

JURIDICAL ANALYSIS OF EVIDENCE IN THE CRIMINAL ACT OF AGGRAVATED ASSAULT (CASE STUDY OF DECISION NUMBER 208/PID.B/2025/PN BNJ)

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Abstract

assault according to the provisions of the applicable criminal law consists of the Court summoning witnesses and victims to provide testimony at the trial, the Court conducting physical evidence testing, examination and response of the defendant to defend himself and respond to the evidence presented, the Court assessing witness testimony, physical evidence, and other documents to ensure the truth of the facts. The analysis of evidence for the crime of serious assault in the Decision of the Binjai District Court Number 208 / Pid.B / 2025 / PN Bnj has been carried out correctly by the panel of judges. Criminal liability for the perpetrator of serious assault in the Decision of the Binjai District Court Number 208 / Pid.B / 2025 / PN Bnj is liability with a prison sentence of 5 years because it has been legally and convincingly proven to have committed acts of serious assault against the victim. The defendant's actions were carried out consciously, not under duress or without justification.

Keywords: *(Legal Analysis, Evidence, Criminal Act, Serious Assault).*

1. INTRODUCTION

The background for analyzing the evidentiary process in serious assault cases is based on several factors, namely: 1) The high incidence of assault cases in society requires an effective legal process to provide justice and protection for the victims. 2) The Indonesian Criminal Code (KUHP) does not provide an explicit definition of "assault," so law enforcement officers and judges often refer to jurisprudence, interpreting it as an act intentionally causing discomfort, pain, or injury. 3) Article 183 of the Indonesian Criminal Procedure Code (KUHAP) requires a minimum of two valid pieces of evidence to convict a defendant. Analysis is therefore important to ensure that this minimum requirement is met during trial. 4) In serious assault cases, medical evidence such as a *visum et repertum* is crucial to prove the existence of severe injury or the cause of death. An in-depth analysis is necessary to evaluate the strength of such evidence, which often requires expert forensic testimony. For these reasons, the researcher is interested in conducting a study entitled

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“Analysis of Evidence in Serious Assault Crimes in the Binjai District Court Decision No. 208/Pid.B/2025/PN Bnj.”

2.METHODOLOGY

This research uses normative legal research methods (normative-juridical) with a descriptive-analytical approach, aiming to describe and analyze applicable legal provisions and their implementation in law enforcement practice. A statutory approach was conducted by reviewing various regulations related to serious assault crimes, namely the Indonesian Criminal Code (KUHP) and its implementing regulations. A case approach was carried out through an in-depth analysis of Binjai District Court Decision No. 208/Pid.B/2025/PN Bnj as the main object of study. The data sources used in this research are secondary data, consisting of primary, secondary, and tertiary legal materials. Primary legal materials include relevant legislation and court decisions. Secondary legal materials consist of books, scientific journals, and research studies related to serious assault crimes and law enforcement. Tertiary legal materials include legal dictionaries and legal encyclopedias. Data collection was carried out through library research. Data analysis was conducted qualitatively by interpreting legal norms and legal facts contained in the court decision. The results of the analysis are presented systematically to provide a comprehensive overview of serious assault crimes.

3. RESEARCH RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Based on the research results and discussion, the evidentiary procedure in serious assault cases according to applicable criminal law consists of collecting physical and documentary evidence. Investigators collect evidence related to the crime, such as tools used in the assault, the victim's injuries, and medical records. Investigators also obtain statements from witnesses who observed the incident, including the victim and other witnesses. The victim provides information about the chronology of events, the injuries sustained, and the losses suffered. Investigators conduct a crime scene examination to obtain relevant clues and traces and gather CCTV footage, photographs, or other supporting evidence.

The public prosecutor prepares the case files based on the collected evidence and prosecutes the offender according to the applicable legal articles. In court, witnesses and the victim are summoned to testify, and the physical evidence is examined. The defendant is also examined to provide a defense and respond to the evidence submitted. The court evaluates

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witness testimony, physical evidence, and other documents to ascertain the truth. Based on all the evidence presented, the judge decides whether the defendant is guilty or not.

Investigators conduct the collection of physical and other evidence, including tools used in the assault, the victim's injuries, medical records, as well as CCTV recordings and photographs of the incident. Collecting this evidence is important to strengthen the elements of serious assault, including instruments, injuries, and crime scene traces. Witness testimony is collected from both the victim and other witnesses who observed the incident. The victim provides details about the chronology, injuries, and losses experienced, aiming to obtain a complete picture of the incident and the perpetrator's intent or negligence. Crime scene investigation is conducted to gather clues and traces that reinforce the evidentiary process.

The prosecutor prepares the case files based on the collected evidence and prosecutes the offender under the relevant legal articles. In court, witnesses and the victim are summoned to testify, physical evidence is tested, and the defendant is examined to provide a defense and respond to the evidence presented. The judge evaluates all evidence, including testimony, physical evidence, and supporting documents, to verify the truth and validity of the evidence. Ultimately, based on the entire evidentiary process, the judge decides whether the defendant is guilty, considering the legally tested and verified evidence. This procedure emphasizes the importance of a complete and fair evidentiary principle in the enforcement of criminal law for serious assault, ensuring justice for all parties involved.

The analysis of evidence in serious assault crimes in Binjai District Court Decision No. 208/Pid.B/2025/PN Bnj has been conducted correctly by the panel of judges. This is because the identification of criminal elements, collection and examination of evidence, assessment of the strength and quality of evidence, verification of evidence conformity with the crime elements, determination of factual conclusions, and decision-making by the panel of judges have all been carried out in accordance with KUHAP, Indonesian National Police Regulation No. 6 of 2019 on Criminal Investigation, and Law No. 48 of 2009 on Judicial Power.

First, the panel of judges identified the elements of serious assault based on the evidence and facts obtained at trial. This includes both subjective and objective elements of the crime, as well as the element of violence or threats causing serious injury to the victim. Second, evidence collection and examination were carried out systematically, including physical evidence, witness testimony, recordings, and other supporting documents. The judge

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evaluated the strength and quality of the evidence, ensuring that each piece of evidence met legal requirements for validity and relevance. Third, the conformity of evidence with the elements of the crime was critically tested to ensure that the evidence truly supported the criminal elements constructed in the indictment. Fourth, the panel of judges determined the facts proven legally and convincingly and formulated legal conclusions based on the evaluated evidence. Fifth, the decision-making process by the panel followed the procedures and provisions regulated in KUHAP, Indonesian National Police Regulation No. 6 of 2019 on Criminal Investigation, and Law No. 48 of 2009 on Judicial Power. This is reflected in a thorough, objective, and fair examination process, with decisions based on evidence and facts revealed in court.

Overall, this analysis confirms that the evidentiary process in the case was conducted correctly and in accordance with the law, ensuring that the court decision is legally and objectively accountable.

Criminal liability for the perpetrator of serious assault in Binjai District Court Decision No. 208/Pid.B/2025/PN Bnj is imprisonment for 5 years because it has been proven legally and convincingly that the defendant committed serious assault. The act was committed knowingly, while in full physical and mental health, and was not done in self-defense, under compulsion, or based on any justifying reason.

This conclusion is based on legally valid and convincing evidence proving that the defendant committed serious assault. The act fulfilled the elements of serious assault, including violence causing severe injury, committed knowingly, and without compulsion or justifying reasons. Additionally, the defendant acted in full physical and mental health, meaning they are fully responsible for their actions and capable of controlling themselves during the act. There is no evidence that the assault was committed in self-defense, under compulsion, or based on any other justifying reason that could mitigate the sentence.

Thus, the imposed criminal liability complies with the applicable criminal law, namely imprisonment for 5 years, as a form of sanction and deterrent for the legally and convincingly proven act of serious assault.

4. CONCLUSION

The juridical analysis of the evidentiary process in serious assault crimes (Case Study of Binjai District Court Decision No. 208/Pid.B/2025/PN Bnj) concludes that the evidentiary

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process carried out by the panel of judges has fulfilled applicable legal provisions. This includes the elements of serious assault, systematic and objective collection and examination of evidence, and evaluation of the strength and quality of evidence in a legally valid and convincing manner. The panel of judges conducted verification of evidence conformity with the crime elements, so the factual conclusions and verdict can be legally accounted for. Criminal liability imposed on the defendant in the form of 5 years imprisonment is considered proportional to the level of fault and the legally and convincingly proven act, namely committing serious assault knowingly and without justifying reasons. Thus, the evidentiary process in this case was conducted correctly, objectively, and in accordance with criminal procedural law (KUHAP), Indonesian National Police Regulation No. 6 of 2019, and Law No. 48 of 2009 on Judicial Power. This demonstrates that the court's decision was based on sufficient evidence and met legal standards, ensuring the validity and justice of the verdict.

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