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Research Article

Profiling Murder Prisoners in Criminology Studies at Kedungpane Class 1 Correctional Institution in Semarang

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Abstract: Murder is classified as a serious crime because it takes a person's life and violates the most basic human right (right to life). This research tries to collect information in the form of the perpetrator's personal data, what is the motive of the murder perpetrator, the motive, background and environment of a prisoner and tries to get information from prison officers about what are the parameters of an inmate who is ready to be released in social life and what efforts what the prison authorities do to restore the deviant behavior of a prisoner and direct them to return to acting according to the norms that exist in society and analyze all existing facts with theories from criminology. The research, which was conducted in the Kedungpane Correctional Institution Class I in Semarang, was intended to collect data, both from prisoners and prison officers. The research found several interesting facts about the perpetrator's motive for killing were discovered. The research highlights if usually someone will kill someone because of revenge or economic pressure, labeling or labeling from the closest people also encourages the perpetrator to commit the crime of murder. Some of the sentences handed down to inmates can also be considered incompatible with their actions, so that the ruling party, who is the president, must make changes to several decisions on imposing criminal penalties as stated in the Criminal Code so that the law not only protects the community, but also provides true justice to the murderers.

Keywords: *Murder; Prisoner; Criminological Study; Crime*

Introduction

Indonesia is a developing country, which has a consequence where the people who live in it are classified as low in human resources. Due to low human resources, each individual has different interests from one another so that from these differences in

interests has the opportunity to trigger conflicts that eventually lead to crime.

The crimes that arise from conflicts between individuals make criminology a science to assist in criminal law. In the development of his approach to behavior that violates criminal law, Topinard, a French anthropologist, introduced a new science originating from various sciences

that study the problem of crime as a human problem, namely criminology. This criminology collects various contributions from various sciences in order to provide an explanation of the causes of crime, perpetrators of crime, and prevention efforts as a form of social reaction to crime and criminals or criminals.

Literally, criminology comes from the word "crime" which means crime or criminals and "logos" which means science, so criminology can be defined as the study of criminals and crime, or how people commit crimes, whether there are economic, political, or economic elements. or an unstable life in society. Criminology itself is a branch of criminal law that studies crime in its broadest sense. With the existence of criminology, it is hoped that this crime can be minimized and the cause of the person committing a crime can be identified through the study of criminology theories and schools. A concept of crime must be implemented based on criminal law, which then criminology provides space for this.

Various factors can influence a person to commit acts that are contrary to the values and norms prevailing in society such as economic pressure, labeling or labeling of people around him, revenge, the influence of electronic media, a strong sense of internal solidarity by individuals in a group, the influence of bad surroundings, and other factors that cause a person to commit a crime.

Criminology and law science are an inseparable unit. Social life is a space for legal activity in this world. Laws and the concept of legislation, as well as customary norms, moral norms, and so on have become evidence that in any perspective the law has become the commander in the life of the community, nation and state, so that law is interpreted as a set of norms to judge right or

wrong, which its existence is made and recognized by the authorities and set forth in written and unwritten rules that are binding and in accordance with the needs of the community as a whole and with the threat of sanctions for violators of these rules, so that the law is not only a law, does not have to be created by the government, but is sufficiently recognized to cover also the development of international conventions (Ali, 2008).

The law has a function to provide a guarantee for someone to pay attention to their interests or to protect their interests in everyday life. If that interest is disturbed, then the law must provide protection for every violation of the law by taking into account various aspects of community life itself. Therefore, the law must be enforced and implemented without discriminating against or enforcing the law in a discriminatory manner.

One of the aspects in legal life is certainty, that is, the law intends to create certainty in the relationship between people in society. One of the things that is closely related to this certainty is the problem of where the law comes from, so that the concept of certainty regarding the origin or source of law has become important since the law became an increasingly formal institution.

In Indonesia itself, criminology is an auxiliary science in criminal law, even though criminology has a very important role in providing legal awareness to citizens, because criminal law is not only interpreted as a provision in criminal law legislation, but before this understanding emerges, Criminal law is built on the basis of how to protect and impose sanctions on every person who commits a criminal act (Hajairin, 2017).

Criminology itself is a science of crime which studies crime itself. If crime is

interpreted as an act against the law, that is what is called a criminal act, while criminal action is part of criminal law, in criminal law regarding investigations to find out legal events, criminal law automatically uses the concept of criminology itself.

The importance of criminology in criminal law is emphasized more on the part of criminal law problems which have always been an obstacle to achieving justice that is truly expected by society as a whole. Departing from all that, criminology turns out to be important in order to save the criminal law which still seems messy as we can see today. Criminal law always ends with criminal sanctions against anyone who commits a crime, but criminology seems more complex. Criminology appears before a crime or a criminal act is committed to fostering the perpetrator of the crime so that they do not commit crimes repeatedly in people's lives which of course can disturb the community itself.

The importance of criminology in criminal law is part of a movement in the development of science as a science of crime that can learn about the causes of a person to commit a crime so that crime prevention is in the context of criminal legal proceedings and becomes a framework for law enforcers in implementing criminal law in criminal law practice. in Indonesia.

The form of crime we discussed in our research report was homicide. The backgrounds of the killings in Indonesia vary widely. The definition of murder itself is a criminal act that causes the loss of a person's life. Currently, many murder cases are rife in various regions in Indonesia. Apart from being influenced by motives and backgrounds, this situation also describes the decline of this nation. Moral degeneration, economic pressure, impatience, and hatred are some of the

factors that lead to killing. It is so easy for someone to lose a person's life, it is worth examining the causes. The harshness of life and the fragility of religious education may also be one of the factors why it is so easy for someone to lose the life of another (Gerungan, 2002).

The increasing number of murder crimes requires the roles and duties of the authorities such as the Police, the Attorney General's Office and the Judiciary (Chazawi, 2010). Murder which is committed deliberately in its main form is contained in Article 338 which is formulated as *anyone who deliberately loses the life of another person shall be punished for murder with a maximum imprisonment of 15 years.*

Correctional institutions are bodies that are present, as a manifestation of laws and regulations which are a form of overcoming crimes that injure the rule of law, which are functioned to provide a deterrent effect to the perpetrators and provide correctional facilities for inmates. Correctional is an activity to carry out the guidance of the Correctional Assisted Citizens based on the system, institutions and methods of guidance which are the final part of the criminal system in the criminal justice system Prisons themselves are established in every capital city, district, or municipality and are formed based on the Law of the Republic of Indonesia Number 12 of 1995 concerning correctional facilities and are present in an effort to provide guidance to criminals, so that later they can submit to the values, norms, and the laws that were in effect when released. The benchmarks for guidance provided by prisons are based on Pancasila, human rights, the 1945 Constitution, the Criminal Code, the Criminal Procedure Code, Law No. 12 of 1995, Law No. 3 of 1997, Government Regulations, Presidential

Decrees, Ministerial Decrees, Ministerial Regulations, and Dirjenpas Decrees, so that prisons do not function as mere places of imprisonment, but rather as places to implement a prison system based on the principles of protection, equality of treatment and service, education, guidance, respect for human dignity, loss of freedom is the only suffering, and guaranteed the right to keep in touch with certain families and people.

Method

A. Types and Research Approaches

To obtain data and information in writing this research report, the author uses a research method with a qualitative approach, namely research that does not use calculations. Qualitative research processes qualitative data in the form of descriptive data of situations or behavior, and others (Moeliono, 2013). The purpose of this qualitative research is to gain understanding, develop theory and describe complex data and information.

The qualitative approach is different from the quantitative approach, the quantitative approach requires more data so that it can easily qualify the data. Based on these kinds of research, Soerjono Soekanto distinguishes legal research from the point of view that its objectives are normative legal research and sociological or empirical legal research (Soekanto, 1986; Ali, 2016). Qualitative normative juridical research refers to legal norms contained in statutory regulations and court decisions as well as norms that live and develop in society.

Type of research, in general, has a normative juridical and empirical juridical type. This normative juridical approach refers to the legal norms contained in statutory regulations and court decisions as

well as legal norms that exist in society, while the juridical empirical approach or legal sociology is an approach by looking at a legal reality in society. The sociology of law approach is an approach used to look at legal aspects of social interaction in society and serves as a support to identify and clarify findings of non-legal material for research or legal writing purposes.

The nature of the research, this research is descriptive analytical which reveals the laws and regulations relating to legal theories which are the object of research.

B. Types and Sources of Data

In this research process, data and information are sourced from primary data and secondary data.

1. Primary data

Primary data, namely data obtained directly from the source either through interviews, observations or reports in the form of unofficial documents which are then processed by the researcher (Ali, 2016).

In this case, perimer data is obtained directly by directly observing the object of the intended information with interviews about crimes committed by prisoners as well as interviews with correctional institutions, especially guidance staff related to their roles. In answering the problem formulation that has been described above and to meet the research objectives, the author uses various main materials to support the explanation of this information, such as books and laws.

No.	Name	Information
1	Prastowo Adriyanto (Bondo)	Prisoners 1
2	Abdul Adip (Dipo)	Prisoners 2
3	Efendi Ferry	Prisoners 3
4	Dawn Sodiq	Coaching Staff

Secondary Data

Secondary data is data that is processed and presented by other parties, usually in publications or journals. In this study, secondary data was obtained using documentary and journal methods, namely scientific books, expert opinion, and literature in accordance with the research theme.

Secondary data in this study also contains data obtained from the correctional institution in the form of:

- 1) The number of prisoners is 1,120 people
- 2) The number of prisoners was 676 people
- 3) Total free pure 2 people

This data is in accordance with the results of observations on May 3, 2019.

C. Data Collection Method

In a study, it is necessary to have data as the final result of the research. Concrete data collection in this study, researchers used several data collection techniques, as follows:

1. Observation

The observation method is the most effective way to obtain concrete data and information with the observation format as an instrument. As a scientific method, observation is defined as observing a systematic recording of the phenomena being investigated (Lubis, 1987). The observation methods used in this research to collect data include:

- a) Observe the research location and the correctional institution environment
- b) Observing the development activities carried out by the correctional institution for inmates
- c) Observing the interactions carried out by inmates in the correctional institution.

In this case, the researcher carried out direct observation, namely making

observations at the Class 1B Semarang Community Service Institution to observe the state of the correctional institution and observe the prisoners' interactions.

2. Interview

Interview is a conversation conducted by two parties, namely the interviewer who asks the question and the interviewee who provides answers to the question. Interviews were conducted through dialogue and question and answer with 3 (three) murder convicts and also 1 (one) coaching staff assigned to the prison institution. The results of the interview are then set forth in a summary starting with an explanation of the identity, description of the context, description of the data and closes with an explanation of the guidance carried out by the correctional institution.

3. Study Document

Documentation or study document comes from the word document, which means written items. Experts have always interpreted documents in two senses, namely: first, written sources of historical information as the opposite of oral testimony, artifacts, written and others. Second, it is intended for official letters and state letters such as agreements, laws, grants, concessions, and others (Santori & Komariah, 2009). In this research, documentation as evidence of the validity of the report is in the form of a group photo with three prisoners and one prison staff.

Literature Review

A. Definition of Criminology

The term criminology was first known in 1885 by Raffaele Garofalo under the name *Criminologia*. Furthermore, according to a French anthropologist named Topinard Paulus also used the term *Criminologie*. Criminology itself comes

from Latin which means crimen, and Greek which means Logia, which refers to the scientific study of the nature, level, causes, and control of criminal behavior both in individuals and in social, cultural, political and economic life. With that in mind, the scope of criminology, not only concerns the incidents of crime but also includes the form, causes, consequences of crime, and social reactions to it, including reactions through legislation and government policies in various fields.

Regarding the term criminology itself, there are various opinions from scholars who try to provide a definition of criminology itself, in this case as follows:

a. WA Bonger

WA Bonger defines criminology as a science that aims to investigate the broadest possible symptoms of crime (theoretical criminology or pure criminology). Theoretical criminology is a science based on experience which, like other similar sciences, looks at symptoms and tries to investigate the causes of these phenomena in the ways that exist in them. Investigating the causes of the symptoms of these crimes is called eetiology. Outside such pure criminology or theoretical criminology, there is practical or applied criminology.

Bonger also in his book *Inleiding tot de Criminologie 1977*, argues that crime is part of immoral actions (without immorality). In the modern state it can be said that every action that is labeled as a crime by citizens will also be seen as immoral acts, although of course these feelings are not as strong (a theft perpetrator will feel that theft is also immoral if he is harmed).

b. Edwin H. Sutherland

Sutherland's opinion on criminology is the whole knowledge that discusses crime as a social phenomenon. The scope of this

discussion includes the processes of making laws, violations of laws and reactions to violations of laws. This process is the scope of the causal relationship that affects each other.

Sutherland in 1960 also tried to provide a definition in social terms or meanings (and not in the legal sense) of crime. Evil in this sense contains 3 elements:

- 1) There is a value accepted by a group or part of a group that is politically important.
- 2) The existence of isolation or cultural conflict in other parts of this group, so that its members do not or do not receive value so that it can endanger it.
- 3) There is a coercion from the group that receives the value against the group that does not receive the value

c. Soedjono Dirdjosisworo

Soedjono defining criminology as a science that studies the causes, effects of correcting and preventing crime as a human symptom by gathering contributions from various sciences. In that sense, criminology is a means of knowing the causes of crime and its consequences, studying ways to prevent the possibility of crime.

d. Muljatno

According to Muljatno, trying to provide an understanding of criminology, according to him, criminology is the science of crimes and bad behavior and about the people involved in these crimes and misdeeds. Crime also refers to violation, meaning that according to the law, it is punishable by crime, and criminality includes crimes and bad deeds (Abdulsyani, 1987).

B. Criminological Approach

According to an expert named Hermann Mannheim argues that there are

three approaches in criminology in an effort to study crime (Weda, 1996).

First, the descriptive approach, which is an approach by observing and collecting data relating to facts about crimes and criminals, such as forms of criminal behavior, how crimes are committed, frequency of crimes at different times and places, the characteristics of the perpetrators of crime, such as age, gender and so on as well as the career development of a criminal. This approach to crime through a descriptive approach is known as phenomenology, or crime symptomatology.

Second, the causal approach. In a causal approach, the facts contained in society can be interpreted to find out the causes of crime, both in individual and general cases.

Third, the normative approach, in this case criminology studies facts, causes and effects, and possibilities in individual cases. Meanwhile, what is meant by nomothetic-discipline is the objective of finding and expressing scientific laws, which are recognized for their uniformity and tendencies.

C. Scope of Criminology

In this case according to WA Bonger divides criminology into two parts, namely criminology in pure terms and criminology in applied terms, this can be explained as follows:

- 1) Pure criminology, in terms contained in pure criminology, has five terms, namely:
 - a) Criminal Anthropology
Criminal anthropology is the science of humans who commit crimes, it also provides answers to questions about how someone's characteristics can be said to be bad people.

- b) Sociology of Crime
Sociology of crime is the science of crime as a symptom in society, as an answer to the question of where the causes of crime lie in society.
- c) Criminal Psychology
Criminal psychology is knowledge about views seen from a psychological perspective.
- d) Psychopathology and criminal neuropathology
Criminal psychopathology and neuropathology are the sciences of criminals with mental or neurological disorders.
- e) Penology
Penology is a science about growth and development in the process of punishment, or a science that studies and studies the crimes of criminals who have been sentenced.

Furthermore, criminological theories applied for this case the scope of applied criminology is divided into three, namely covering:

- 1) Criminal Hygiene
Criminal hygiene is an effort that aims to prevent crime, with the example of the efforts made by the government to implement welfare laws and a life insurance system, which are solely to prevent crime.
- 2) Criminal Politics
Criminal politics is an effort to tackle crime where a crime has occurred, from here what is seen is the reasons a person commits a crime, if it is caused by economic factors, the effort made is increasing skills or opening employment, not merely imposing criminal sanctions on him.
- 3) Criminalistic
Criminalism is a scientific description of the implementation of investigation,

crime techniques or crime investigation (Santoso & Zulfa, 2010).

D. Criminological Theories on the Murder Case

1. Differential Association Theory

This theory was put forward by Edwin H. Sutherland, an American sociologist in his book *Principle Criminology* (1934). In this work, Sutherland's attention is focused on social cultural conflicts, social disorganization, and differential associations. That is why, he derived three points of the problem as the essence of his theory.

- a) Everyone accepts and follows workable patterns of behavior.
- b) Failure to follow a pattern of behavior (which should be) will lead to inconsistency and disharmony.
- c) Cultural conflict is a basic principle in explaining crime.

Furthermore, Sutherland defines the Differential Association as "*the contents of the patterns presented in association*". This does not mean that only association with criminals will lead to criminal behavior, but the most important thing is the content of the communication process from other people.

The second version of the Differential Association which emphasizes that all behavior is learned, nothing is passed on based on parental inheritance. Strictly speaking, evil behavior patterns are not inherited but are learned through intimate association.

2. Anomie Theory

Anomie theory, first introduced by Emile Durkheim, refers to the absence of social regulation normlessness. In the book *The Division of Labor in Society* (1893) Durkheim uses the term anomie to describe a state of "*deregulation*" in society which is

defined as disobeying the rules that exist in society so that people do not know what is expected of others and this situation causes deviation.

According to Robert. K Merton, the concept of anomie is redefined as a discrepancy or the emergence of a discrepancy/difference between cultural goals and institutional means as a result of the way society is organized (society structure) due to class division. Therefore, according to John Hagan, Robert K. Merton's anomie theory is class oriented (Merton is in exploring variations in crime and deviance by social class).

Individuals in an anomistic society are always faced with psychological pressures or strains due to their inability to adapt to their aspirations as well as possible, although in very limited opportunities. Merton's anomie theory actually describes the correlation between delinquent behavior and anomistic conditions in the social structure. There are 2 elements of delinquent behavior, namely elements of the social and cultural structure. The cultural element creates goals and the structural element creates means. In simple terms, goals are defined as goals and cultural interests covering the framework of basic human aspirations. Meanwhile, means is defined as the institutionalized and accepted rules and means of control as a means to an end.

Merton suggests five ways to deal with anomic conditions, namely:

- a) Conformity is a condition in which citizens continue to accept the goals and facilities that exist in society because of moral pressure.
- b) Innovation is a condition where goals in society are recognized and maintained but changing the means used to achieve these goals.

- c) Ritualism, which is a condition in which members of the community reject a predetermined goal, but the means that have been determined are still selected.
- d) Retreatism (withdrawal) is a situation where members of the community reject the goals and facilities that have been provided.
- e) Rebellion is a situation where the goals and means contained in society are rejected and try to change or replace them entirely.

3. *Sub-Culture Theory*

Basically, Sub-Culture theory discusses and explains forms of juvenile delinquency and the development of various types of gangs. There are two topics discussed by criminologists with regard to subcultures, namely those who study gang delinquency and theories about subcultures. Because of these differences in discussion, various subcultural theories have emerged. In the criminology literature there are two subculture theories, namely:

- a) *Delinquent Sub-Culture Theory*
This theory was put forward by Albert K. Cohen in his book *Delinquent Boys* (1995) which seeks to solve the problem of how sub-culture delinquency begins by combining the perspective of Social Disorganization theory, Differential Association Theory, and Anomie theory, namely the level of delinquent behavior in the slum area, and this behavior being among adolescents, the young age of the lower class society, is a reflection of dissatisfaction with the norms and values of the dominating middle class.
- b) *Differential Opportunity Theory*
The theory of differences in opportunities (Differential Opportunity) was put forward by Richard A. Cloward

and Leyod E. Ohlin in their book *Delinquency and Opportunity a Theory of Delinquent Gang* (1960) which discusses delinquent behavior among teenagers (gang) in America with the perspective of Shaw and McKay and Sutherland. According to Cloward, there is a second chance structure that Robert K Merton's theory of anomie does not discuss, namely that there is an illegal opportunity. Differential Opportunity is oriented and addresses irregularities in urban areas. This deviation is a function of the different opportunities children have to achieve legal or illegal goals.

4. *Culture Conflict Theory*

This theory was put forward by Thorsten Sellin in his book *Culture Conflict and Crime* (1938). According to Sellin, culture conflict is a conflict in social values, conflicts of interest, and conflicts of norms. Therefore, conflict is sometimes a byproduct of the development process of culture and civilization or is often the result of the transfer of regional / cultural norms of behavior from one culture to another and is studied as a mental conflict.

5. *Labeling Theory*

In the early 1960s a criminological theory emerged using a different approach and other theories. Labeling theory is heavily influenced by the Chicago school, which deals with symbolic interaction. Discussion of labeling theory emphasizes two things, namely:

- a) Describe the problem of why and how certain people are labeled
- b) The effect of the label effect as a consequence of the actions that have been done.

6. Conflict Theory

Conflict Theory emerged shortly after label theory. This theory puts more emphasis on existing crime patterns and tries to examine or examine the formation of law and the application of criminal law. In this case the conflict theory is divided into two parts, namely conservative conflict and radical conflict.

a) Conservative Conflict

Conservative Conflict Theory emphasizes two things, namely power and its use. This theory assumes that conflict arises between groups that try to exert control over situations or events.

b) Radical Conflict

This Radical Conflict Theory places itself between political anarchy and economic materialism. Among the figures of this theory, such as Chambliss, Quinney, and Karl Marx, were the most influential figures.

7. Control Theory

This Control Theory is basically trying to find answers to why people commit crimes. Unlike other theories, control theory no longer questions why people commit crimes but is oriented to the question of why not everyone breaks the law. Control Theory attempts to explain juvenile delinquency. Delinquency among teenagers, by Steven Box as the primary deviation is any individual who:

- a) Deviation periodically/ infrequently
- b) Done without being organized or without using a clever way.
- c) The perpetrator does not see himself as an offender.
- d) Basically, the things that are done are not seen as a deviation by the authorities.

8. Concentration Zone Theory

This theory was put forward by R.E. Park. According to Park, the city could be used as material for studying crime. Because the city is a social organism where neighboring communities can survive. Without prejudice to the characteristic character of a person, in general, it can be said that the urge to commit crimes is not solely because evil behavior is stored, but there are also factors of values, circumstances and environment which often become very important factors to influence someone to commit crime.

9. Crime scene theory and routine activity theory

The results of Shaw, McKay, and Stark's observations show that crime will not arise in every existing social problem, but crime will arise if certain social problems have the power to drive criminogenic aspects. Routine Activity Theory explains that the patterns of victimization are closely related to social ecology. The study conducted clearly shows the relationship between perpetrators, victims and the system of custody.

Result and Discussion

A. Facts Regarding the Object of Crime

1. Prisoners 1

Prastowo Andriyanto alias Bondo (28 years old) from Pemalang, a convicted murderer in Semarang in 2013. The chronology of the murder started from a feeling of resentment (heartache) to the leader of the company where he worked (boss) because of work problems, especially salary problems. it is not in accordance with. In everyday life, the perpetrator works as an

employee in a company. Aside from being an employee, Prastowo also has a business to raise magpies and opens a haircut shop or barbershop. The killings were carried out collectively, with 3 perpetrators and 1 victim (boss). Based on the verdict, Judge Prastowo / Bondo was sentenced to 20 years in prison but has only been running for 6 years. The family background of the perpetrator is the father works as an employee of the Regional Water Company (PDAM) and the mother is a teacher. In everyday life, the perpetrator is known as someone who is kind and generous.

Prastowo is married and has two wives. From their first wife, they have two children aged 9 years and 7 years. Meanwhile, the marriage with the second wife is carried out through a siri marriage which is known to the first wife. When Prastowo was convicted for the crime of murder he had committed, the response from the family was shocked and unexpected because in everyday life, the perpetrator never showed signs like the perpetrator of a murder.

Apart from being an employee and entrepreneur, Prastowo secretly opened his services as a hit man who was unknown to the police. He did this job for the sake of sustaining his personal business. Based on the perpetrator's account, the people who rented his services came from outside the city. He obtained information about clients who needed his services from several friends by word of mouth with rates ranging up to Rp. 500,000,000.00.

After committing repeated killings, the perpetrator said that he never regretted his actions and the existence of a prison that should be a place to restore moral values did not make Prastowo feel deterred. Even being in prison did not change his bad personality. He even said that he was willing to become

an assassin again when he was released if he received an offer at a high price.

According to him, the services provided by prison officers do not injure their human rights. He even considered prison officers like his own family.

The placement of unclassified prisoners has weaknesses. According to him, the socialization process with other prisoners has its own advantages for fellow prisoners. For example, prisoners who were released first could share information with free prisoners afterwards about clients who needed the services of assassins.

2. Prisoners 2

Abdul Adip *or* Dipo (32 years) from Jepara is a convict in a robbery case that ended with a murder that occurred in Semarang in 2007. Based on the data presented in the investigation report (BAP), he committed violations totaling 15 cases throughout Indonesia. From this action, the perpetrator was sentenced to life imprisonment and he only lived for 8 years. The robbery ended the killings were carried out collectively in a team of eight perpetrators, where four of the eight perpetrators were still serving a prison term, one was shot dead, one is still on the wanted list, and two of the perpetrators have been released.

Dipo admitted that he had a family. He has three wives which he is bound by a legal marriage with the first wife and the other two wives are illegitimate wives from a siri marriage. From the first wife the offender has three children and is blessed with one child from the second and third wives.

Before plunging into the world of robbery, Dipo had a job as a craftsman and collector of stolen goods (detention) from a supplier with the initials X. He said that he

only sold confined goods to Dipo. Over time, Dipo and the supplier became close friends. One day, Dipo experienced a difficult economic situation. After telling his best friend, X ordered Dipo to visit his house on the pretext that he would give him a job. Unexpectedly, X invited Dipo to loot one of the houses in an elite residential area in the city of Kudus and the perpetrator just agreed. From this looting action, they got profits up to a nominal value of 700 million rupiah.

From this action, the perpetrator considered his action to be able to generate money quickly and instantly, so the perpetrator returned to the robbery in Bali after a while.

The perpetrator admitted that he used a variety of weapons when in action, ranging from hammers, rifles, sharp weapons and firearms. Usually, the perpetrator will provide an alternative to the victim. If the victim complied with his wishes, Dipo would let the victim live. Conversely, if the victim resisted, the perpetrator would fire the first warning shot at the victim's feet. If they still resisted, the victim would be shot in the chest, and if he still resisted, the victim would be shot in the head.

The chronology of the last case began when Dipo and his gang locked up a bank officer who was on guard at night. From the robbery, the perpetrator received a nominal amount of 200 billion rupiah. From the perpetrator's confession, the biggest reason he entered the world of robbery was because of the humiliation of those who were and the demands of his own parents-in-law who considered the perpetrator to be a useless head of the family. robbery. The robbery was carried out solely because Dipo had extreme affection for his wife so that Dipo tried to fulfill all the demands of his material-oriented father-in-law. Not only

that, according to Dipo's narrative, when he committed the robbery he felt happy and did not have a burden, even though at that time he was still a burnout of the law enforcement officers, and he felt relaxed, did not show any gesture that he was a robber. After the robbery, Dipo tried to look relaxed and did his normal activities like eating together, joking with family, hanging out with his friends. Besides feeling happy for the success of the robbery, when Dipo remembers his family and gather with the family he feels sorry for his robbery.

According to the family's response to the criminal acts committed by Dipo, the family felt shocked, hysterical, and cried, but after time passed the family accepted the incident that had happened to Dipo.

Initially the perpetrator felt uncomfortable with life in prison. However, over time, the perpetrator began to accept the situation. In fact, he has considered the facilities in prisons in accordance with his needs and that the service is very good and educational. On a daily basis, he opens massage services in prisons as a livelihood for a fee.

If one day the perpetrator is free, he wants to meet his children and aspire to open a broiler chicken farm. He does not yet know where to open the business. According to him, he will open a farm depending on the domicile of the new wife he will marry, because his three wives run away when he finds out that Dipo is a suspect in a robbery case.

While in prison, Dipo still received some information regarding the locations of which areas could be robbed from some of his friends. The perpetrator admitted that he regretted his actions, but he still doubted whether he would return to robbing or not, because the possibility was still 50 to 50.

3. Prisoners 3

Feri Effendi (31 years) from Kendal is a convict in a premeditated murder case that occurred in Kendal City in 2011. Based on the judge's decision, the perpetrator was sentenced to life in prison and his sentence has only been running for 8 years.

The perpetrator is married and has one child who is 9 years old. Feri himself admits that he lives in a place with bad relationships.

The chronology of the incident began with the perpetrator's younger brother who was beaten by an unknown person who was in the same area as him. After experiencing his injuries, the younger brother quickly complained to the perpetrator. Because he has a strong brotherly bond with his younger brother, the perpetrator gets angry and goes straight to the location where his younger brother experiences violence. Before leaving his house, Feri prepared a folding knife as a form of self-defense in case something untoward happened. Arriving at the location, the perpetrator did not meet the hitter, and instead met a group of 5 people who were suspected of being the hitter's gang. The perpetrators first asked them about the whereabouts of the hitter, but the people instead challenged him which ended up getting into an argument and ending up in a scuffle. The five people were successfully paralyzed. Three people suffered serious injuries, and two people died on the spot as a result of the stab of the pocket knife.

Previously, the perpetrator claimed to have been victims of violence several times, however, he just kept his mouth shut. From the violence he had received, he became a tough and physically strong person. The family themselves admitted that they were shocked when the perpetrator was declared a suspect, because the perpetrator had a good personality. Over time, the family

understands. Even his wife always took the time to visit the perpetrator in the middle of her busy life.

On a day-to-day basis, the perpetrators help prison staff in the Bimpas section such as helping to administer CBPB (joint leave and parole). From there, Feri got the income to live his daily life.

The perpetrator is known to have a good relationship with prison staff in the Bimpas section and several other prisoners. However, the perpetrator only developed close relationships with people whom he thought could have a positive effect.

According to him, prison service is very good. There is no discrimination treatment against prisoners, be it convicts for special crimes or general crimes.

The effects of being in prison made Feri feel deterred and cured, and the perpetrator promised to become a better person in the future. When he is free, he wants to spend more time with his family. In the future, the perpetrators will be more careful in their actions. He does not want to commit murder again, however, he will still defend himself if he or his family is threatened.

4. Prison Development Staff

Fajar Shodiq (28 years) from Purworejo, is an employee of the coaching staff at the Class 1 Kedungpane Semarang Prison. From the interview with Fajar, our group got some information.

Based on his narrative, prisons are divided into two groups, from special criminal offenders (terrorism, drugs and corruption) and general criminal offenders (all crimes regulated in the Criminal Code). There are 1796 prisoners in prison. The number of prisoners fluctuates every day, because there are convicts who are free and who enter.

According to Fajar, there are two parameters that indicate a prisoner can be released. First is the substantive requirement, this requirement has important points such as having good behavior and passing the party. The second is an administrative requirement, this requirement relates to a complete verdict and in no other case where this affects parole.

Coaching efforts carried out by the correctional institution are such as:

- a) spirituality
- b) intellectual ...
- c) awareness of the nation and state (ceremony)
- d) legal awareness (socialization of the latest regulations related to law)
- e) arts and sports (volleyball, futsal, *hadroh*, etc.)
- f) independence
- g) sewing
- h) culinary

In carrying out the coaching program for prisoners, there is no element of violence carried out by the correctional institution, because based on Article 2 of Law No.12 of 1995 that the prison system is no longer a prison system but has been changed to a coaching system that is educational.

Fajar also said that not all prisoners who are in prison are the perpetrators of criminal acts, but also many prisoners who turn out to be victims of injustice from the verdict of the Judge of the State Administrative Court (PTUN).

B. Criminological Theory and Existing Facts

1. Prastowo

Prastowo committed the murder because he admitted that he did not receive an appropriate honorarium from his superiors. Based on the chronology of the cases that made Prastowo into the

Community Institution, he can analyze the radical conflict theory. In relation to radical conflict theory, this theory places itself between political anarchy and economic materialism.

Marx, through his theory of "*class consciousness*", presupposes that conflict occurs due to a colliding effect between the interests of the two forces, namely the ruling party (rulers and owners of capital) and those who are classified as ordinary people or workers. Why are there conflicts of interest? Because there are classes with different interests, namely the upper and lower classes. What led to the formation of this class? According to Marx, the mode of production in a society is always configured in the form of *ruling* (owner of capital) and *controlled* (Suseno, 2000).

Since the interests of the upper and lower classes are objectively conflicting, they will adopt different basic attitudes towards social change. The owner class and the upper classes in general tend to be anti-change (dictatorial), while the lower classes tend to want change and be revolutionary.

2. Dipo

Based on the chronology of cases that have caught Dipo into the correctional institutions, it can be analyzed using two theories, namely:

- a) Differential Association, and
- b) Labeling theory

From the point of view of the theory of differential association, it is explained that association with criminals causes criminal behavior, but the most important thing is the content of the communication process of other people. Sutherland has two versions regarding the theory of differential association which he put forward. The first version is written in the book *Principle of Criminology* third edition. In that work, Sutherland pays attention to cultural

conflicts, social disorganization, and differential association, so that Sutherland creates three main theories in essence, namely:

- a) Everyone will accept and follow behavior patterns that can be implemented.
- b) Failure to follow a pattern of behavior will lead to inconsistency and disharmony.
- c) Cultural conflict is a principle in explaining crime.

Subsequently, in 1947, Edwin H. Sutherland created a second version of the theory of differential association. In this theory, Sutherland said that all evil behavior is learned through an interaction in an association and is not an inheritance given. Thus, the existence of communication within a group is a role to study a crime itself.

This was related to Dipo's reasons regarding the criminal act of robbery he had committed, namely because of an interaction in his group so that Dipo studied crimes based on interpersonal communication between its members.

Furthermore, when viewed from the point of view of labeling theory or tasting theory. This labeling theory emphasizes on several points, namely about why and how someone is labeled and what are the effects of labeling as a consequence of what he has done. In addition, internal psychological pressure is a trigger factor for individual deviation.

Regarding Dipo's reason for committing the robbery which led to the murder, it was due to insults from his closest people and from his own parents-in-law who demanded materials. With the massive insults and demands, Dipo was psychologically depressed and manifested by actions or patterns of organized crime.

3. Effendi Ferry

Based on the chronology of the case that ensnared Feri, the theory that can be linked to the criminal act he committed is the theory of differential association. There are two reasons why the theory is related, first, the perpetrator admits that he has received crimes from several people several times. Second, the perpetrator acknowledged that he lived in an environment with poor relationships. Based on the hypothesis of our group, Feri Effendi has a role to learn about these crimes through their environment through intensive communication in a group.

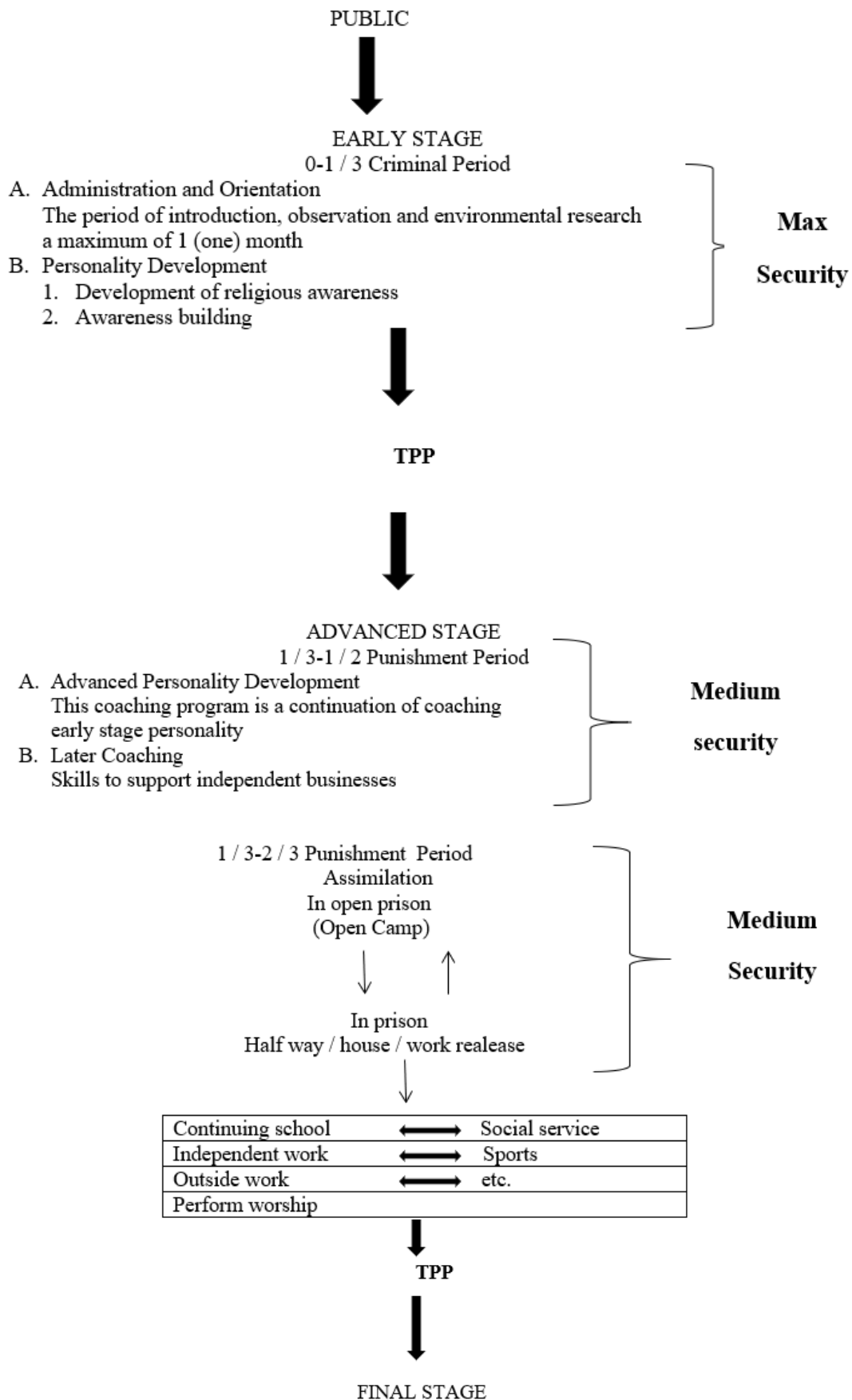
C. Role of correctional institutions

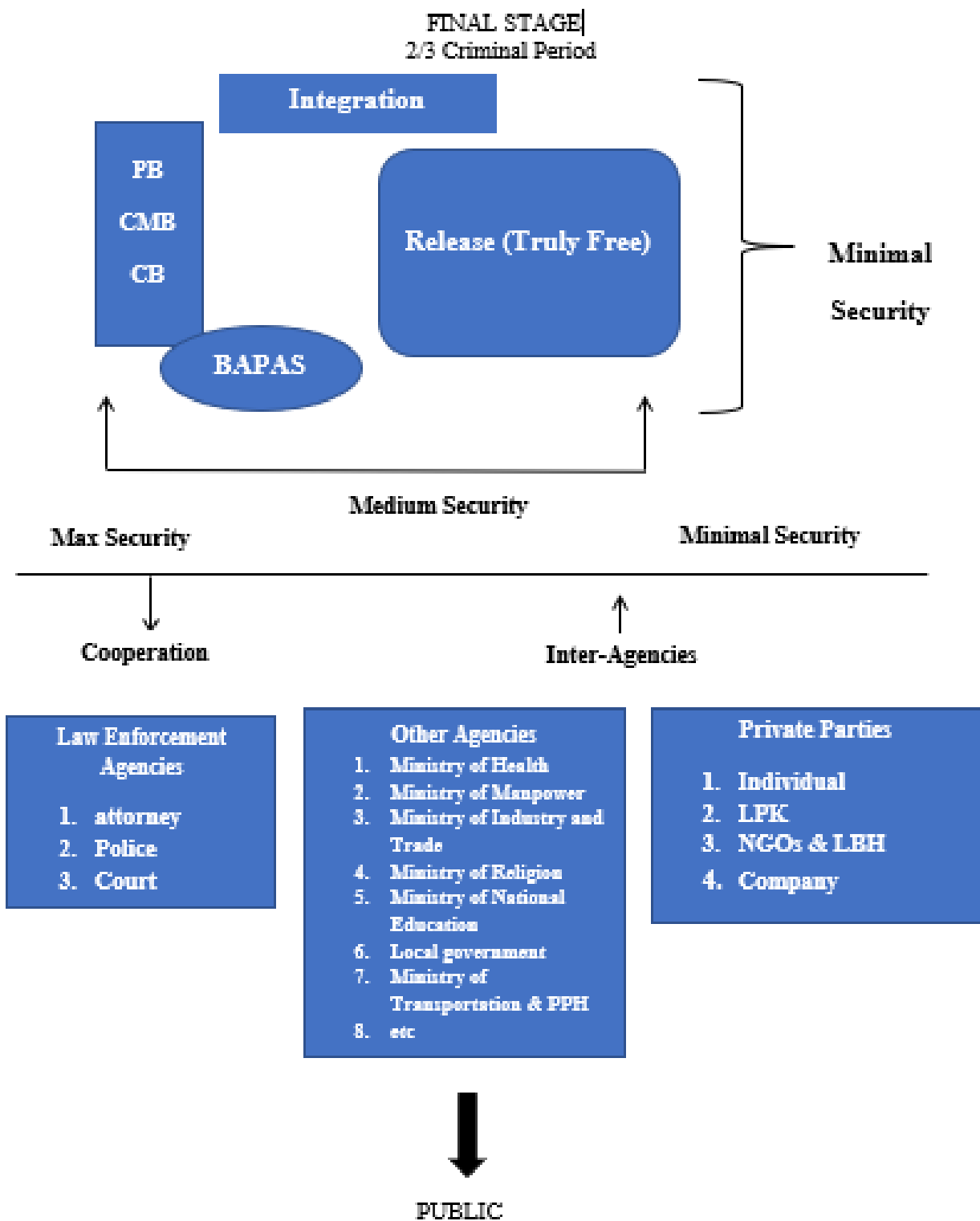
Based on Article 2 of Law Number 12 of 1995 concerning Corrections, it states that the social system is held in order to form Correctional Assistants to become fully human, aware of mistakes, improve themselves, and not repeat criminal acts so that they can be accepted back by the community, can be active. play a role in development, funds can live naturally as good and responsible citizens.

Furthermore, the correctional process in Indonesia also should be based on some laws and regulations as follows:

1. Pancasila
2. The 1945 Constitution (UUD 1945)
3. Indonesian Penal Code (KUHP)
4. Indonesian Procedural Criminal Code (KUHAP)
5. Law Number 12 of 1995
6. Law Number 3 of 1997
7. Government Regulations
8. Presidential Decree
9. Ministerial Decree
10. Ministerial Regulation
11. Decree of Directorate General of Corrections (*Dirjenpas*)

Figure 1. The correctional process in Indonesia





The objectives of the correctional institution in educating their children:

1. Not breaking the law anymore
2. Can participate actively and positively in development (independent humans)
3. Live happily in the world
4. Build an independent human.

Conclusion

The research concluded and highlighted that the relationship between the facts of the perpetrators and the existing theories is that each actor takes action with different motives and backgrounds, which causes differences in the review of criminological theory. There are several theories that could be related to the crimes committed by the sources. *First*, radical conflict theory. Prastowo committed the murder because he admitted that he did not receive an appropriate honorarium from his superiors. Based on the chronology of the cases that made Prastowo into the Community Institution, he can analyze the radical conflict theory. In connection with radical conflict theory, this theory places itself between political anarchy and economic materialism. The killings occurred because of differences in the interests of Prastowo and his superiors. *Second*, differential association theory and labeling theory. From the point of view of the theory of differential association, it is explained that association with criminals causes criminal behavior, but the most important thing is the content of the communication process of other people. The perpetrator experienced quite intense association with his best friend X which caused the perpetrator to dive into the world of robbery. Meanwhile, the labeling theory is the tasting given by the closest person. In this case, Dipo's in-laws, who were fond of

demanding, considered Dipo unworthy of being the head of the family, and the insults from his friends from rich people caused him to be desperate to make money instantly. *Third*, the theory of different association which is the reason why the third prisoner commits a crime. First, Feri's poor social environment and he who often accepts crimes make us hypothesize that Feri has committed a crime because he has learned from this. Furthermore, prisons are bodies formed as an implementation of Law No. 12 of 1995, which aims to make prisoners become fully human, realize mistakes, improve themselves, and not repeat criminal acts so that they can be accepted back by the community, can actively play a role in development, funds can live fairly as good and responsible citizens. The benchmarks for guidance provided by prisons are based on Pancasila, human rights, the 1945 Constitution, the Criminal Code, the Criminal Procedure Code, Law no. 12 of 1995, Law No. 3 of 1997, Government Regulations, Presidential Decrees, Ministerial Decrees, Ministerial Regulations, and Dirjenpas Decrees, so that prisons do not function merely as places of imprisonment, but rather as places to implement the system. To achieve its goals, the guidance is based on human rights, UUD 1945, KUHP, KUHAP, Law No. 12 of 1995, Law No. 3 of 1997, Government Regulations, Presidential Decrees, Ministerial Decrees, Ministerial Regulations, and Dirjenpas Decrees, so that prisons do not function as mere places of imprisonment, but rather as places to implement a prison system based on the principles of protection, equality of treatment and service, education, guidance, respect for human dignity, loss of freedom is the only suffering, and guaranteed the right to keep in touch with certain families and people.

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