

Police Investigation Problem Handling Techniques of the Criminal Research Unit of the Bulungan City Police Resort in North Kalimantan (Case Study of Murder of Elderly Victims at the Tresna Wherda Social Home)

Brian Daven Kyher Gultom¹, Joko Widarto², Markoni Markoni³, Nardiman Nardiman⁴

^{1,2,3,4} Universitas Esa Unggul, Jakarta, Indonesia

E-mail: bdkgultom@gmail.com¹; joko.widarto@esaunggul.ac.id²; sh.markoni@gmail.com³; nardiman@esaunggul.ac.id⁴

Article Info

Received: 2024-08-20

Revised: 2024-10-21

Accepted: 2024-12-30

Keywords:

Murder, Elderly, Investigation Problems. Police, Investigation.

Abstract

This study aims to analyze the problems faced by the Criminal Investigation Unit of the Bulungan Police Resort in North Kalimantan in handling murder cases involving elderly people in social care facilities. This study also aims to propose solutions and techniques to deal with these investigative problems. This study discusses the challenges faced by the Bulungan City Police Resort criminal investigation unit in handling murder cases involving elderly victims. This emphasizes the importance of quality training for investigators to effectively address the complexity of such cases. Data collection methods included document analysis and interviews. The data analysis method used is qualitative descriptive analysis. This study highlights the challenges faced by the criminal investigation unit in handling murder cases involving elderly victims at the Bulungan City Police Resort. This research identifies difficulties in the management and use of evidence in criminal investigations, including challenges in collecting and examining evidence at crime scenes. This study emphasizes the need for quality training for researchers to effectively address the complexity of such cases. The research analysis concluded that the investigation of violence against the elderly at the Tresna Wherda Social Home faces challenges such as limited evidence, complex cases, and possible mental disorders of the perpetrators. Handling violence against the elderly requires a holistic approach involving the police, health institutions, social workers, and the community as a whole

1. INTRODUCTION

Criminal acts or in legal terminology commonly referred to as "criminal offense" refer to an act committed by a person or group of people who violate the law and can be punished based on criminal law which is followed up by punishment by a judge (Sihotang, 2020). Criminal acts or crimes in human life are social phenomena that will always be faced by every human being, society, and even the state. In general, criminal acts consist of various types, which include but are not limited to murder, robbery, theft, fraud, rape, and use of illegal drugs (Kasenda, 2018). Criminal acts refer to acts that are prohibited by law and regulated in statutory regulations. In addition, criminal acts include various acts, ranging from minor ones such as theft to serious ones such as premeditated murder as regulated in Article 340 of the Criminal Code with a maximum penalty of "DEATH " (Fitriani et al., 2022).

In general, there are several elements that define a criminal act, elements of a crime, which are preceded by the elements of mens rea (evil intent) and actus reus (action/deed) (Dewi, 2020). Actus reus refers to the act itself that violates the law, while mens rea refers to the evil intent of the perpetrator's awareness that his actions are unlawful (Dewi, 2020). The penalties for crimes are quite diverse and are usually determined based on the severity and type of crime. Based on Law No. 1 of 1946 concerning the Criminal Code (Old), the punishment/criminal can be in the form of a fine, imprisonment, community service, or a combination of the three. In some cases, the punishment can be the death penalty as regulated in Article 340 of the Criminal Code. Reality has proven that crime can only be prevented and reduced, but is difficult to eradicate completely (Rahadian et al., 2024).

Benedict S. Alper, as quoted by Barda Nawawi Arief (2010), even calls criminal acts "the oldest social problem". Benedict S. Alper also stated that no social problem has such a long record of continuously receiving worldwide attention other than the phenomenon of crime (Arief, 2010). Social problems in particular arise as a result of social and cultural developments, namely as a result of differences and multiplication of interests and functions of society, disturbances of the physical environment. Social problems can cause a symptom where there is no adjustment between the various elements of a unit, so that it can endanger the life of the group or greatly affect the satisfaction of the fundamental desires of its members (Yudianto, 2022).

According to Article 1 number (2) of the Criminal Procedure Code, it is stated that "Investigation is a series of actions by investigators in matters and according to the methods regulated in this law to seek and collect evidence which can shed light on the crime that occurred and to find the suspect." (Suswantoro et al., 2018). A person can be said to be a suspect if that person has committed a criminal act. Criminal acts are not only committed by the community but also by members of the Indonesian National Police (Munib, 2018). Polri members who commit criminal acts are not only processed in investigations but are also accompanied by examinations by Propam which has the authority to investigate and process Polri members who are suspected of being involved in disciplinary violations or violating legal regulations (Agustini et al., 2021).

The procedure for examining an investigation into a person suspected of committing a crime includes several stages. The process begins with an investigation , followed by action , which includes steps such as summoning suspects and witnesses, arrest, detention, search, and confiscation (Yulia et al., 2019). After that, an examination is carried out to dig up further information and evidence. Next, the investigator completes and submits the case files to the authorities. If certain reasons are found, the investigation process can be stopped through the investigation termination stage . Each stage is carried out according to legal procedures to ensure justice and legal certainty (Sulistiono, 2019).

The above procedures are carried out by Investigators/Assistant Investigators, namely Investigators of the Republic of Indonesia National Police (Reserse). Investigators /Assistant Investigators must be objective in conducting investigations in order to create justice for the suspect (Muliadi et al., 2024). Investigators/Assistant Investigators must be able to carry out their main duties in accordance with the oath taken before being appointed as members of the Police. The oath taken must be accounted for in carrying out their duties and authorities, because based on the 1945 Constitution after the amendment, Article 30 paragraph (4) provides an explanation that the Republic of Indonesia National Police is a state apparatus that maintains public security and order, tasked with protecting, serving, and enforcing the law (Budi Rizki, 2020).

One of the main characteristics of a state of law lies in the tendency to judge actions taken by society on the basis of legal regulations. Discussions about law are always related to the issue of law enforcement in a broad sense, also the enforcement of justice (Usman, 2014). If it is concretized again, it will be directed at law enforcement officers, namely those who are directly involved in fighting for law enforcement and justice. Law enforcement officers, especially the National Police, carry out broad, complex and complicated tasks. They also have an important position (Riskayanto, 2021). As law enforcers, they are not only police in the field, but also investigators in carrying out the mandate of the law in order to uphold public order and security. As enforcers of the law, the police have a unique and complex function because in carrying out their duties in the community, they are always in groups led by officers as those in charge with a clear battlefield and sufficient time to organize strategies both internally and externally (Joni, 2019).

Very often recently, various kinds of cases have occurred, one of which is murder. Murder is an act involving the taking of a person's life by another individual or group (Khotimah et al., 2023). This act is considered wrong and illegal in almost all societies around the world, except in certain situations recognized by law such as killing in self-defense or official duty by the authorities. Murders that occur in Indonesia vary widely in terms of motive, victims, and context, one example of which is psychological factors (Batjo et al., 2024). Some murders can be caused by mental disorders that can affect a person's ability to control their actions. Psychological factors such as these can be factors that are taken into account in the legal system. In addition, because of psychological factors, police actions must explore their role, whether it is due to mental disorders, or because of other factors such as drug addiction, stress, and so on (Hamdi & Efendi, 2022).

The disclosure and resolution of murder cases in Indonesia are highly dependent on police investigations, the justice system, and cooperation between the authorities and the community. In recent years, there have been efforts to strengthen law enforcement, improve the justice system, and combat violence with various prevention and education programs aimed at the community (Sy et al., 2023). However, challenges in dealing with murders remain, and efforts continue to be made to minimize these incidents and provide justice to victims and their families (Puro et al., 2023).

Effective and efficient investigations are essential to ensure justice and legal certainty for the community, especially in complex cases such as the murder at the Tresna Wherdha Social Welfare Home. This case involved a perpetrator with a psychological disorder who liked elderly women and committed murder and rape when the victim refused his advances. The evidence found, such as CCTV footage, witness statements, and fingerprints, were not strong enough to identify the perpetrator with certainty. Low-resolution CCTV and indirect witness statements further complicated the investigation process, while fingerprints could not be matched because the perpetrator was not registered in the police database.

Limitations in investigative facilities and technical challenges, including less detailed analysis of evidence, were major obstacles in this case. In addition, there is uncertainty regarding the perpetrator's mental condition, which affects his legal responsibility. This investigation highlights the need for a thorough review of the law enforcement system, including the development of forensic technology, the involvement of psychologists, and the training of investigators to handle limited evidence more effectively. The psychological factors of the perpetrators and their impact on the legal process are also aspects that need to be considered. The case has not yet reached a final decision, but it highlights the need for innovation in the justice system to deal with the complexity of cases like this. Therefore, further research on the investigation handling techniques by the Criminal Investigation Unit of the Bulungan Police is needed to evaluate existing weaknesses and provide strategic recommendations. The author proposes a study entitled: "Techniques for Handling Police Investigation Problems of the Criminal Investigation Unit of the Bulungan City Police in North Kalimantan."

2. METHODS

The normative legal approach is used in this study to analyze data that refers to laws and regulations, legal principles, and others related to the object of research (Soekanto, 2007). This study uses secondary data as the main data source, which includes primary and secondary legal materials. Primary legal materials that are binding include the Criminal Procedure Code, Law Number 2 of 2002 concerning the Indonesian National Police, and the Criminal Code. Meanwhile, secondary legal materials that provide explanations to primary legal materials include books, journals, newspapers, research results, and online data. Tertiary legal materials used in this study include the Indonesian Language Dictionary and encyclopedias. The collection of legal materials in this study was carried out through three main methods: interviews, document analysis, and observation. In-depth and structured interviews were conducted with police investigators, social workers, and key witnesses to understand the chronology of events, obstacles, and evaluation of the investigation process. Document analysis involved examining official documents, such as minutes of examination, forensic reports, and other related documents to obtain important information and a comprehensive chronology of the case. Direct observation was conducted to observe the interactions between investigators, social workers, and witnesses, as well as environmental factors that influenced the investigation process. The data collected through these three methods were analyzed using a qualitative descriptive approach, by classifying, systematizing, and analyzing the data in depth to provide a comprehensive picture of the elderly murder case at the Tresna Wherda Social Welfare Institution.

3. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Obstacles in Investigating Murder Cases Against the Elderly

The obstacles faced in the process of investigating the murder case of the elderly at the Tresna Wherda Social Home are complex and diverse. During the process of investigating the murder case of the elderly at the Tresna Wherda Social Home, several significant obstacles were found that affected the handling of the case. One of the prominent obstacles is the existence of a psychological disorder possessed by the perpetrator, who likes elderly women . The investigation of this case revealed that the perpetrator had a sexual tendency towards elderly women , which may be related to certain psychological disorders such as paraphilia or sexual preference disorders.

In this case, the crime of murder occurred when the victim refused the perpetrator's invitation to have sexual intercourse. This refusal triggered a violent reaction from the perpetrator, which led to repeated beatings of the victim, even causing the victim's death. In addition, the perpetrator also raped the victim after committing the violent act.

The psychological disorder of the perpetrator, who likes elderly women , complicates the investigation process of this case. This is because there are psychological motivational factors underlying the perpetrator's actions, which may be difficult for investigators to understand or anticipate. In addition, the occurrence of sexual violence after the victim's rejection indicates a deeper attitude of violence and control that the perpetrator has over the victim. Furthermore, obstacles in collecting information from witnesses are also significant. One of the main obstacles faced is in identifying and interrogating relevant witnesses. In cases of elderly homicide, witnesses may include social care staff, other residents, or even people around the crime scene. The process of gathering testimony from these various parties can involve challenges such as their unavailability or absence, difficulty in verifying the veracity of information provided, or even the risk of intimidation of potential witnesses.

In addition, obstacles also arise in identifying the right suspect. This identification process can be complicated, especially if there is no strong physical evidence or clear testimony. Sometimes, suspects may try to hide their identities or evade responsibility, thus complicating the investigation and arrest process.

In the process of investigating a criminal case, one of the crucial aspects is the identification of the suspect who later becomes the perpetrator. However, there are situations where the suspect becomes a weak factor in the process of identifying the perpetrator and evidence. In the case of the murder of the elderly victim at the Tresna Wherda Social Welfare Institution, there were a number of factors that made the suspect a weak point in efforts to identify the perpetrator and evidence.

One of the main challenges in the process of identifying the perpetrator is the limited information provided by the suspect. In some cases, the suspect may not provide sufficient or honest information to the investigator, which hinders the process of identifying the perpetrator and evidence. Some reasons why the suspect can be an obstacle are:

- Denial or Falsification of Information : The suspect may deny his involvement in the incident or provide false information intentionally. This may be done to

protect himself or to divert the attention of investigators from him.

- **Lack of Cooperation :** Suspects may be uncooperative in providing information to investigators. They may choose to remain silent or refuse to answer questions asked by investigators, making it difficult for investigators to obtain the necessary information.
- **Fact Manipulation :** The suspect may attempt to manipulate facts or evidence to change the narrative of events or to mislead investigators. This can be done through false statements, omitting or altering evidence, or in other ways.

Without cooperation from the suspect, investigators often have difficulty building a strong and convincing case. Some of the challenges that arise when a suspect does not cooperate include:

- **Difficulty in Getting a Confession :** If the suspect denies involvement in the crime, investigators must rely on other evidence to prove the case. Without a confession from the suspect, this can be a big challenge.
- **Limitations of Physical Evidence :** In some cases, the physical evidence found at the scene may be insufficient or impossible to directly identify a suspect. This may occur if the physical evidence does not contain DNA or fingerprints of the suspect, or if the evidence is not directly linked to the suspect.

In addition to the obstacles in identifying witnesses and suspects, the limitations of CCTV are also a factor that affects the investigation process of the murder case of the elderly at the Tresna Wherda Social Home. Although CCTV is often considered a reliable source of information in crime investigations, in this case, there are limitations in monitoring and supervision by CCTV cameras around the scene.

CCTV monitoring may be incomplete or imperfect, especially if there are certain areas that are not covered by the surveillance camera. In addition, the quality of the image or recording from CCTV can also affect the clarity and accuracy of the information that can be obtained from the recording. This can be an obstacle in obtaining strong evidence or in identifying perpetrators involved in criminal acts.

With the limitations of CCTV, the investigation process also becomes more complicated because the information obtained from CCTV footage may not cover the entire incident or may not provide a complete picture of the chronology of the incident. Therefore, investigators need to rely on other evidence and work harder to build a strong case based on the information available.

Given these constraints, it is clear that the process of investigating the murder of the elderly at the Tresna Wherda Social Home requires a careful and strategic approach. The steps required include developing strategies to overcome difficulties in identifying and interrogating witnesses, as well as the use of innovative investigative techniques to uncover and arrest the suspects involved.

Limited human resources and equipment are also serious obstacles in investigating cases of murder against the elderly. Social care institutions are often not equipped with adequate facilities or personnel to support criminal investigation efforts. The lack of forensic experts, medical personnel, or police officers trained in handling cases of violence against the elderly can hamper the investigation process and reduce the chances of success in finding the perpetrator. Furthermore, the use of advanced forensic

technology is often not available in such environments, making it difficult to identify and analyze important evidence in murder cases.

External factors can also affect the course of an investigation, such as social or political pressure that may arise as a result of intense media attention to the case. Elderly murder cases often attract public attention and become hot topics of conversation in the community, which can create additional pressure on law enforcement officials to complete the investigation quickly and effectively. This can interfere with the investigation process and affect the objectivity and success of the investigation.

In dealing with these obstacles, collaborative and coordinated efforts are needed between various stakeholders, including the police, social institutions, local governments, and local communities. Improvements in human resources, equipment, policies, and coordination between agencies will be key to increasing the effectiveness of investigations into murder cases against elderly people in the Tresna Wherda Social Institution and similar places. Synergy between various stakeholders will enable the creation of a safer and more supportive environment for elderly people living in social institutions and provide hope for the search for justice for victims and their families .

Weaknesses in the Process of Identification of Perpetrators and Evidence

In dealing with cases of murder of the elderly at the Tresna Wherda Social Home, there are a number of challenges related to the process of identifying the perpetrators and evidence that require special attention from law enforcement officers. Weaknesses in this identification process can be detrimental to the overall investigation process and potentially hinder the search for justice for the victims and their families. One of the main weaknesses in the perpetrator identification process is the inadequate quality of the investigation. In some cases, the investigation was rushed or not carried out thoroughly , so that important information could be missed or evidence not identified properly. The expertise and experience of the investigators are very important in managing complex investigations such as cases of murder of the elderly. However, sometimes the lack of adequate training and human resources can result in less than optimal quality of investigations.

In the process of identifying the perpetrators and evidence, the List and Photos of Evidence are important elements that influence the smooth investigation of the murder case against the elderly at the Tresna Wherda Social Home. This list records all evidence found at the scene, while photographs of evidence provide visual documentation that supports the physical evidence collected. In the case, the list of evidence mentioned earlier is a concrete example of the lack of evidence that is a factor of weakness in the process of identifying the perpetrator and evidence. From the list of evidence, it can be seen that there are only a few items available as physical evidence that can be used in the investigation, such as motorcycles, helmets, jackets, sandals, and other items.

- **Lack of Physical Evidence**

The lack of physical evidence in a criminal case can be a serious challenge for investigation and law enforcement. In the case of the murder of an elderly victim at the Tresna Wherda Social Home, the lack of physical evidence was an important factor that hampered the process of identifying the perpetrator and proving the crime. In the context of a criminal investigation, physical evidence is one of the key elements in

connecting the perpetrator to the crime he committed. However, in the case of the murder at the Tresna Wherda Social Home, the limited list of evidence presented a major challenge for investigators. Items found at the scene, such as a motorbike, helmet, jacket, sandals, and others, may not provide strong or clear clues about the identity of the perpetrator or the chronology of the incident.

From the limited list of evidence, it is apparent that these items may not provide strong enough clues to identify the perpetrator. For example, the Honda Revo motorcycle is the only physical evidence directly related to the incident, but the information that can be obtained from the motorcycle may be limited. Likewise, the helmet, jacket, and sandals found at the scene may also not provide clear enough clues to the identity of the perpetrator. One of the main pieces of evidence in this case is the Honda Revo motorcycle found at the scene. Although this motorcycle is important evidence, the information that can be obtained from it may be limited. The police number or chassis number of the motorcycle can be an important clue, but if the information is incomplete or unclear, the process of identifying the perpetrator will be difficult.

The limited physical evidence also reduces the chances of finding significant forensic evidence. Items such as jackets, helmets, and sandals may have the potential to provide traces, debris, or DNA that could be used in the investigation. However, with the lack of such evidence, the chances of finding strong forensic evidence are limited. When faced with a lack of physical evidence, investigators often have to rely on other strategies in an attempt to identify the perpetrator and build a strong case. One strategy that may be used is the examination of eyewitnesses or the examination of documents relevant to the case. While not physical evidence, information obtained from witnesses or documents can be a valuable addition to the investigation.

- **Limitations in Forensic Evidence**

Limitations in forensic evidence are one of the important aspects in the criminal investigation process that often become obstacles for law enforcement. Forensic evidence is physical or scientific evidence found at the scene of an incident or related to a crime, which is then analyzed to support the investigation and trial process. However, there are various limitations that can affect the success of the use of forensic evidence in finding the perpetrator and proving his guilt. One of the main limitations in forensic evidence is the limitations in the type and quantity of evidence available. In some cases, physical evidence found at the scene may be limited or even unavailable at all. For example, in the murder of an elderly victim at the Tresna Wherda Social Welfare Home, evidence such as a jacket, helmet, and sandals may have the potential to provide forensic evidence that can be used in the investigation, such as traces, fragments, or DNA. However, with the lack of evidence, the possibility of finding significant forensic evidence is limited. This reduces the ability of investigators to link the evidence to the perpetrator directly.

In addition, limitations in technology and analysis methods can also affect the use of forensic evidence. Although forensic technology continues to advance, there are still limitations in the ability of technology to identify and analyze evidence with a high degree of accuracy. For example, in DNA analysis, there are still limitations in the ability to collect sufficient DNA samples or to identify contaminated or damaged samples. Another

factor that affects the limitations of forensic evidence is the issue of integrity and credibility of the evidence. Forensic evidence can become irrelevant or inadmissible in court if it is not managed properly or if there are no proper procedures followed in the collection, preservation, and analysis of the evidence. In addition, there is also the risk of contamination or destruction of evidence that can reduce the reliability and validity of the results of forensic analysis.

Another challenge in the use of forensic evidence is the time and cost involved in conducting forensic analysis. The forensic analysis process can often take a significant amount of time, especially if it is conducted in a crowded laboratory or if complex technology is required. In addition, the costs associated with forensic analysis can also be prohibitive, especially for law enforcement agencies with limited budgets.

- **Limitations in Identification of Perpetrators**

Limitations in identifying perpetrators are one of the main challenges faced in the criminal investigation process. Identification of perpetrators is a critical stage in the investigation, because its success will determine the likelihood of success in the subsequent judicial process. However, in many cases, the process of identifying perpetrators faces various limitations that can make it difficult for investigators to find and arrest perpetrators of crimes. In the context of the murder case of the elderly victim at the Tresna Wherda Social Home, identifying the perpetrator is one of the most important but challenging aspects. Limitations in identifying the perpetrator can be caused by several factors, including the lack of evidence that can be used, difficulty in obtaining witnesses who can provide sufficient information, and technical limitations in implementing adequate forensic identification methods.

One of the main factors that causes limitations in identifying the perpetrator is the lack of relevant evidence that can be found at the crime scene. In this case, a limited list of evidence, such as a motorcycle, helmet, jacket, and sandals, may not provide strong enough clues to identify the perpetrator directly. This can make the process of identifying the perpetrator more difficult, because the information that can be obtained from the evidence may be limited or not clear enough.

In addition to evidence, witness testimony is also an important element in the process of identifying the perpetrator. However, in many cases, witness testimony may not be reliable enough or may not provide enough clear information to accurately identify the perpetrator. Sometimes, witnesses may not have seen the perpetrator clearly or may not be able to provide an adequate description of the perpetrator's appearance or behavior. The process of identifying the perpetrator and evidence in a criminal investigation often depends heavily on the availability of witnesses who can provide relevant information. However, in many cases, limited availability of witnesses or their inability to provide accurate testimony can be a significant weakness in the process of identifying the perpetrator and evidence. In the context of the murder case of the elderly victim at the Tresna Wherda Social Welfare Home, these factors become more complex because it involves a vulnerable population who may have difficulty providing accurate testimony.

Investigators need to develop effective strategies in managing evidence to strengthen cases and increase public trust in the legal system. In the case of the murder

of an elderly person at the Tresna Wherda Social Home, the perpetrator's motive was revealed from the examination report, namely the victim's refusal of an invitation to have sexual intercourse which triggered the act of violence. This reflects the complexity of interpersonal dynamics and psychological factors that influence the perpetrator's actions. Technical constraints, such as limited forensic equipment, lack of understanding of digital evidence management, and minimal coordination between police units, can hamper investigations. In addition, inconsistencies in investigations due to changes in personnel or case priorities also affect the success of case resolution. To overcome this problem, it is necessary to improve training for investigators, invest in forensic technology, and cooperation between related institutions. Good coordination and continuity of investigations are important to ensure that cases are resolved fairly, thereby providing justice for victims and their families.

Case Handling Strategy

1. Capacity Building and Training

In an effort to improve the effectiveness of handling cases of violence against the elderly at the Tresna Wherda Social Home, capacity building and training for law enforcement officers is very important. Quality training will enable officers to better face the complex challenges of law enforcement. Capacity building and training for law enforcement officers, especially those involved in handling cases of violence against the elderly, is an important component in efforts to improve the effectiveness and quality of law enforcement. Through appropriate training and development of relevant skills, law enforcement officers can improve their competence in identifying, investigating, and handling cases of violence against elders more effectively.

Training and skills development is a very important aspect in handling criminal cases, including the murder case of the elderly victim at the Tresna Wherda Social Home. In this context, it is important for law enforcement officers to continue to improve their abilities in conducting investigations, analyzing evidence, and interacting with various related parties. By regularly training and developing their skills, law enforcement officers can become more effective in handling complex and sensitive cases like these.

Technical training that focuses on elder case investigations will provide investigators with an in-depth understanding of the characteristics of these types of cases. Some examples of this training would include:

- **Criminal Investigation Techniques:** Criminal investigation techniques are a vital aspect of gathering the evidence needed to build a strong criminal case. Training in effective criminal investigation techniques is key to handling elderly murder cases. Law enforcement officers need to be trained in using modern and strategic investigative methods to gather relevant and compelling evidence. This includes a thorough understanding of how to interrogate witnesses, obtain statements from victims, and build collaborative relationships with various parties. In these cases, careful criminal investigation techniques are required to gather strong evidence. Law enforcement officers need to be trained to interview witnesses and thoroughly examine crime scenes to gather relevant evidence.
- **Effective Evidence Collection:** The collection and handling of evidence is a crucial stage in the law enforcement process, including in handling cases of violence

against the elderly. The quality of evidence obtained can affect the success of the investigation, the disclosure of the crime, and the court's decision. Training will provide investigators with skills in collecting evidence effectively, including handling and preserving evidence and accurate documentation.

- **Forensic Analysis:** Forensic analysis plays a very important role in helping to strengthen the evidence presented in court. Law enforcement officers need to be trained in accurate and in-depth forensic analysis skills. This includes an understanding of DNA analysis techniques, fingerprints, and other forensic traces that can help in identifying the perpetrator and strengthening the case. Training in forensic analysis should also include an understanding of standard procedures, evidence management, and reporting of analysis results. Training will provide a better understanding of forensic analysis techniques that are relevant in elder abuse cases, such as post-mortem examinations and DNA trace identification. These cases may require in-depth forensic analysis of physical evidence such as the aforementioned items of evidence, such as motorcycles, helmets, jackets, sandals, etc. Training in accurately analyzing forensic evidence can help strengthen the case.
- **Use of Forensic Technology:** In the digital age, the use of forensic technology has become increasingly important in investigating criminal cases. Training in the use of advanced forensic software and related technologies has become essential for law enforcement officers. They need to be trained to use such technology to obtain relevant electronic evidence and properly secure it. Moreover, with the presence of electronic evidence such as CCTV footage or other potential digital evidence, the use of forensic technology becomes crucial. Training in the use of forensic software and technology can help in extracting and analyzing electronic evidence more efficiently.
- **Communication Skills:** Effective communication and interaction skills with various stakeholders also need to be improved through proper training. Law enforcement officers should be trained to communicate clearly and empathetically with victims, witnesses, and other stakeholders. Training in good interpersonal communication skills can also help build strong relationships with the community. In interactions with victims, witnesses, and families of victims, communication skills and empathy are essential. Training in sensitive communication and good listening can help obtain relevant information and build trust with stakeholders.
- **Understanding Special Cases:** Training should also focus on understanding special cases such as violence against the elderly. Law enforcement officers need to be trained to recognize the signs of violence, handle victims sensitively, and understand the risk factors involved in such cases. This includes training in recognizing the behavioral patterns of perpetrators of violence and the appropriate psychological approach to handling cases. Cases of violence against the elderly have special characteristics that require in-depth understanding. Training on the signs of violence against the elderly, psychological approaches, and handling victims sensitively is essential in this context.

By increasing training and skills development in these areas, it is hoped that law enforcement officers can be more effective in handling cases of murder of the elderly at the Tresna Wherda Social Home. This will help ensure that the investigation process is carried out professionally and fairly, and can bring the perpetrators to justice .

2. Increasing Inter-Agency Collaboration

Facing the complex challenges in handling cases of violence against the elderly at the Tresna Wherda Social Home, a collaborative approach between agencies is essential. Solid collaboration between related institutions and agencies is not just a strategy, but is the foundation underlying success in combating violence against the elderly. Essentially, this collaboration involves resource integration, efficient information exchange, and clear division of responsibilities, all aimed at increasing effectiveness in case handling.

Collaboration with external parties is one of the most important strategies in handling complex cases such as the murder of elderly victims at the Tresna Wherda Social Home. In this context, external parties can include various institutions and organizations that have expertise and resources that can support the investigation and law enforcement process. Through strong collaboration with external parties, law enforcement agencies can expand their scope and gain better insight in handling such cases.

The first step in strengthening collaboration between agencies is through the establishment of a coordination forum at the local or regional level. This forum creates a forum for related institutions and agencies to gather, share experiences, and formulate joint strategies in handling cases of violence against the elderly. Through this forum, efficient exchange of information can occur, enabling each agency to gain a better understanding of their respective roles and strengthen coordination in case investigations.

In addition, this coordination forum is also a platform to discuss and resolve practical issues that may arise in handling cases, such as obstacles in collecting evidence or ineffective coordination between agencies. By sharing experiences and knowledge, each agency can learn from each other and develop the best strategies to overcome the challenges faced.

In addition, concrete steps are needed to improve cross-sector collaboration in handling cases of violence against the elderly. This includes the formation of a cross-sector investigation team involving various experts and professionals with different expertise. This team will not only strengthen integration between law enforcement agencies, but will also combine resources from the health, social and other sectors to provide better protection to victims.

The importance of forming this cross-sector investigation team lies in the diversity of expertise and experience possessed by each team member. By involving forensic experts, geriatric specialists, social workers, and representatives from social care institutions, this team can provide a holistic approach in handling cases of violence against the elderly. Each team member will bring unique knowledge and skills to support the investigation of the case, increasing the likelihood of a successful resolution.

Collaboration with mental health institutions is an important step in handling cases involving perpetrators with potential mental disorders. In the context of a murder

case involving an elderly victim, it is possible that the perpetrator may have had mental health issues that influenced his behavior. By involving a psychologist, psychiatrist, or other medical personnel from a mental health institution, investigators can gain a better understanding of the perpetrator's psychological condition and how it may affect his or her legal responsibility. In addition, mental health professionals can also provide an in-depth evaluation of the potential risk of future violence and provide recommendations for appropriate treatment and rehabilitation.

Collaboration with NGOs working in the fields of human rights, protection of victims of violence, and advocacy for the welfare of the elderly is also important in handling such cases. NGOs can provide moral support to victims and their families, and ensure that their rights are respected during the investigation and trial process. In addition, NGOs can also act as mediators between the police and the community, helping to build the trust and cooperation needed to solve cases. Through partnerships with NGOs, law enforcement agencies can gain access to additional information and potential witnesses that may not be accessible through internal investigations.

Collaboration with social workers and psychologists is also very important in handling cases of violence against the elderly. They can provide psychosocial support to victims and their families, helping them cope with the trauma and stress caused by the incident. In addition, social workers can also assist in coordinating health services, rehabilitation, and social assistance needed by victims and their families. Psychologists can also provide in-depth assessments of the perpetrator's motivations and behavior, helping investigators understand the underlying factors of the crime and design effective interrogation strategies.

Collaboration with legal experts and lawyers can also provide significant benefits in handling elderly murder cases. Legal experts and lawyers can provide valuable legal advice to investigators on investigative strategies, legal interpretations, and evidence collection procedures in accordance with applicable legal procedures. They can also assist in preparing the case for trial, including selecting a defense strategy and presenting evidence to the court. This collaboration can help ensure that the investigation and prosecution process is carried out properly and fairly, and minimize the risk of legal errors that can harm all parties involved.

Finally, it is also important to establish a clear division of responsibilities between institutions in handling cases of violence against the elderly. Each institution will have specific roles and responsibilities, including evidence collection, forensic examination, victim assistance, and supervision of law enforcement. By establishing a clear division of responsibilities, overlap between institutions can be minimized, thereby speeding up the investigation process and increasing the effectiveness of law enforcement.

3. Increasing Public Awareness and Education

In addressing the problem of violence against the elderly, it is important to recognize that law enforcement efforts alone are not enough. In addition to direct case handling, preventive measures also need to be taken to increase public awareness and understanding of issues of violence against the elderly and ways to protect and support victims. Therefore, strategies that involve increasing public awareness and education are essential in efforts to address this problem holistically.

One interesting aspect in handling this case is the perpetrator's profile that was revealed during the investigation process. Based on the initial examination, the perpetrator showed a striking tendency, namely a preference or special interest in elderly women. This phenomenon not only reflects the psychological complexity of the perpetrator, but also provides deep insight into the motives that may have driven the crime against the elderly at the Tresna Wherda Social Home.

Recognizing this perpetrator profile, more targeted and effective prevention and intervention measures can be designed. This could include more intensive community education programs on the importance of protecting and respecting older people, as well as efforts to strengthen support networks for vulnerable groups in society. In addition, strengthening early detection efforts and protection for the elderly in vulnerable situations is also a very important thing to consider. This phenomenon highlights the importance of educating the public to understand and address stigma and criminal acts that may arise from certain motives or preferences towards vulnerable groups such as the elderly.

One step that can be taken is through the implementation of public education and outreach campaigns. Such campaigns aim to disseminate information about the signs of violence against the elderly, the rights of victims, and how to report cases of violence to the authorities. The information conveyed through these campaigns includes an understanding of the various forms of violence, such as physical, psychological, financial, and neglect. Conducting an education campaign that targets various levels of society is one effective strategy to raise awareness about violence against the elderly. This education campaign can be carried out through various media, ranging from mass media such as television, radio, and newspapers, to social media and websites. In addition, direct education activities can also be carried out in local communities, such as villages or sub-districts, through holding seminars, workshops, and group meetings. Campaign materials can include information about the signs of violence, the rights of victims, and how to report cases of violence to the authorities.

In addition, education on respecting and protecting the elderly also needs to be emphasized in efforts to prevent violence against the elderly. This kind of education aims to build awareness of the importance of treating the elderly with respect, appreciating their contributions to society, and maintaining their well-being. Incorporating material on violence against the elderly into the formal education curriculum, both at school and college levels, can help raise awareness among the younger generation about this issue. This education can also teach values about respecting and protecting the elderly in society.

Utilizing social media as a means to disseminate information and campaigns about violence against the elderly can also be an effective strategy in increasing public awareness. Educational content and real-life case stories can be shared widely to provide a better understanding of the issue. This education can be done through various channels, including formal education in schools and other educational institutions, as well as informal education through community programs and social activities. The material taught includes values such as empathy, respect for generational diversity, and shared responsibility in protecting the elderly from all forms of oppression and neglect.

Another impact is a decrease in the number of cases of violence against the elderly. By increasing public awareness and knowledge, it is hoped that there will be a decrease in the number of reported cases of violence, because the public will be better able to identify these cases and report them to the authorities. In addition, people who are more aware of this issue also tend to be more proactive in preventing violence against the elderly in their environment, for example by monitoring neighbors who are vulnerable to becoming victims or providing assistance to the elderly who live alone.

With increased public awareness and knowledge, it is hoped that there will be a significant contribution to improving the welfare of the elderly as a whole. A society that is more aware of violence against the elderly tends to pay more attention to the needs and rights of the elderly in society. This can lead to increased access for older people to health, social and security services, as well as increased legal protection for older people in various aspects of their lives.

4. Strengthening the Protection and Support System for the Elderly

In addition to collaboration between agencies and increasing public awareness, strengthening the protection and support system for the elderly is also an important aspect in handling cases of violence against the elderly. A strong system in providing protection and support to victims will not only help in their recovery process, but also prevent future cases of violence. Here are some strategies that can be done to strengthen the protection and support system for the elderly:

The first step in strengthening protection and support systems for older people is to increase their access to health and psychosocial services. Elderly people who are victims of violence often need medical care and psychological support to help them recover from the trauma they have experienced. For this reason, it is important to ensure the availability of affordable and quality health services for the elderly. This includes medical services such as physical examinations, wound care, and physical therapy if needed. In addition, psychological support such as counseling and therapy should also be available to help victims cope with the emotional impact of the violence they experience.

In addition to health services, the role of social workers and counselors is also very important in providing support to victims of elder abuse. They can help victims in their recovery process, provide information and guidance on their rights, and provide emotional support in dealing with the trauma they experience. Therefore, it is necessary to strengthen the role of social workers and counselors in the protection system for the elderly. This includes adequate training for these professionals, as well as increasing their access to the resources and support needed to assist victims of elder abuse.

In addition, firm and fair law enforcement is also an important part of the protection system for the elderly. The perpetrators of violence must be tried according to the law and given punishments commensurate with their actions. This not only provides justice for the victims, but also sends a clear message to the community that violence against the elderly will not be tolerated. To this end, there is a need to improve cooperation between law enforcement agencies, including the police, prosecutors, and the courts, in handling cases of violence against the elderly. This includes providing special training for law enforcement officers on how to handle cases of violence against the elderly sensitively and effectively, as well as ensuring that victims are given the

protection and support they need during the legal process. It is also necessary to install tools that can maintain public safety such as CCTV.

To ensure the continuity of a fair and victim-friendly law enforcement process, it is necessary to strengthen the monitoring and accountability mechanisms in handling cases of violence against the elderly. This strengthening is key to ensuring that every step in the investigation process is carried out transparently, in accordance with applicable laws, and is able to obtain appropriate justice for the victim and her family. One important aspect that is highlighted is the perpetrator's behavior during the investigation process. In this case, the finding that the perpetrator showed normal behavior and no indication of significant mental disorders provides an important picture in strengthening the monitoring mechanism. However, it is important to note that the presence or absence of mental disorders in the perpetrator is not the only factor that must be considered in the monitoring and accountability process.

Regular internal audits and public reporting on the performance of law enforcement agencies are important instruments in ensuring transparency and accountability in handling cases of violence against the elderly. Through careful internal audits, each step in the investigation process can be evaluated to ensure compliance with established legal procedures. Public reporting on the performance of law enforcement agencies is also an important means for the public to monitor and evaluate the efforts made by the agency in handling cases of violence against the elderly. Thus, strengthening supervision and accountability is a crucial step in the effort to create a more effective, fair, and victim-friendly law enforcement system. Only by ensuring that every step in the case handling process is in accordance with the principles of justice and law can justice for victims and their families be better realized.

5. Strengthening Supervision and Accountability

Strengthening supervision and accountability is an important aspect in law enforcement that aims to ensure that law enforcement agencies carry out their duties with professionalism, fairness, and compliance with the law. In the context of handling the murder case of the elderly victim at the Tresna Wherda Social Home, strengthening supervision and accountability is crucial in ensuring that the investigation and prosecution process is carried out transparently and in accordance with the principles of justice.

Oversight and accountability are two interrelated and supportive concepts in the context of law enforcement. Oversight refers to the process of monitoring and evaluating the performance of law enforcement agencies by independent or internal agencies to ensure compliance with applicable legal standards and procedures. Meanwhile, accountability refers to the obligation of law enforcement agencies to be responsible for their actions and decisions to the community they serve and higher government agencies.

In the case of handling murder cases against elderly victims, supervision and accountability need to be strengthened so that the investigation and prosecution process is carried out with integrity and fairness. Regular audits of the performance of law enforcement agencies by internal and external auditors can help identify weaknesses in the system, inappropriate practices, and ethical violations. These audits should cover

various aspects, including evidence management, investigation processes, prosecutions, and interactions with victims and suspects. The results of these audits should then be reported to the authorities for necessary corrective actions.

Transparency in the performance of law enforcement agencies can be promoted through public reporting on various aspects, such as the success rate in resolving cases, law enforcement against members who commit violations, and actions taken to improve the system. This reporting can be done through mass media, official websites, or annual publications. In this way, the public can monitor and evaluate the performance of law enforcement agencies and provide constructive feedback.

Law enforcement officers must be held to strict and clear standards of professional ethics to ensure that they carry out their duties with integrity, fairness, and compliance with the law. These standards should include principles such as compliance with the law, fair treatment of all parties involved in the case, and proportionate use of force. Active community participation is also needed in monitoring the performance of law enforcement agencies to strengthen supervision and accountability. The community can help monitor the investigation and prosecution process, provide feedback, and demand accountability when necessary.

4. CONCLUSION

The investigation conducted by the Bulungan Police Criminal Investigation Unit into the murder case of an elderly person at the Tresna Wherda Social Home faced two main challenges, namely technical obstacles and evidence obstacles. Technical constraints include the limited quality and range of available CCTV footage. CCTV cameras that only cover certain areas are unable to capture incidents clearly, making the process of identifying the perpetrators difficult. Blurry or undetailed images further complicate efforts to establish evidence. In addition, the limited national fingerprint database is a significant obstacle. If the perpetrator comes from outside the region, their biometric data is not recorded in the local database, so investigators must find other alternatives that take longer. Obstacles to evidence are also evident from eyewitness testimony that is often inconsistent or influenced by psychological pressure, making it less reliable to support the investigation process. This situation complicates the process of establishing evidence and weakens the construction of the case being built.

To overcome these obstacles, a number of strategic solutions can be implemented. First, technological improvements in investigations are urgently needed. Procurement of CCTV cameras with high resolution and wider coverage area can help capture incidents in detail, making it easier to identify perpetrators and reconstruct events. High quality CCTV also strengthens visual evidence that can be used in court. Second, the expansion and development of the fingerprint database system is an important step. Integration of national biometric data that includes fingerprints and facial recordings from all regions will allow for faster identification of perpetrators, including perpetrators from outside the domicile. Third, ongoing training for investigators needs to be improved to maximize evidence management, especially indirect or weak evidence. With this training, investigators can more effectively build case construction even with limited evidence. This solution is expected to strengthen the investigation process and increase success in uncovering cases and upholding justice for victims and their families.

REFERENCES

- Agustini, N. K. A. S., Dewi, A. A. S. L., & Widyantara, I. M. M. (2021). Sanksi hukum terhadap anggota polisi yang melakukan tindak pidana pembunuhan. *Jurnal Preferensi Hukum*, 2(3), 633-638.
- Arief, B. N. (2010). *Kebijakan legislatif dalam penanggulangan kejahatan dengan pidana penjara*. Badan Penerbit, Universitas Diponegoro.
- Batjo, F., Abdulajid, S., & Rumkel, N. (2024). Kajian Kriminologi terhadap Pelaku Kejahatan Pembunuhan di Kabupaten Pulau Taliabu Maluku Utara (Studi Sosial Taliabu Barat). *Ranah Research: Journal of Multidisciplinary Research and Development*, 6(2), 257-268.
- Budi Rizki, H. (2020). Studi lembaga penegak hukum. *Studi Lembaga Penegak Hukum*.
- Dewi, S. (2020). Perumusan Pertanggungjawaban Tindak Pidana Korporasi Dalam Berbagai Undang-Undang. *Arena Hukum*, 13(01), 135-156.
- Dewi, S. (2020). Perumusan Pertanggungjawaban Tindak Pidana Korporasi Dalam Berbagai Undang-Undang. *Arena Hukum*, 13(01), 135-156.
- Fitriani, R. E., Asshofa, M. M., & Humaeroh, N. S. (2022). Analisis Penetapan Surat Dakwaan Terhadap Suatu Tindak Pidana. *Al-Jinayah: Jurnal Hukum Pidana Islam*, 8(1), 38-57.
- Hamdi, S., & Efendi, S. (2022). Konsep Keadilan Delik Pembunuhan Dalam Hukum Positif Indonesia dan Hukum Islam. *MAQASIDI: Jurnal Syariah dan Hukum*, 144-159.
- Joni, K. (2019). *Implementasi Diskresi Polri Dalam Penyidikan Tindak Pidana Sesuai Undang Undang Nomor 2 Tahun 2002 (Studi Kasus Undang-Undang Kepolisian)* (Doctoral dissertation, Universitas Wahid Hasyim Semarang).
- Kasenda, D. G. (2018). Penegakan Hukum Terhadap Tindak Pidana Penghinaan Melalui Media Elektronik. *Jurnal Ilmu Hukum Tambun Bungai*, 3(1), 1-31.
- Khotimah, H., Dewi, K., Lubis, L. K. L. U., Prayogo, M. D. A., Viridi, S., & Khoiriah, S. U. (2023). Analisis Akar Penyebab Pembunuhan dalam Masyarakat Indonesia: Perspektif Teori Anomie Durkheim. *JISPENDIORA Jurnal Ilmu Sosial Pendidikan Dan Humaniora*, 2(3), 155-177.
- Muliadi, P., Erwinsyahbana, T., & Lubis, M. T. S. (2024). Pengawasan Kewenangan Diskresi Kepolisian Terhadap Penghentian Penyidikan Tindak Pidana Berdasarkan Keadilan Restoratif Di Kepolisian Daerah Sumatera Utara. *Iuris Studia: Jurnal Kajian Hukum*, 5(1), 58-70.
- Munib, M. A. (2018). Tinjauan Yuridis Kewenangan Kepolisian Republik Indonesia Dalam Penyelidikan Dan Penyidikan Menurut Kitab Undang-Undang Hukum Acara Pidana. *Justitiable-Jurnal Hukum*, 1(1), 60-73.
- Puro, D. R., Sudarmanto, K., & Arifin, Z. (2023). Optimalisasi Pelaksanaan Pidana Mati Dalam Mewujudkan Efek Jera Pada Tindak Pidana Pembunuhan Berencana. *JURNAL USM LAW REVIEW*, 6(3), 1181-1192.
- Permadi, M. A. M., Syaban, W. K., Habibi, M. I., Purnama, F., & Ampera, S. (2026). The Dynamics Of Learning Difficulties Among Students At Islamic Boarding Schools In The Digital Age: Between Tradition And Technological Limitations. *Al-Ulum: Jurnal Pendidikan Islam*, 7(1), 202-218.
- Permadi, M. A. M., & Hilalludin, H. (2025). Reaktualisasi Hukum Islam Dalam Menjawab

- Tantangan Moderasi Beragama Di Era Globalisasi. IMANU: Jurnal Hukum Dan Peradaban Islam, 1(03), 29-40.
- Rahadian, D., Jalil, B., & Amalia, M. (2024). *Hukum Pidana: Landasan dan Penerapannya di Indonesia*. PT. Sonpedia Publishing Indonesia.
- Riskayanto, B. F. (2021). *Peran Reserse Penyidik Polri Dalam Penyidikan Tindak Pidana* (Doctoral dissertation, Universitas Muhammadiyah Metro).
- Sihotang, P. H. (2020). Penyelesaian Tindak Pidana Ringan Menurut Peraturan Kapolri Dalam Mewujudkan Restorative Justice (Studi Di Polresta Deli Serdang). *Iuris Studia: Jurnal Kajian Hukum*, 1(2), 107-120.
- Soekanto, S. (2007). Penelitian hukum normatif: Suatu tinjauan singkat.
- Sulistono, E. (2019). Perlindungan Hukum Atas Hak-Hak Tersangka Pada Proses Penyidikan Perkara Pidana Dalam Perspektif Hak Asasi Manusia. *Mizan: Jurnal Ilmu Hukum*, 8(2), 96-103.
- Suswanto, S., Suhartono, S., & Sugianto, F. (2018). Perlindungan Hukum Bagi Tersangka Dalam Batas Waktu Penyidikan Tindak Pidana Umum Menurut Hak Asasi Manusia. *Jurnal Hukum Magnum Opus*, 1(1), 43-52.
- Sy, D. A., Muthahir, A., Fitriyani, F., & Fuadi, A. (2023). Faktor Penyebab Dan Pertimbangan Hakim Dalam Memutus Perkara Pembunuhan Berencana: Causal Factors And Considerations Of Judges In Deciding Planned Killing Cases. *Jurnal Hadratul Madaniyah*, 10(1), 30-39.
- Usman, A. H. (2014). Kesadaran hukum masyarakat dan pemerintah sebagai faktor tegaknya negara hukum di Indonesia. *Jurnal Wawasan Yuridika*, 30(1), 26-53.
- Yudianto, D. T. (2022). *Implementasi Restorative Justice Dalam Perspektif Pembaharuan Hukum Pidana* (Doctoral dissertation, UNIVERSITAS PASUNDAN).
- Yulia, R., Herli, D., & Prakarsa, A. (2019). Perlindungan Hukum Terhadap Korban Kejahatan Pada Proses Penyelidikan Dan Penyidikan Dalam Sistem Peradilan Pidana. *Jurnal Hukum & Pembangunan*, 49(3), 661-670.