software, and digital archive backup systems. The lack of an integrated information system makes forensic reporting inefficient, and complicates the process of tracking and reporting data in real time by investigators or prosecutors. In fact, the VER results are very crucial legal documents and there must be no administrative errors, either in the content or the time of publication.

3) Budget Support from DIPA and Its Utilization by BLU

Budget is the main factor that influences the extent to which the readiness of forensic service input can be realized optimally. At the Bhayangkara Hospital Class I Pusdokkes Polri, the funding for the implementation of forensic autopsies is mostly sourced from the Budget Implementation List (DIPA) through the Yankestu (Specific Health Services) fund mechanism. This DIPA is designed to fund various components of hospital activities, including forensic medical services, ranging from doctor's honorariums, autopsy room operational costs, disposable medical materials, to training activities to improve the competence of forensic personnel.

The process of disbursing funds through the state financial system (SPM and SP2D) in principle has followed orderly and accountable procedures, but is often hampered by the length of the administrative process and incomplete submission documents. This results in delays in payment of doctor's fees or the rapid procurement of needed equipment. In addition, the absence of a standard and uniform financing index nationally for forensic autopsies has led to unequal budget allocations in various regions, including at the Mabes and Polda. In fact, disproportionate financing can have a direct impact on the quality of services and the workload of medical personnel.

Another challenge is the limited understanding of some work units regarding forensic budget priorities in the hospital DIPA structure. Forensic services are

often still viewed as a supporting function, not as an integral part of the national law enforcement system. This causes budget allocations for facility renewal, expert training, or increasing the capacity of autopsy rooms to be delayed or even not budgeted.

Optimizing the use of BLU funds can actually be a medium-term solution, but for the short term using Pure Rupiah funds, to support services if they are not sufficient, the BLU budget can be used. Hospitals should be able to design forensic service units as superior services, with clear and measurable outputs through the performance of post-mortem reports, the speed of autopsy results, and the number of cases completed on time. In terms of governance, the use of BLU must be accompanied by high accountability, outcome-based reporting, and financial transparency that supports public trust.

4) The Relationship Between Input Readiness and Process Quality and Outcome of Forensic Autopsy Services

Input readiness including human resources, facilities, and budget is the main foundation that determines the quality of the process and output of forensic autopsy services. In practice, all stages of the examination of a corpse starting from receiving the body, carrying out the autopsy, collecting samples, laboratory analysis, to preparing the visum et repertum (VER) report are highly dependent on the completeness and readiness of these input components. The availability of competent and trained forensic doctors allows the examination process to run according to standard operating procedures and produce accurate medical interpretations. Conversely, a shortage of personnel or lack of ongoing training can reduce the accuracy of the examination and increase the risk of errors, which ultimately has a direct impact on the strength of evidence in the legal investigation process.

Based on the results of the interview, the examination was carried out by Bhayangkara Hospital Class I Puskor Polri among others pays attention to and implements several things including completing corpse labels, covering corpse wraps, securing corpse jewelry, corpse clothing, objects next to corpses, corpse stiffness and corpse bruises, gender, race, estimated age, skin color, nutrition, body length, body weight, circumcised/uncircumcised penis, special identity, length of head hair, eyebrows, eyelashes, mustache, beard, assessing the eyes, assessing the nose, ears, mouth, examining the teeth, assessing natural holes, examining wounds on the body, assessing broken bones, other supporting examinations, and examining corpse organs.

3.3. What are the Obstacles and Solutions to the Implementation of Forensic Autopsy Funding at Bhayangkara Hospital Class I Puskor Polri

The implementation of forensic autopsy financing at the Bhayangkara Hospital Class I Puskor Polri is part of the implementation of the state's duties in ensuring justice and legal certainty through a judicial medical approach. This hospital carries out public service functions based on the principles of governance of Public Service Agencies (BLU) which are given flexibility in their financial management, as regulated in the Regulation of the Minister of Finance Number 129/PMK.05/2020. This flexibility provides space for the Bhayangkara Hospital to finance autopsy services without relying on overly bureaucratic financial mechanisms, while still upholding public accountability in the management of funds.

BLU at Bhayangkara Hospital also carries out periodic budget reporting and accountability functions. Audits are carried out by Itwasum Polri and other supervisory agencies as a form of public accountability. The results of the study indicate that transparency and efficiency in reporting still have room for improvement, especially in terms of digitalization of the financial system and integration of administration between technical and financial units.

The implementation of this financing policy also involves cross-unit coordination between the finance department, forensic installation, and police investigators. The autopsy submission process begins with an official request letter from the investigator, then followed up by hospital administration officers to verify data and resource readiness. This system shows integration between units even though it is still faced with structural obstacles, such as delays in document collection or the absence of investigators during the autopsy.

Based on the results of interviews with six key informants, namely from the Finance Section, Head of Installation and Forensic Doctor, Financing Administration Section, Head of Forensic Administration Division, Investigators, and Head of Police Doctor Service Division (Kabid Yandokpol), various factors that influence the effectiveness of forensic autopsy services in the Polri environment can be described. These factors are divided into two large groups of internal factors originating from within the organization, and external factors originating from the environment outside the organization.

1) Internal Factors

Internal factors include elements from within the National Police institution and hospitals that can be managed and optimized to support maximum policy implementation. Several main points that are categorized as strengths include a

structured funding system through DIPA which ensures transparent budgeting and accountability flows. The process of disbursement and reporting of funds is carried out with administrative procedures such as SPM and SP2D. In addition, the quality of human resources is also considered adequate, with forensic doctors who have the competence and qualifications to conduct body examinations, autopsies, and post-mortem documentation according to applicable SOPs. This is also supported by smooth coordination between units at the central level, as well as supervision from the National Police Inspectorate General which maintains system accountability periodically.

There are a number of weaknesses from the internal side that must be considered. First, there is still irregularity in the collection of administrative supporting documents, such as incomplete autopsy request letters or inaccurate corpse identities, which cause delays in the autopsy process. Second, the financial administration and reporting system has not been fully digitized, so the process still relies on manual recording which is prone to errors and slows down budget evaluation. Third, there is a limited number of forensic personnel that is not comparable to the number of cases handled, thus impacting the workload and risk of officer fatigue. Fourth, there is no uniform regulatory standard and cost index across all regions, which causes differences in administrative and procedural treatment between regions.

2) Factor External

External factors in the implementation of forensic autopsy financing at the Bhayangkara Hospital Class I Puskor Polri include elements from outside the Polri organization that also influence the smooth implementation of the policy. These factors include national policies, technological developments, and cross-sector interactions in the criminal justice system. One of the biggest opportunities is the advancement of digitalization that can be applied in the administration of forensic services, such as the use of electronic medical records (EMR), digital signatures, and online-based document management. The use of this system is believed to be able to accelerate the process of requesting and implementing autopsies, support the rapid distribution of *visum et repertum* results, and increase the accuracy of financial reporting. Digitalization also minimizes the potential for human error in data input and opens up greater transparency in case management.

From a policy perspective, efforts to harmonize the Health Law, the Criminal Procedure Code (KUHAP), and internal regulations of the National Police are urgently needed. Several substantial contradictions still occur, such as differences of opinion between the need for family permission in carrying out an autopsy versus sufficient notification by investigators. If comprehensive regulatory synchronization is carried out, the implementation of autopsies will be easier and clearer in terms of legality, and avoid confusion from both the

medical community, investigators, and the family of the deceased. This harmonization can also clarify the national autopsy service cost index and support budget accountability.

Bureaucratic dynamics are also a significant obstacle, especially at the regional level. The process of requesting and disbursing autopsy funds is often hampered by layered administrative flows and a lack of coordination between agencies at the Polres and Polda levels. In fact, application documents can be held up at various points before receiving final approval, slowing down the overall implementation of the autopsy. If not immediately fixed, this can reduce the effectiveness of services and the credibility of hospitals. Finally, delays in reporting post-mortem results and unclear financial reports can reduce public trust in forensic institutions. This negative perception can have a systemic impact on the image of the Polri and raise doubts about the professionalism and integrity of legal health services.

In terms of regulations, the implementation of forensic autopsies has been clearly regulated in various laws and regulations. Article 133 of the Criminal Procedure Code emphasizes the obligation of specialist doctors to perform autopsies at the request of investigators, while Permenkes No. 38 of 2022 provides technical standards for the implementation and competence of medical personnel. This study strengthens the opinion of Lubis (2021) who stated that regulatory synchronization is the key to the success of forensic medical services in the context of effective law enforcement.⁶In addition, Law No. 17 of 2023 concerning Health explicitly mandates that medical services for legal purposes must be guaranteed by the state, which is significant progress from previous health regulations.

In the context of funding, this study shows a mismatch between the budgeting mechanism and field needs, especially in terms of fund allocation and disbursement processes. This is relevant to Nugroho's study (2022) which highlights the importance of transparency and accountability in managing public service budgets, especially in the health sector. Law No. 17 of 2003 concerning State Finance emphasizes the principles of efficiency and effectiveness that must be upheld in budget implementation, so that delays or inaccuracies in reporting have the potential to damage service quality and cause public distrust.⁷

This study makes a significant contribution by integrating various aspects of positive law (KUHP, Law No. 17 of 2023, Permenkes No. 38 of 2022, State Finance Law, and Regional Government Law) with Islamic religious values that have rarely been comprehensively associated in the context of forensic medical

⁶ Lubis, M. (2021). Synchronization of forensic medicine regulations and law enforcement in Indonesia. *Journal of Law and Health*, 9(2), 78-92

⁷ Nugroho, T. (2022). Transparency and accountability of public service budgets in the health sector. *Journal of Public Management*, 10(4), 205-220

services in Indonesia. This multidisciplinary approach opens up new insights in understanding the financing of forensic autopsies not only as technical and administrative issues, but also as a form of state responsibility in enforcing just and civilized law. In addition, this study emphasizes the urgency of digitalization and strengthening cross-sector collaboration as the main strategy in facing the challenges of forensic services, which are the latest needs in the information technology era. Thus, this study becomes an important reference for policy makers and academics in developing an integrated and sustainable health and legal service system in Indonesia.

4. Conclusion

This study shows that the forensic autopsy financing policy already reflects the presence of the state in ensuring justice through legal medical services. Bhayangkara Hospital Level I Puskorke Polri is the spearhead of the implementation of this task within the Police environment in carrying out this task, the financing mechanism sourced from DIPA and flexible management through the Public Service Agency (BLU) system confirms that the state is not only present as a law maker, but also as a service provider that supports the legal process scientifically and professionally.

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