

ANALYSIS CRIMINOLOGY TO DYNAMICS CONFLICT INTRA-FAMILY AS A CRIMINOGENIC FACTOR IN THE CRIME OF PARRICIDE

Alexandro Aldikan Matio Panjaitan, Bambang Waluyo

Universitas Pembangunan Nasional "Veteran" Jakarta, Indonesia

Email: 2210611410@mahasiswa.upnvj.ac.id, bambangwaluyo@upnvj.ac.id

Received : 01 May 2026

Accepted : 13 June 2026

Revised : 23 May 2026

Published : 20 June 2026

Abstract

The family is essentially a primary social institution that serves as a means of fostering, protecting, and shaping individual character. However, under certain conditions, the family can transform into a criminogenic environment that triggers deviant behavior. This research aims to analyze dynamics intra-family conflict which background action criminal *parricide* in case Abdullah Syauqi Jamaludin and examines the conflict as a criminogenic factor from a criminological and criminal law perspective. This study uses an empirical-normative legal research method. (*socio-legal research*) with approach legislation, case study approach, and sociological criminology approach. Data were obtained through literature review, case document searches, interviews with police officers, and analysis of relevant laws and regulations. The results of the study indicate that the crime of *parricide* which done by defendant No born from one factor single, rather, it is an accumulation of economic pressure, relational conflict, family stigma, and verbal violence that occurs repeatedly and continuously. Based on the *General Strain Theory analysis* put forward by Robert Agnew, these various forms of pressure create a condition of *strain* that ultimately leads to the occurrence of explosion fatal aggression. From a legal perspective, the Public Prosecutor's application of cumulative charges reflects a comprehensive law enforcement effort across all dimensions of the defendant's criminal acts. This study concludes that the conflict unresolved intra-family issues can develop into dangerous criminogenic factors and emphasize the importance of a criminalization approach that is not only oriented towards punishment, but also takes into account the social and psychological background of the perpetrator as mandated in the New Criminal Code.

Keyword: *Parricide, Conflict Intra-Family, Factor Criminogen, Criminology, General Strain Theory, Punishment.*

INTRODUCTION

Judging from its linguistic roots (etymology), term "family" in fact adapted from Sanskrit, this word is a combination of "kula," meaning relative or member, and "warga," referring to a class or group. This combination of "kuluwarga" was later absorbed into "family," a social unit consisting of individuals with kinship ties. From a sociological perspective, a family is essentially a primary group of two or more people united by blood ties, legal marriage, or adoption. Connection This requires existence pattern interaction between individual which running continuously. Literally inhabiting the same roof, the traditional concept of family generally constructs the figure of the father or husband as the holder of the leadership. More than just a biologically and administratively binding institution, the family is fundamentally is unit A social system that continues to thrive through the process of communication and the implementation of roles between its members, whether in husband-wife, parent-child, or sibling relationships. Through this dynamic, the family assumes a central function as a fortress to maintain and pass on shared cultural values. ¹ Interestingly, this sociological perspective is very much in line with the concept of positive law in Indonesia, as stated in Law Number 1 of 1974 concerning Marriage, which firmly positions the family as the most basic unit. in the structure of social life as well as the main vessel for sowing social values. ²

In the social institutional structure, the family is basically always seen as the smallest foundation and the most important protective shield for everyone. Individuals. Referring to various legal instruments, both national constitutions and international human rights standards, the family is fundamentally positioned as an essential forum for cultivating life values, spreading love, and providing protection that no other institution can replace. Ironically, behind this noble and idealistic image, criminological studies reveal a paradox that is difficult to avoid. The space that should be expected to be a fortress This most solid security is, in fact, very vulnerable to turning into a *criminogenic environment*, namely an environment that systematically produces various conditions that trigger the birth of crime. Without realizing it, destructive elements such as wound consequence violence emotional which

ANALYSIS CRIMINOLOGY TO DYNAMICS CONFLICT INTRA-FAMILY AS A CRIMINOGENIC FACTOR IN THE CRIME OF PARRICIDE

Alexandro Aldikan Matio Panjaitan et al

Keep going buried, The grip of domination that restricts freedom between members, leading to protracted, unresolved conflicts, often becomes a time bomb. Various variables This dangerous thing grows and takes root hidden behind tight doors household, completely out of public scrutiny and view.³ If dissected using contemporary criminological glasses, Robert Agnew, through his *General Strain Theory* (GST), has mapped this problem very comprehensively. He explains that someone who is constantly trapped in a negative relationship cycle, such as a lack of affection (emotional deprivation), failure to achieve... What Which coveted, to repeated exposure to bad treatment (aversive stimuli), which ultimately leads to a buildup of mental stress. At some point, this buildup of stress has the potential to explode and trigger a reaction. Which deviate, even very destructive.⁴ When applied to the family realm, the GST theory specifically views that parenting patterns or parent-child relationships that are exploitative, full of emotional rejection, or closely linked to the shadow of long-term violence are actually the most extreme sources of stress (*strain*) that have the potential to give birth to criminal seeds. This view is in fact in line with and is further strengthened by Travis Hirschi through his formulation of *Social Control Theory*. Hirschi emphasized that a crime will essentially emerge when the four main pillars of social bonds, namely affection (*attachment*), commitment (*commitment*), involvement (*involvement*), and trust (*belief*), experience destruction or gradual erosion due to the paralysis of the function of the individual's closest environment.⁵ His criminological logic leads to one absolute conclusion: the more destroyed the emotional bond (affective order) behind household walls, the wider the door that is open to them the process of the birth of a crime (criminogenesis).

Complete framework thinking previously, Edwin H. Sutherland past *Differential Association* theory also contributes a very essential dimension. It believes that deviant or criminal behavior is essentially learned through very intense close interactions. In this case, there is clearly no other institutions whose level of intimacy and influence can rival the family.⁶ Furthermore, the temporal dimension in the process of the birth of crime in the domestic sphere is emphasized by Lenore Walker. Through her book entitled *The Battered Woman*, Walker initiated a concept called the cycle of violence (*cycle of violence*). Draft the in a way trace describe how tension can build up over time, then explode into acute physical violence, only to build up again and create a vicious cycle that is far more destructive.⁷ As if to confirm this, the study by Murray A. Straus, Richard J. Gelles, and Suzanne K. Steinmetz in *Behind Closed Doors* boldly concludes that violence has now become a kind of endemic disease in the modern family structure. The various empirical findings they present have in fact succeeded in becoming a scientific basis Which strong For prove that family of course can transform into a criminogenic environment.⁸ Drawing this into the context of criminology in Indonesia, Romli Atmasasmita also provided a similar affirmation. For him, family as environment social most primary often time precisely acts as one of the strongest conditioning factors in influencing perspectives and triggering the emergence of antisocial behavior from a perpetrator. criminal act.⁹

of parricide (murder of a biological parent by a child) consistently leads to one conclusion: it is the result of a buildup of trauma and deep-rooted internal conflict within the family. Regarding this phenomenon, leading expert from the *University of South Florida*, Kathleen M. Heide, has dissect characteristics perpetrator *parricide* into three main types. These typologies include children with a history of severe abuse, individuals with acute mental disorders, and children with dangerously antisocial tendencies. Of these three classifications, empirical data shows that perpetrator Those born from the womb of prolonged domestic violence actually occupy the most dominant position.¹⁰ Interestingly, this criminological reality is very much in line with the spirit and paradigm of modern criminal law now adopted in Indonesia through Law Number 1 of 2003. 2023 about Book Constitution Law Criminal Code (New Criminal Code).

¹ Wiratri, A. (2018). Looking repeat meaning family on public Indonesia. *Journal Population Indonesia*, 13(1), 15-26.

² Constitution Number 1 Year 1974 about Marriage, Sheet Country Republic Indonesia Year 1974 Number 1.

³ Soeroso, M. H. (2010). *Violence In House Ladder In Perspective Juridical-Victimological*. Sinar Grafika, Jakarta, p. 28.

⁴ Robert, A. (1992). Foundation for a General Strain Theory of Crime and Delinquency', *Criminology*, vol. 30, no. 1, p. 47.

⁵ Hirschi, T. (1969). *Causes of Delinquency*, University of California Press, Berkeley.

ANALYSIS CRIMINOLOGY TO DYNAMICS CONFLICT INTRA-FAMILY AS A CRIMINOGENIC FACTOR IN THE CRIME OF PARRICIDE

Alexandro Aldikan Matio Panjaitan et al

Referring to the mandate of Article 51 of the law, it is emphasized that objective criminalization now No Again simply an instrument of revenge or mere punishment. More than that, criminal sanctions must be directed towards achieving social rehabilitation for the perpetrator while simultaneously restoring the balance of society that has been shaken by the crime. This spirit is further emphasized through Article 54 paragraph (1) of the New Criminal Code, which places an absolute (imperative) obligation on judges to examine the background of the crime. in a way comprehensive. Judge sued For consider the social-psychological condition of the perpetrator to the projected impact of the punishment on the future in front of him. Essentially, this rule is a normative mandate that explicitly prohibits judges from acting as if machine breaker case. Judge required to truly dive into the root causes of an act of violence, including the history of conflict and emotional wounds that have been lingering in the perpetrator's family relationships.¹¹

However, the reality still leaves a normative gap. Which quite sharp. To date, there has been no truly comprehensive analytical guide in academic legal discourse in Indonesia, particularly regarding the crime of *parricide*, that specifically examines internal family conflict as a structural criminogenic factor. This academic gap is what on finally found its factual form in the tragedy involving the defendant Abdullah Syauqi Jamaludin in the Warakas area, North Jakarta, in February 2026.¹²¹³ The incident which had captured the public's attention provided a strong indication that the reckless action of the perpetrator in fact is peak explosion from series Conflict and emotional violence that have accumulated and persisted within the home. This criminogenic pattern has actually been consistently predicted by global scientific literature for decades. Unfortunately, this phenomenon has received minimal academic analysis. Which adequate within the framework of criminal law in the country.¹⁴

Leave from description background behind in on, study This carry two The main analytical agendas are interrelated and reinforcing. First, this research attempts to dissect as deeply as possible the dynamics of conflict in within the family circle that became the trigger behind the actions of the defendant Abdullah Syauqi Jamaludin. The focus of the study is to see how a series of relationship tensions, a history of emotional violence, and the demise of the ideal family function (domestic dysfunction) chronologically continued to accumulate until finally exploding into the crime of *parricide*. Second, this study will examine this series of conflicts as a criminogenic factor using a criminological perspective. The goal is none other than to provide a more complete, theoretical, and operational understanding for law enforcement officials. Specifically, this understanding is expected to be able to provide an additional analytical tool in implementing comprehensive and just sentencing guidelines, as mandated by Article 54 of the New Criminal Code.¹⁵

METHOD STUDY

1. Types of research

Study This use approach study law Empirical-normative (*socio-legal research*), namely research that combines two investigative dimensions in an equal and complementary manner. The empirical dimension is aimed at exploring the social reality and dynamics of intra-family conflict that developed in the context of the case of defendant Abdullah Syauqi Jamaludin, as obtained through field data. The normative dimension is used to examine the positive legal basis and applicable legal doctrine as an analytical framework for the empirical findings. said.¹⁶ Election type study This based on on consideration that the problems studied are not merely normative-abstract issues, but are directly related to social phenomena that live and develop in society. With thus, study This No intended For test validity norm, but For understand How dynamics conflict intra-family transforms into a criminogenic factor in the crime of *parricide*.

⁶ Sutherland, EH (1947). Principles of Criminology, edition 4th, JB Lippincott, Philadelphia.

⁷ Walker, LE (1979). The Battered Woman, Harper & Row, New York.

⁸ Strauss, MA, Gelles, RJ & Steinmetz, SK (1980). Behind Closed Doors: Violence in the American family, Doubleday, Garden City, CY, Chapter I, Pg.4.

⁹ Atmasasmita, R. 2007, Theory And Chapter Selecta Criminology, Refika Aditama, Bandung, p. 36- 37

¹⁰ Heide, K. M. (2013). Understanding Parricide: When Sons and Daughters Kill Parents, Oxford University Press, Oxford, matter. 25–52; Heide, KM (1994). Evidence of Child Maltreatment Among Adolescent Parricide Offenders', International Journal of Offender Therapy and Comparative Criminology, vol. 38, no. 2, p. 151

¹¹ Chapter 51 jo. Chapter 54 paragraph (1) Constitution Number 1 Year 2023 about Book Constitution Criminal Law (State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia 2023 Number 1).

2. Problem Approach

In this research, the author uses 3 approaches which are complementary: First, the Statute Approach, which is used to examine provision law positive which is relevant, especially norms in Constitution Number 1 Year 2023 about Book The Criminal Code, as a normative framework for analysis. Second, the Case Approach, which is used to examine in depth the chronological facts, motives, and relational dynamics in the *parricide case* against the defendant 'Abdullah. Syauqi Jamaludin' in Warakas, Jakarta North, which occurred in February 2026. Third, this study uses sociological criminology as a theoretical lens in analyzing the influence of dysfunctional family interactions, relationship structures, and internal communication patterns as criminogenic factors. This theoretical lens is based on General Strain Theory (Agnew) and other relevant sociological criminological theories, which are used to systematically interpret empirical findings.¹⁷

3. Data source

In accordance with the characteristics of empirical-normative research, the data sources in this research are divided into three categories as follows:

a. Primary Sources of Law

Primary data is data obtained directly from the research object through two main sources, namely;

- Police Investigation Case Files Metro Jakarta North Which obtained through direct on-site searches;
- The Court Case Register in the Case Tracking Information System (SIPP) of the North Jakarta District Court, which has been publicly accessible as of June 2, 2026. In addition, primary data was strengthened through oral statements from the Head of Legal Affairs (KAKUM) and the Head of the Mobile Investigation Unit (Kanit Resmob) of the North Jakarta Metro Police Criminal Investigation Unit, obtained through unstructured interviews to gather information about the alleged perpetrator's motives.

b. Secondary Sources of Law

Secondary data includes all legal materials reviewed through literature studies, which are divided into three sub-categories:

- **Primary Legal Material**, in the form of legal material that is authoritative and binding, in this study is Law Number 1 of 2023 concerning the Criminal Code;
- **Secondary Legal Materials**, in the form of literature scientific which covers sociology books and criminology family, results study previously, as well as legal journals relevant to the topics of *parricide*, criminogenic factors, and *General Strain Theory*; and
- **Tertiary Legal Materials**, in the form of legal dictionaries, encyclopedias, and glossaries of criminology terminology, are used to sharpen the definitions and operational concepts in this research.¹⁸

¹² About the Middle Child Behind the Whole Family's Death in Warakas, Detik.com, February 8, 2026, <https://news.detik.com/berita/d-8347012/tentang-si-anak-tengah-di-balik-sekeluarga-tewas-di-warakas>, accessed on February 24, 2026.

¹³ Rhoma Full Teak, "Puppeteer Death One Family in Warakas It turns out Child Alone, Feud Because Often Scolded", Kompas.id, 06 February 2026, <https://www.kompas.id/artikel/dalang-kematian-satu-keluarga-di-warakas-ternyata-anak-sendiri-dendam-karena-sering-dimarahi>, accessed on February 24, 2026.

¹⁴ Bambang, W. (2022). *Viticulture: Protection Victim And Witness*. Ray Graphics. Page 27

¹⁵ Akbar, M. Z. (2025). PARRICIDE WITH PERPETRATOR CHILD IN INDONESIA REVIEWED FROM A CRIMINOLOGICAL PERSPECTIVE. *Suara Keadilan Journal*, 26(2), 223–234.

¹⁶ Suyanto, S. H. (2023). *Method Study Law Introduction Study Normative, Empirical And Combined*. Unigres Press.

¹⁷ Mahmud Marzuki, P. (2005). Study law. *Jakarta: Golden Prenada Media*, 55.

¹⁸ Soekanto, S. (2007). Study law normative: A review short.

¹⁹ Ali, Z. (2021). *Method study law*. Ray Graphics. Page 225

North Jakarta Metro (THE RESMI SATRESKRIM) without taking documentation for publication purposes, while still upholding the principle of presumption of *innocence* in the entire process of gathering information.

4. Data Factual Addition (Document Supporters)

This category includes non-legal sources used solely to reconstruct the factual chronology of the case, namely official police releases and reports from credible national media outlets, including *Kompas.id* and *Detik.com*. These sources are not treated as legal materials, but rather as empirical factual data supporting the reconstruction of the chronology of events.

5. Data Collection Method

Data collection in this study was carried out using two complementary methods:

a. *Field Research*

Field data collection was conducted using two techniques. First, a limited *on-site document review*, which involved searching internal case files. in Police Station Metro Jakarta North in a way direct, without Taking copies or preserving documents. This access restriction is a form of respect for the confidentiality of the ongoing investigation and the integrity of the ongoing judicial process. Second, an **unstructured interview**, conducted verbally with the Head of the Legal Division (KABAGKUM). And Head Unit Mobile Investigation Unit of the Criminal Investigation Unit of the Police

b. *Library Research*

This is done by tracing, reading, recording and classifying written legal materials, both regulations and sociological criminology theories that are relevant to the problem being researched.

6. Technique Analysis Data

All collected data, both primary data from the field and secondary data from the literature, were processed using qualitative analysis methods with a descriptive-analytical approach. The author interpreted social facts and chronology of intra-family conflict in the case researched, Then systematically linking it to relevant sociological criminological theories and applicable positive legal provisions, in order to produce logical, coherent, and comprehensive legal conclusions. To ensure data validity, this study applies **data triangulation**, namely by verifying the correspondence between primary field data (case files and investigator statements), additional factual data (mass media coverage), and normative secondary data (legal materials and criminological doctrine). This triangulation is intended to minimize the potential for interpretation bias while strengthening the validity of the research findings.¹⁹

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Dynamics Conflict Intra-Family in Case Action Criminal Parricide Case Study of Defendant Abdullah Syauqi Jamaludin bin Asep Jamaludin Muchlis Structure Family And Clarification Disinformation Media

Family, according to Sri Lestari, is basically a system social which plays a role in maintaining the psychological and emotional condition of its members. In this scope, the relationship between members is not static, but rather provides mutual support. influence so that create pattern interaction Which dynamic in a way continuously.²⁰ In line with these dynamics, birth order apparently also shapes how method somebody behave And look at A figure authority. This is emphasized by Frank J. Sulloway, who states that middle children are generally more courageous in challenging (confrontational) the family hierarchy. This actually appears as a form of adaptation when they have to compete for parental affection, considering that middle children often feel left out between the dominant eldest child and the more pampered youngest child.²¹ Therefore, understanding the concept of family structure and birth order psychology is an essential analytical tool before dissect further the empirical facts of the case raised.

It is important to straighten out the confusing news reports in the mass media which had built a narrative that Syauqi was the victim's stepson. This erroneous information must be corrected immediately because it has the potential to fundamentally disrupt the basis of legal analysis. In fact, referring directly to the case documents used in this study, Siti Solihah (50 years old) legally proven to be the biological mother of her four children. The composition of her family consists of: Muammar Khadafi as the eldest son who Also acting as living witnesses, Afiah Adila as the second child, (defendant) Abdullah Syauqi Jamaludin (defendant) as the third child, and Adnan Al Abrar as the youngest child.²² The fact that Syauqi occupies the position of the middle child is very relevant. Referring to the study of family dynamics, this position often turns into a vulnerable point (latent node) where various relational dissatisfactions accumulate that fail to be expressed in a healthy and constructive manner.

Voltage Between Pressure Economy And Freedom Personality as the Root of Conflict

In various criminology literature, economic pressures are repeatedly mentioned. highlighted as the main trigger for escalating conflict within the household. Financial conditions Which shaky This in fact capable trigger pressure psychological Which Enough severe, which in turn will damage the way we communicate and destroy emotional bonds between family members.²³ In line with this, Robert Agnew, through *his General Strain Theory*, explains that the heavy economic burden, especially when coupled with failed social demands, Being fulfilled triggers the possibility of it accumulating into a kind of stress (*strain*). This accumulation of burdens is what then drives someone to act deviantly as a form of outlet, including committing physical aggression against figures perceived as the source of the problem.²⁴ Furthermore, Yesmil Anwar and Adang also underscore that prolonged family financial crises are one of the most crucial criminogenic factors in cases of domestic violence in Indonesia. Indonesia. Matter This become very relevant remember Our society's social values still place financial contributions as a benchmark from a sense of responsibility and loyalty to the family.²⁵

The empirical facts revealed in the Syauqi case are in fact very much in line with the theoretical framework outlined previously. Initially, Syauqi was often stigmatized by his own family as a lazy child, perceived as not contributing anything to the family's difficult economic situation. Interestingly, when he was finally accepted to work as a courier at J&T, change status the No then extinguish conflict. The problem actually became even more complicated because most of Syauqi's salary was spent on modifying his personal motorcycle, instead of setting aside to ease the household's financial burden. This conflict essentially portrays a violent clash between two value systems. On the one hand, Syauqi feels he has personal autonomy as an adult with full rights to his own life. results Meanwhile, on the other hand, families hold the sociological expectation that financial contributions are the most tangible manifestation of responsibility and solidarity within kinship ties.

Escalation Multi-Directional On Anatomy Violence Layered Emotions

Within the family, verbal abuse is more than just a matter of words. This form of violence is a concrete manifestation of a broken communication system and a tool of psychological domination that can slowly destroy the emotional defenses of family members who are continually targeted. In line with this, various studies criminology related Cases of violence between biological children and their parents reveal a common thread. It turns out that the wounds stem from emotional abuse, particularly through demeaning remarks, constant judgment, and the destruction of the perpetrator's self-esteem. which ultimately becomes the most dominant and frequently recurring structural trigger.²⁶ Furthermore, this view is also reinforced by Pakpahan. He confirms that the series of *parricide cases* (murder of biological parents) in Indonesia are generally rooted in fragile social bonds within families due to destructive communication habits, not solely because the perpetrators have mental disorders or innate antisocial characteristics.²⁷

A closer look at the facts of Syauqi's case reveals that the escalating conflict actually came from multiple directions simultaneously. First, the open anger came from his older brother, Muammar Gaddafi, who was irritated by Syauqi's refusal to set aside his earnings for communal needs. Second, pressure continue from his mother, Siti Solihah, through form Verbal violence that was delivered in a structured manner. The mother made a statement, "*When it's my turn to be unemployed, I want to work, and it's my turn now.*" *Work rather want to free .*" Psychologically, this kind of statement functions as a direct attack on Syauqi's consistency and capacity, which ultimately puts him in a corner. his position into a difficult situation in the eyes of the family. Third, friction also occurred with the youngest, Adnan Al Abrar, triggered by a reprimand regarding his habit of playing with *his cellphone* . This clash from three directions (trilateral configuration) is what Walker identifies as the accumulation of *tension phase* . In situation This, every trigger problem each other piled up And aggravate each other, until finally the individuals concerned in In this case, the defendant Syauqi reached a point of stress saturation (*stress*) saturation) Which in a way drastically exceeding the limits of his ability to control his emotions.²⁸

²⁰ Sustainable, S. (2012). Psychology family: Planting mark And handling conflict in family. Kencana Prenada Media Group, p. 5.

²¹ Sulloway, F. J. (1996). Born to rebel: Birth order, family dynamics, and creative lives. Pantheon Books, pp. 58–72.

Peak Tragedy And Construction Indictment Juridical

According to Heide, parricide cases by perpetrators with a history of *severe child abuse* are generally not driven by rational reasoning (instrumental rationality). Instead, such tragedies almost always erupt impulsively. These actions are essentially pure explosions of residual emotions that have exceeded the perpetrator's mental resilience, where the accumulated stress is no longer within their control. ²⁹ A similar pattern is clearly evident in the layered conflict that has been allowed to continue at the family's residence in Warakas. North Jakarta. The chain of tensions finally reached an irreversible dead end. Ultimately, Siti Solihah was found dead, foaming at the mouth, a grim portrait that demonstrates the severity of the escalation of violence that can erupt within the home, a place that should be the safest and most sacred private space for every human being.

Based on these facts, the Prosecutor General in Court Country Jakarta North compiled a layered indictment that combined three legal instruments cumulatively: Article 44 of Law Number 23 of 2004 concerning the Elimination of Domestic Violence; Article ³⁰ 458 And Chapter 459 Constitution Number 1 of 2023 concerning the Criminal Code regarding the crime of murder and premeditated murder; ³¹ and Article 80 paragraph (3) of Law Number 35 of 2014 concerning Amendments to Law Number 23 of 2002 concerning Child Protection. ³² The construction of this layered indictment normatively affirms that Syauqi's actions cannot be read monodimensionally as crime to life solely, but as peak from chain violence domestic Which has take root And escalated in a way structural in intra-family relations.

²² SIPP Court Country Jakarta North, Number Case: 413/Pid.Sus/2026/PN Jkt.Utr, (accessed limited on June 2, 2026)

²³ Tarisah, A., & Kuswandi, K. (2026). Analysis criminology: Factor economy And pressure social in domestic violence (KDRT) cases. Alliance: Journal of Law, Education and Social Humanities, 3(1), 23–35. <https://doi.org/10.62383/aliansi.v3i1.1477>

²⁴ Robert, Location Cit.

²⁵ Yesmil Anwar, & Adang. (2010). Criminology. Refika Aditama, matter. 88.

²⁶ Ashidiq, A. R. (2025). Review criminology And maqosid sharia violence in House ladder by Biological children against parents (Analysis of Domestic Violence Decisions at the Pangkalpinang District Court No. 297/Pid.Sus/2023/PN Pgp). Journal of Legal Facts, 3(2), 50–62. <https://doi.org/10.58819/jfh.v3i2.140>

²⁷ Pakpahan, K. (2026). Review criminology to case action criminal murder Which done by children towards their biological parents. Journal of Law, Humanities and Politics, 6(3), 2128–2137. <https://doi.org/10.38035/jihhp.v6i3.7986>

²⁸ Walker, Op. Cit., pp. 56- 70

²⁹ Heide, Op. Cit., p.31

³⁰ Constitution Number 23 Year 2004 about Deletion Violence In House Ladder (State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia 2004 Number 95), Article 44.

³¹ Constitution Number 1 Year 2023 about Book Constitution Law Criminal (Sheet Republic of Indonesia 2023 Number 1)

³² Law Number 35 of 2014 concerning Amendments to Law Number 23 of 2002 concerning Protection Child (Sheet Country Republic Indonesia Year 2014 Number 297), Chapter 80 paragraph (3).

Explanation Threat Criminal Chapter 459 - 458 Invite - Invite Number Law No. 1 of 2023 concerning the Criminal Code Concerning Life:

a. Article 459

Article 459 explains that *"Any person who with a plan "Whoever first takes the life of another person shall be punished for premeditated murder, with a maximum prison sentence of 20 (twenty) years."*

b. Article 458

Article 458 paragraph 1 (one) explains that *" Any person who taking another person's life, shall be punished for murder, with a maximum prison sentence of 15 (fifteen) years. Furthermore, in paragraph 2 (two) it is explained that if the crime as referred to in paragraph 1 (one) is committed against a mother, father, wife, husband, or his son, the crime can added 1/3 (One per three)"*.

Explanation The Threat of Article 44 Paragraph (3) Number 23 of the Republic of Indonesia Law of 2004 Concerning the Elimination of Violence In the Household

Article 44 Chapter VIII paragraph (1) explains that *"any person who commits an act of physical violence within the household as referred to in in chapter 5 letter (a) can convicted with imprisonment of up to 5 (five) years or a maximum fine of Rp. 15,000,000.00 (fifteen million rupiah)"*.

Explanation of the Threats of Article 80 paragraph (3) & Article 76C of Law Number 35 Year 2014 About Change On Invite – Invite Number 23 of 2002 concerning Child Protection

Article 76C states that *"everyone is prohibited from placing, allowing, carrying out , ordering or participating in carrying out violence to child. Then, on chapter 80 paragraph (1) It is also explained regarding the criminal sanctions as referred to in Article 76C, 3 (three) years 6 (six) months and/or a maximum fine of Rp. 72,000,000.00 (seventy-two million rupiah). Furthermore, in the case of children as referred to in paragraph (2) the perpetrator shall be punished with criminal imprisonment for a maximum of 15 (fifteen) years and/or a maximum fine of Rp. 3,000,000,000.00 (three billion rupiah)"*.

Criminological and Legal Analysis of Intra-Family Conflict as a Criminogenic Factor in the Crime of Parricide

Reflecting on the series of empirical facts discussed in the "First Discussion," a criminological approach appears to be the most appropriate analytical tool for unraveling the reasons behind this fatal internal family conflict. This aligns with Romli Atmasasmita's view, which asserts that a crime never stems from a single cause. Instead, behavior... Crime is the result of the accumulation of various triggering factors (criminogens) that rub against and reinforce each other. Moreover, when an individual's closest circle becomes the primary source of such pressure, the potential for criminal behavior (criminogenesis) is believed to increase exponentially.³³ Continuing this argument, Yesmil Anwar and Adang also highlight that the death of the ideal family function that is allowed to drag on, especially if marked by communication full of rejection and a one-sided distribution of affection, is one of the most deadly criminogenic seeds recorded in criminology literature in Indonesia.³⁴ When dissected using the lens of Robert Agnew's *General Strain Theory* (GST), it is clear that the three sources of pressure (*strain*) that bind perpetrator in case This happen in a way These pressures overlapped and overlapped. These three pressures included collective family pressure over his perceived selfish financial choices, a sense of injustice stemming from a one-sided stigma, and a barrage of verbal abuse from his mother, the figure who was supposed to be the center of his emotional bond. (locus affective) most primary for the The perpetrator. When these three major pressures hit simultaneously, and the perpetrator lacks adequate coping mechanisms and receives minimal intervention from constructive mediators, it's perfectly logical that negative emotions will erupt. This finally breaks the limits of self-control. This condition directly proves that truth postulate GST: when somebody Already cornered in point fed up

³³ Atmasasmita, Op. Cit., p. 35.

³⁴ Adang & Anwar, Op. Cit., p.88

(saturation), the explosion of fatal aggression is actually the most predictable reaction from a criminological perspective.³⁵

Referring to the cumulative indictment discussed in the 'First Discussion' chapter, the Public Prosecutor's (JPU) approach of applying the principle of *lex specialis derogat legi generalis* as a prosecution framework is deemed highly appropriate. This approach is deliberately used so that all dimensions of the crime committed by the perpetrator can be prosecuted simultaneously and proportionally. Regarding this, Moeljatno once explained that this principle is the main foundation in the hierarchy of our criminal law norms. The goal is very clear: to ensure that special regulations, both those governing the domestic sphere and the protection of vulnerable groups within the family, are able to work together and support each other. complete, and No rather each other eliminate One The same others.³⁵ View the in line with Barda Nawawi Arief emphasizing that the success or failure of a prosecution in a multi-layered (multidimensional) case depends heavily on the prosecutor's astuteness. They are required to capable dissect every layer norm law use captures the entire spectrum of criminal acts in its entirety. This comprehensive approach is what direct justify rationality in come back use indictment cumulative in that case.³⁷

Furthermore, the most crucial point of analysis is based on the provisions regarding increasing sentences contained in Article 458 paragraph (2) of Law Number 1 of 2009. 2023 (New Criminal Code). Normatively, this article stipulates that if the murder is directed at a blood relative in a direct line, which of course includes the biological mother, then the judge is given the opportunity to impose an additional sentence of one-third of the principal sentence.³⁸ This provision seems to be a recognition by the legislators that the crime of *parricide* is not merely a matter of taking another person's life. More than that, this heinous act is seen as the most fatal form of betrayal of the most sacred bonds in the human social order. With this potential for aggravation, the normative position of the case Syauqi dragged to in canyon threat of punishment maximum Which accommodated by Criminal Code New. Although thus, knock the final hammer regarding how heavy the sentence handed down remains absolute is at in under the authority of the panel of judges who tried this case.

In principle, the criminal law paradigm espoused by the New Criminal Code firmly rejects the concept of punishment that is merely retributive, like a machine (mechanistic). This aligns with the thinking of Muladi and Barda Nawawi Arief, who emphasized that the essence of ideal punishment is not may only stop on giving sanctions on crimes that have already occurred. Furthermore, punishment must have a rehabilitative and preventive vision to restore social order and balance, not only for the perpetrator and the victim, but also for the integrity of the family institution as a whole. foundation smallest in society.³⁹ More In more depth, Barda Nawawi Arief, through his work, *Anthology of Criminal Law Policy*, provides a very critical emphasis. According to him, if a judge decide cases without delving into the socio-psychological realities in come back crime In this case, it essentially only punishes "physical actions" without ever addressing the underlying parasite. This kind of practice will only produce justice that may appear perfect on paper, but is empty of meaning (empty of substance).⁴⁰ This moral and normative message is then concretely embodied through Article 51 and Article 54 paragraph (1) of Law Number 1 of 2023. In detail, Article 51 carries the spirit that the goal of punishment must go further than mere retribution, namely by embracing aspects of rehabilitation for the perpetrator and the restoration of social harmony that has been torn apart. Temporary That, Chapter 54 give instructions Which its nature force (imperative) to the judge. In formulating a decision, the judge is required to consider elements beyond the criminal act itself, such as the background of the incident, the perpetrator's mental state, the motives that drove the act, and the projected impact of the sanction on the convict's future.⁴¹

³⁵ Agnew, Op. Cit., p.57

³⁶ Moeljatno. 2008, Principles Law Criminal (edition revision), Rineka Create, Jakarta, p. 23.

³⁷ Barda Nawawi Arief. 2007, Problem Enforcement Law And Policy Law Criminal in Crime Prevention, Kencana Prenada Media Group, Jakarta, p. 79.

³⁸ Chapter 458 paragraph (2) Constitution Number 1 Year 2023 about Book Constitution Law Criminal Procedure (State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia 2023 Number 1).

³⁹ Muladi & Barda Nawawi Arief. 2010, Theories And Policy Criminal, Alumni, Bandung, p. 11.

⁴⁰ Barda Nawawi Arief. 2005, Flower Rampai Policy Law Criminal, Image Aditya Devotion, Bandung, p. 17.

⁴¹ Chapter 51 jo. Chapter 54 paragraph (1) Constitution Number 1 Year 2023 about Book Constitution Criminal Law (State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia 2023 Number 1).

CONCLUSION

Based on description discussion Which has presented, can concluded that The crime of parricide in the case of defendant Abdullah Syauqi Jamaludin cannot be viewed solely as an individual loss of life, but rather as the accumulation of long-standing, multi-layered, and criminogenic family conflicts. Dysfunctional family relationships, economic pressure, verbal abuse, and the failure of healthy communication have created an environment that actually encourages deviant behavior. Thus, the family, which should be a space of protection, affection, and nurturing, in this case has instead become an arena for escalating conflict that culminates in tragedy. This condition indicates that Domestic violence is often the culmination of problems that were never properly addressed in the first place.

From a legal perspective, the layered indictment applied to this case reflects a comprehensive law enforcement effort, as the defendant's actions relate not only to a crime against life but also to domestic violence and child protection. However, Sentencing should not be limited to mere retaliation. Judges need to thoroughly explore the perpetrator's socio-psychological background, motives, family relationship patterns, and the impact of the sentence on the future. front convict as Spirit criminalization in New Criminal Code. The implied message of case This is that law No Enough only present to punish the consequences, but also to be able to understand the causes. Therefore, a more humane, objective, and prevention-oriented approach needs to continue to be prioritized so that the law becomes not merely a tool for revenge, but a means of restoring social order.

In this regard, the author considers it necessary to strengthen the steps preventive measures through family education, healthy conflict management, and wider access to counseling or mediation family before tension develop It can lead to violence. For law enforcement officials, it is important to continue prioritizing criminological analysis in domestic cases so that the resulting decisions are truly proportional, just, and in accordance with the objectives of criminal punishment. modern. Temporary That, for the community, this case is a reminder that the crack communication in in House can be the beginning of a greater disaster. A family that fails to provide a home can ultimately become the source of the deepest wounds.

REFERENCES

Jurnal

- Agnew, R. (1992). 'Foundation for a General Strain Theory of Crime and Delinquency'. *Criminology*, 30(1), hlm. 47-87.
- Akbar, M. Z. (2025). 'Parricide dengan Pelaku Anak di Indonesia Ditinjau dari Perspektif Kriminologi'. *Jurnal Suara Keadilan*, 26(2), hlm. 223–234.
- Ashidiq, A. R. (2025). 'Tinjauan Kriminologi dan Maqosid Syari'ah Kekerasan dalam Rumah Tangga oleh Anak Kandung Terhadap Orang Tua'. *Jurnal Fakta Hukum*, 3(2), hlm. 50–62.
- Heide, K. M. (1994). 'Evidence of Child Maltreatment Among Adolescent Parricide Offenders'. *International Journal of Offender Therapy and Comparative Criminology*, 38(2), hlm. 151-171.
- Pakpahan, K. (2026). 'Tinjauan Kriminologi Terhadap Kasus Tindak Pidana Pembunuhan yang Dilakukan Oleh Anak Terhadap Orang Tua Kandung'. *Jurnal Ilmu Hukum, Humaniora dan Politik*, 6(3), hlm. 2128–2137.
- Tarisah, A., & Kuswandi, K. (2026). 'Analisis Kriminologi: Faktor Ekonomi dan Tekanan Sosial dalam Kasus Tindak Pidana Kekerasan dalam Rumah Tangga (KDRT)'. *Aliansi: Jurnal Hukum, Pendidikan dan Sosial Humaniora*, 3(1), hlm. 23–35.
- Wiratri, A. (2018). 'Menilik ulang arti keluarga pada masyarakat Indonesia'. *Jurnal Kependudukan Indonesia*, 13(1), hlm. 15-26

Perundang - Undangan

- Republik Indonesia. (1974). *Undang-Undang Nomor 1 Tahun 1974 tentang Perkawinan*. Lembaran Negara Republik Indonesia Tahun 1974 Nomor 1.
- Republik Indonesia. (2004). *Undang-Undang Nomor 23 Tahun 2004 tentang Penghapusan Kekerasan Dalam Rumah Tangga*. Lembaran Negara Republik Indonesia Tahun 2004 Nomor 95.
- Republik Indonesia. (2014). *Undang-Undang Nomor 35 Tahun 2014 tentang Perubahan atas Undang-Undang Nomor 23 Tahun 2002 tentang Perlindungan Anak*. Lembaran Negara Republik Indonesia Tahun 2014 Nomor 297.
- Republik Indonesia. (2023). *Undang-Undang Nomor 1 Tahun 2023 tentang Kitab Undang-Undang Hukum Pidana*. Lembaran Negara Republik Indonesia Tahun 2023 Nomor 1.

Website

- Detik.com. (2026). *Tentang si Anak Tengah di Balik Sekeluarga Tewas di Warakas*, 8 Februari. Tersedia di: <https://news.detik.com/berita/d-8347012/tentang-si-anak-tengah-di-balik-sekeluarga-tewas-di-warakas> (Diakses: 24 Februari 2026).
- Jati, R. P. (2026). *Dalang Kematian Satu Keluarga di Warakas Ternyata Anak Sendiri, Dendam karena Kerap Dimarahi*, Kompas.id, 6 Februari. Tersedia di: <https://www.kompas.id/artikel/dalang-kematian-satu-keluarga-di-warakas-ternyata-anak-sendiri-dendam-karena-kerap-dimarahi> (Diakses: 24 Februari 2026).

Buku

- Ali, Z. (2021). *Metode penelitian hukum*. Jakarta: Sinar Grafika.
- Anwar, Y. & Adang. (2010). *Kriminologi*. Bandung: Refika Aditama.
- Arief, B. N. (2005). *Bunga Rampai Kebijakan Hukum Pidana*. Bandung: Citra Aditya Bhakti.
- Arief, B. N. (2007). *Masalah Penegakan Hukum dan Kebijakan Hukum Pidana dalam Penanggulangan Kejahatan*. Jakarta: Kencana Prenada Media Group.
- Atmasasmita, R. (2007). *Teori dan Kapita Selekta Kriminologi*. Bandung: Refika Aditama.
- Heide, K. M. (2013). *Understanding Parricide: When Sons and Daughters Kill Parents*. Oxford: Oxford University Press.
- Hirschi, T. (1969). *Causes of Delinquency*. Berkeley: University of California Press.
- Lestari, S. (2012). *Psikologi keluarga: Penanaman nilai dan penanganan konflik dalam keluarga*. Jakarta: Kencana Prenada Media Group.
- Marzuki, P. M. (2005). *Penelitian hukum*. Jakarta: Kencana Prenada Media.
- Moeljatno. (2008). *Asas-Asas Hukum Pidana (Edisi Revisi)*. Jakarta: Rineka Cipta.
- Muladi & Arief, B. N. (2010). *Teori-Teori dan Kebijakan Pidana*. Bandung: Alumni.
- Soekanto, S. (2007). *Penelitian hukum normatif: Suatu tinjauan singkat*. Jakarta: Rajawali Pers.
- Soeroso, M. H. (2010). *Kekerasan Dalam Rumah Tangga Dalam Perspektif Yuridis-Viktimologis*. Jakarta: Sinar Grafika.
- Straus, M. A., Gelles, R. J., & Steinmetz, S. K. (1980). *Behind Closed Doors: Violence in the American Family*. Garden City, NY: Doubleday.
- Sulloway, F. J. (1996). *Born to Rebel: Birth Order, Family Dynamics, and Creative Lives*. New York: Pantheon Books.
- Sutherland, E. H. (1947). *Principles of Criminology (Edisi ke-4)*. Philadelphia: J.B. Lippincott.
- Suyanto, S. H. (2023). *Metode Penelitian Hukum Pengantar Penelitian Normatif, Empiris Dan Gabungan*. Gresik: Unigres Press.
- Walker, L. E. (1979). *The Battered Woman*. New York: Harper & Row.
- Waluyo, B. (2022). *Viktimologi: Perlindungan Korban dan Saksi*. Jakarta: Sinar Grafika.

Dokumen Pendukung

- Pengadilan Negeri Jakarta Utara. (2026). *Putusan SIPP Pengadilan Negeri Jakarta Utara Nomor Perkara: 413/Pid.Sus/2026/PN Jkt.Utr.*