

Revealing Student Murder Cases: How Criminology and Criminal Law See this Phenomenon?

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Abstract

This study delves into the murder case involving DS students from the Indonesian Art Institute (ISI) in Yogyakarta, orchestrated by an individual identified as YF. The victim group, comprising six individuals on two-wheeled vehicles traveling from the west, encountered two to five perpetrators in the Sewers area of Mataram. A dispute ensued when the two groups refused to yield to each other, escalating into a physical altercation. The altercation persisted until the perpetrators formally challenged the victims to a fight, ultimately leading to one victim, specifically YF, being stabbed. The study employs a research method with a normative juridical approach, utilizing a case-oriented methodology. Multiple legal references serve as the foundation for analyzing the subject matter. The focus of this paper centers on the Role of Criminal Law in addressing the murder case involving ISI students in Yogyakarta. Additionally, it explores the position of the murder victims within the framework of Criminal Law, both in terms of

Positive Law and through the lens of Victimological Studies. The paper concludes by highlighting the multifaceted functions and objectives of the law. As a nation governed by the rule of law, Indonesia has established a Criminal Code that comprehensively addresses various offenses, with specific provisions dedicated to crimes such as murder.

Keywords

Murder Case, Victimology, Criminology, Crime, Law Enforcement

I. Introduction

Not long ago, there was a murder in Yogyakarta which resulted in 2 (two) students being killed, namely DS and TIP. The murder incident against DS began when the victim group and the perpetrator group crossed paths at the Selokan intersection, Mataram around 00.00 WIB, Saturday (7/5/2022) ahead of Sunday (8/5/2022) early morning. The group of victims totaled six people using two-wheeled vehicles dating from the west to meet about two to five perpetrators in Selokan, Mataram. When they passed each other, the two groups did not want to give in to each other and there was a quarrel between the two groups. The argument continued until finally the perpetrator challenged the victim's group to a fight and then the victim was stabbed by the perpetrator, namely YF. In this incident, DS suffered four stab wounds to his left back and chest. After the incident, the DIY Police Jatanras Team together with the Sleman Police moved

quickly to process the crime scene. From the results of the crime scene, the identity of the perpetrator was found. Then, on Monday (9/5/2022) at around 15.00 WIB, the YF perpetrator was arrested in the Babarsari area. In this case, suspect YF djerat layered articles. He was charged with Article 338 of the Penal Code with a threat of 15 years in prison, and subsidair Article 351 paragraph 3 with a threat of seven years in prison.¹

In this case, the author wants to analyze this murder case in the perspective of Victimology. Victimology is an English term of Victimology *derived from the Latin "Victimai"* which means victim and "*logos*" which means science. Terminologically, victimology means the study of victims, the causes of victimization, and the consequences of victimization, which are human problems as a social reality. Victimology is a study or knowledge that actually comes from criminology. Victimology can be said to be one of the derivatives of criminology. The subject of knowledge is related to the universe, namely the consequences of the crime itself that cause victims. The victim of the person who suffered the loss, which is the impact of the crime and is discussed in victimology.

Victimology initially focused on studying victims of crime (special victimology). This is due to the dissatisfaction of some criminologists who study crime by focusing on the perpetrator's point of view. ²Learning the point of view of crime victims will certainly not be separated from learning about the crime itself.

¹ Erlin, Erfan. 2022. "This is the Cruel Look of the Killer of ISI Jogja Student Son of the Former Chairman of PWI Pematangsiantar". Loaded in <https://daerah.sindonews.com/read/765549/717/ini-tampang-bengis-pembunuh-mahasiswa-isi-jogja-putra-mantan-ketua-pwi-pematangsiantar-1652177113?showpage=all>.

² Yulia, Rena. 2010. "Victimology of Legal Protection of Victims of Crime". Graha Science. Yogyakarta, p. 43.

This is in accordance with predictions and recommendations in several UN congresses related to preventing the occurrence of a crime and how to overcome the perpetrators of the crime. Over time, crimes are not only conventional crimes or crimes regulated in the Criminal Code (KUHP) but also crimes that are outside the Criminal Code or also called non-conventional. Automatically, the scope of material studied in special victimology is victims of conventional crimes as well as victims of non-conventional crimes.

According to J.E. Sahetapy, the definition of victimology is a science or discipline that discusses the problem of victims in all aspects. Not only crime and abuse of power, but also victims of accidents and natural disasters.³ Meanwhile, according to Arief Gosita, victimology is a field of science or study that examines a victimization (criminal) as a human problem which is a social reality, covering all aspects related to victims in various fields of life and livelihood.⁴

Victimology should not provide limits on its scope, namely those found in criminal law or the scope found in criminology. Victimology focuses its scope on the victim. A person can become a victim through the fault of the victim himself; the role of the victim directly or indirectly; and without any role from the victim.⁵ The existence of victims without the role of the victim can occur due to circumstances, namely nature, existence, place or due to

³ Sahetapy. 1987. "The Victimology of a Potpourri". Sinar Harapan Library. Jakarta, p. 59

⁴ Gosita, Arif. 2002. "The Problem of Victims of Crime, Bhuana Popular Science". Jakarta, p. 40.

⁵ Mubarak, Nafi. 2009. "Homicide Victims in the Perspective of Victimology and Jinayat Jurisprudence". *Journal of UIN Sunan Ampel Surabaya*. Vol. 14, No. 2, December 2009. pp. 465-472.

time factors. From these explanations, victimology can be said to have a scope that includes how a person becomes a victim.

This article centers on two pivotal inquiries extrapolated from the preceding narrative. Firstly, it critically examines the legal mechanisms involved in addressing the murder committed against students of the Indonesian Institute of Arts (ISI) in Yogyakarta. Secondly, it intricately explores the positioning of murder victims among Indonesian Institute of Arts (ISI) students within the framework of criminal acts related to murder, encompassing an analysis of both positive law and insights derived from victimology studies.

II. Method

In this study, the authors employ a research methodology characterized by a normative juridical approach with a case-oriented focus. To analyze the subject matter, the author draws on a variety of legal references. The research relies on a secondary data source, specifically obtained through literature studies and relevant materials such as documents, literature, and laws and regulations. Following the acquisition and compilation of data, a systematic data analysis ensues, utilizing the analytical descriptive method.

III. The Role of Criminal Law in Overcoming the Crime of Murder of Indonesian Art Institute (ISI) Students That Occurred in Yogyakarta

Murder is a heinous and inhumane act. On May 8, 2022, in Yogyakarta, two people, one of whom was a student from the

Indonesian Institute of the Arts Yogyakarta, were killed by a group of people. After 3 days, one of the perpetrators with the initials YF was arrested by the police.⁶ The arrest of the perpetrator with the initials YF is a police response in carrying out security which has become his duty. This is related to the law, that the law plays an important role in society, one of which is to prosecute crimes. According to Michael Hager, law serves as a means of development that serves three sectors, namely:

1. Law as a tool of order. Law can create a framework for political decision-making and dispute resolution of issues that may arise through procedural law, and it can also lay the legal foundations for the use of power.
2. Law as a balance-keeper. Law can maintain harmony and balance between the public and individual interests.
3. Law as a catalyst. Law can help to facilitate the process of change through legal development (*law reform*) with the help of creative forces.⁷

So if viewed based on Michael Hager's opinion, what is done by the police in arresting the perpetrators of the murder is a manifestation of the function of the law itself, namely as *ordering* or a tool of order. It is undeniable that in people's daily lives cannot be separated from crime, crime has possibilities that can arise anytime and anywhere. This is where the law plays an important role in upholding justice and overcoming crime. Law as social control plays a role in regulating and limiting human

⁶ Erlin, Erfan. Loc. Cit.

⁷ Tunardy, T. Wibowo. 2021. Legal Functions and Purposes According to Experts. Loaded in <https://www.jurnalhukum.com/fungsi-dan-tujuan-hukum/#fungsi-hukum-menurut-satjipto-rahardjo>.

behavior so that it does not go out of values and norms that are generally acceptable to society.

In addition to the function of law also has a purpose, L.J. van Apeldoorn expressed his opinion regarding the purpose of law, he argued that the purpose of law is to regulate peaceful association. The law requires peace. The peace is maintained by means of protecting certain human legal interests, liberty, honor, soul, and property from those who harm them. The law regulates order in society in a just and peaceful manner. To achieve this goal, a just society must be created by creating a balance between conflicting interests between one person and another. Individual interests often conflict with group interests. It is this conflict of interests that can become a dispute, even turn into a war. The law must act as an intermediary to maintain peace by carefully weighing conflicting interests and striking a balance between them.⁸

According to Dewi, et al (2021) The ability of quality Polri according to law enforcement factors expected by the National Police to be professional, effective, efficient and modern, each of which can be described as follows:

a) Professional

Professional The form of professional is the implementation of duties based on professional ethics so that they are carried out in an orderly, scientific and polite manner.

b) Effective

⁸ *Ibid.*

Effective means the ability to carry out tasks and achieve targets precisely in a short time, the smallest power and funds.

c) Efficient

Efficiency is the ability to carry out tasks correctly and complete them in accordance with the provisions as expected.

d) Modern

The form of modern thinking is forward, strategic and achieving results with the help of various technological equipment so that everything can be completed professionally, effectively and efficiently.⁹

As law enforcers, police work hard in carrying out their duties according to police quality standards. The police are required to be professional by working according to standard operating procedures, this is able to provide authority for the police themselves. The police must also work effectively and efficiently which means they must complete a job with the minimum possible time and maximum possible results, so as not to drag on in solving cases. Finally, the police must keep up with the times by utilizing advanced technologies to support the optimal implementation of duties. Everything must be carried out by the police in order to uphold justice and protect the law. Legal

⁹ Dewi, DAML et al. 2021. "Law Enforcement by the Police in the Crime of Child Murder by Biological Mother (Case Study at Gianyar Police Station)". *e-Journal of the Justician Community of Ganesha University of Education*. Vol. 4 No. 2, August 2021. Pages 646-657.

protection is a description of the working of legal functions to realize legal objectives, namely justice, certainty and expediency.¹⁰

Maintaining the defense and security of the State is an obligation for all Indonesian people, this is closely related to the 3rd Pancasila sila, namely the Unity of Indonesia where all people work hand in hand to maintain the unity and security of the State. Especially now that there are crimes that can disrupt state security, especially in Yogyakarta itself there is a term "klitih" which is a crime with physical torture of others. As Indonesians, we are obliged to increase our love for our homeland and the spirit of unity and unity so as not to fall into these movements and be able to fight them. Law Number 2 of 2003 concerning State Defense Article 9 Paragraphs (1) and (2) was promulgated regarding state defense, which reads:

- Article 9 (1)

"Every citizen has the right and obligation to participate in national defense efforts manifested in the implementation of national defense."

- Article 9 (2)

"The participation of citizens in state defense efforts, as referred to in paragraph (1), shall be carried out through:

- a. citizenship education;*
- b. compulsory basic military training;*
- c. service as a soldier of the Indonesian National Army voluntarily or compulsorily; and*
- d. devotion in accordance with the profession."*

¹⁰ Helmi, Muhammad. 2015. "Legal Protection of Homicide Victims as a Criminal Law Reform in Indonesia". *Journal of Islamic Legal Thought*. Vol. 14 No. 1, June 2015. Pages 97-107.

Murder is an act or act that is inhuman and or an act that is inhumane, because murder is a criminal act against the lives of others without having humanity. Sometimes perpetrators who commit murder crimes deliberately avoid legal bondage, so that the perpetrators obscure their identities, or eliminate evidence used in committing crimes, so that the process of handling murder cases only relies on evidence clues that lead to the occurrence of murder crimes.¹¹ The action taken by YF was a heinous and inhumane act, in dealing with problems even though the atmosphere was hot but should still be resolved with a cool head. Especially if you look at the chronology of the murder incident which only started from a quarrel because no one relented when using the road. Murder is a crime.¹² Viewed from a biological perspective, criminals can be divided into four groups, namely:

1. *Born criminal*, that is, people based on the doctrine of atavism.
2. *People* become criminals as a result of some changes in their brains that interfere with their ability to distinguish between right and wrong. Examples are embisil, idiotic, or paranoid groups.
3. *Occasional criminal* or *Criminaloid*, namely the perpetrator of crime based on continuous experience that affects his personality. For example, *habitual criminals*.
4. *Criminal of passion*, namely evildoers who commit their actions out of anger, love, or out of honor.

¹¹ Sumarlin, Alfit et al. 2019. "Analysis of the factors that people can commit the crime of murder". *Proceedings of the National Seminar & Expo II Research and Community Service Results 2019*.

¹² Ibid.

Murder occurs can be due to factors from within or from outside, murder can be avoided by perpetrators by doing mental strengthening. The factors that people commit the crime of murder are damage to the system and social structure in the mind of the murderer this is due to jealousy that causes emotions, excessive self-needs, heartache and so on. The imbalance of the relationship between the Ego and Superego makes humans weak and consequently more likely to commit deviant behavior or murderous crimes.¹³ Murder can be avoided through various kinds of efforts as follows:

- Have a strong enough faith. With strong faith, you can certainly get closer to the Creator and be able to hold emotions when the heart and mind are chaotic.
- Try to try to forgive every mistake of others and dare to apologize if it is intentional or unintentional, both actions and words that can offend others.
- Avoid having a selfish and closed attitude to others, because keeping everything alone makes a person more burdened and makes emotions unstable.
- Easy to socialize with others.
- Not easily angry and emotional is one way to prevent crime. In addition, eliminate hatred and envy towards others.
- Easy to socialize
- Have a sense of love and compassion for others.¹⁴

The laws of a nation are always life into its own social, cultural, political, and economic planks. It is only for academic purposes

¹³ *Ibid*

¹⁴ Satriamadangkara. "How to Prevent Murder". Loaded in <https://satriamadangkara.com/cara-mencegah-terjadinya-pembunuhan/>.

that at some point we isolate the legal system to study, especially in relation to its application in society.¹⁵In fact, the law is broad in scope, the law is more than just rules that are obeyed by society in the context of behavior in society. In social life, the application of culture, to the political system are all entered by law. The entry of law in various fields makes the human frame of mind develop, humans become aware of an action from various points of view, not just right or wrong but in terms of the factors behind an action being carried out. In the field of culture, habits become the element behind the existence of culture, this habit can be accepted by the community because it does not violate existing norms. If a line is drawn backwards, the law in culture arises through the norms that form the habit, so that the law can be well accepted if it is in accordance with the habits of society.

Article 1 Paragraph (3) of the 1945 Constitution states "*The State of Indonesia is a state of law*". In Indonesia there are laws governing the criminal act of murder contained in the Criminal Code (KUHP), more specifically Article 338 concerning murder in general, Article 339 concerning aggravated murder, and Article 340 concerning premeditated murder. The text of the Articles is as follows:

- Article 338.
"Whoever willfully deprives another of his life shall be punished with murder with imprisonment for not more than fifteen years."
- Article 339.

¹⁵ Rahardjo, Satjipto. 1986. "Ethics, Culture, and Law" *Paper in Seminar in Cultural Meeting* 86. Jakarta, 16-18 October 1986.

"Murder which is followed, accompanied or preceded by a criminal act, committed with intent to prepare or facilitate its execution, or to extricate oneself or any other participant from the crime in the event of being caught, or to ensure the unlawful possession of the property obtained, shall be punished with imprisonment for life or for a specified time, not exceeding twenty years."

- Article 340.

"Whoever willfully and with premeditation deprives another of his life shall be punished with murder with premeditation, with imprisonment for life or for a specified time, not exceeding twenty years."

The Criminal Code is expected to be a tool of social control that regulates human behavior in accordance with values and norms. Justice enforcers are also helped by the regulation because it has a strong foundation in prosecuting cases of murder crimes. This is related to the principle adopted by the Indonesian state, namely the principle of legality so that all legal decisions must have a legal basis that governs it. The existence of these law enforcers is important because they are the subjects who apply the rule of law. Indonesia is a country of law, so the existence of the Criminal Code is a reflection of law enforcement efforts in Indonesia.

IV. The Position of Homicide Victims in the Indonesian Criminal Law System

The crime of murder is a criminal act committed by an individual against another individual whose actions result in the loss of life. In Criminal Law, it is believed that the criminal act of murder is always accompanied by other criminal acts that often appear as

subsidiary charges after murder charges are closely related to the theory of evidence.

In this case, YF perpetrators were charged with layered articles. YF is subject to Article 338 of the Penal Code with a threat of 15 years imprisonment and subsidair Article 351 paragraph 3 with a threat of seven years imprisonment. Where each article contains:

- Article 338.

"Whoever willfully deprives another of his life shall be punished with murder with imprisonment for not more than fifteen years."

- Pasal 351 ayat 3

"If it results in death, it is punishable by imprisonment for a maximum of seven years."¹⁶

In the Indonesian Criminal Justice System, the existence of victims is not regulated and receives special attention. Relatives of victims can be involved in the proceedings, if they have links to valid evidence, for example as witness statements, expert statements, and so on. As stated by Arif Gosita, the Indonesian Criminal Justice system is a legacy of the Dutch East Indies government. The victim is only represented by the Public Prosecutor/Prosecutor in confronting the perpetrator in a criminal justice proceeding. Victims (relatives of murdered victims) can only function as witnesses when it comes to evidence. The victim must assist the prosecutor, the police, and the authorities' accusation that the perpetrator has primarily disturbed the legal order which among other things causes harm to the victim.¹⁷

¹⁶ Criminal Code

¹⁷ Gosita, Arif. 1993. "The Problem of Victims of Crime Assemblage Collection". Akademika Pressindo. Jakarta, p. 228.

V. The Position of Homicide Victims in Victimology Studies

The criminal law treats victims as saying that the only way to protect victims is to ensure that the perpetrator gets the appropriate retribution. In fact, if we want to observe the problem of crime comprehensively, then we must not ignore the role of victims in the occurrence of crime.¹⁸ In fact, when paying attention to the aspect of seeking material truth as a goal to be achieved in the examination of a crime, the role of the victim is also very strategic, so that more or less it can determine whether or not the perpetrator of the crime can get a punishment commensurate with the actions he committed. It is no exaggeration if there has been an opinion that states that victims are an important asset in efforts to punish perpetrators of crimes. In most cases of crime, the victim is also an important witness to convict the perpetrator of the crime. If the perpetrator is too focused (investigating, arresting, prosecuting and punishing the perpetrator) and paying little attention to the victim, then what often happens is that the victim's involvement in the criminal justice system only adds to the trauma and increases his sense of powerlessness and frustration at not being given adequate protection and legal remedies.¹⁹ Today's criminal justice system is indeed too offender centered, so it requires us to correct the position of the victim in this system so that what he gets is not only symbolic satisfaction. Unfortunately, in the framework of the

¹⁸ Helmi, Muhammad. On. Cit.

¹⁹ Widiartana. 2014. "Victimology: Victims' Perspectives in Crime Reduction". Light Atma Library. Yogyakarta, pp.2-3.

examination of a case where the victim is a witness to the disclosure of a crime, the victim is only positioned as an instrument in order to help law enforcement officials to punish the perpetrator, and never continues on what the state and law enforcement officials can do. For the victim, so that the suffering (loss) suffered by the victim can be restored as it was before the crime that happened to him.

Rights are optional, that is, they can be accepted by the perpetrator or not, depending on the conditions that affect the victim, both internal and external. It is not uncommon to find someone who experiences suffering (physical, mental, or material) due to a criminal act that befalls him, does not use the rights he should receive for various reasons, such as feelings of fear in the future the community becomes aware of the events that happened to him (because this incident is a disgrace to himself and his family), so it is better for the victim to hide it, or the victim refuses to apply for compensation because of fear. The process will become longer and more protracted which can result in prolonged suffering.

However, when talking about rights, it is also necessary to juxtapose them with obligations. In other words, the rights of the victim must also be aligned with their obligations. As a benchmark and consideration for determining the rights and obligations of victims is the level of involvement and functional responsibility of victims in the crime. Therefore, for the sake of justice and legal certainty, it is necessary to have rights and obligations in a law that is easy to formulate so that it can be understood by many people and can be accounted for juridically scientifically.

Arif Gosita stated several rights and obligations for victims. These rights include:

1. Victims are entitled to compensation for their suffering, in accordance with the ability to compensate the victim maker and the level of involvement/participation/role of the victim in the commission of the crime, deliberation, and deviation
2. Have the right to refuse compensation for the benefit of the victim maker (unwilling to be compensated for not needing it)
3. Entitled to compensation for his heirs if the victim dies as a result of the act
4. Entitled to construction and rehabilitation
5. Entitled to regain their property rights
6. The right to refuse to be a witness if this will endanger him
7. Entitled to protection from threats from the victim-making party to report and be a witness
8. Entitled to legal advisory assistance
9. Entitled to use legal remedies²⁰

Meanwhile, the obligations of victims, according to Arif Gosita, are as follows:

1. Not alone makes the victim retaliate (vigilantism)
2. Participating with the community prevents making more victims
3. Prevent the destruction of the victim-maker both by oneself and others
4. Participate in building a casualty maker
5. Ready to build or build your own to not be a victim anymore

²⁰ Gosita, Arif. On. Cit.

6. Not demanding compensation that is not in accordance with the ability of the victim maker
7. Provide opportunities for victim makers to compensate victims according to their abilities (gradual installments/service rewards)
8. Be a witness when you do not endanger yourself and there is a guarantee.²¹

A criminal justice system is ideal if the rights and obligations between the perpetrator and the victim are balanced. However, a balanced position between perpetrator and victim does not exist in positive law. An example is what is contained in the Code of Criminal Procedure. The number of articles that regulate perpetrators when compared to those that regulate victims is not balanced. The rights obtained by the victim are not so much as the rights obtained by the accused (perpetrator of a criminal act).

Even though there are many aspects that can be used as a starting point to pay more attention to victims. For example, from the aspect of human dignity. Obviously, the victim is a human problem, so it is natural to hold on to the right view of man and his existence, that is, human beings in a dignified sense. With the awareness that victims and victim makers are human beings with equal dignity and exist together in a bond of society, nation and the world, it will be more vigilant in behaving and acting towards victim makers and victims for the sake of justice, their interests and human rights. Thus, it will be prevented from the occurrence or birth of more unwanted victims, among others, by the victim or others who want to express their concern for the victim. Either

²¹ Gosita, Arif. On. Cit.

out of sympathy or because of having to carry out duties in a certain position.

Historically, this disparity in position between perpetrators and victims stems from the taking over of the responsibility of implementing criminal law from the victim by the state. The state acts as a representative of peace in society on the part of the victim, so the words loss and peace are interpreted as legal order. As a result, all criminal acts are no longer seen as harm to human beings consisting of body and soul, but rather, are seen as violations of a legal order.

The position of the victim in the criminal justice system as a continuation of the system is represented by the public prosecutor or prosecutor in dealing with the perpetrator. The koban only serves as a witness. In short, the victim in this justice system is only used for the benefit of the authorities in order to enforce the law, so in essence, the victim and other parties involved in the implementation of criminal justice do not enforce the law perfectly.²²

Actually, criminal justice as mentioned above took place during the Dutch East Indies era. Unfortunately, in today's Criminal Procedure Code and Criminal Code, which try to abandon colonial matters, such a criminal legal system is still used. Thus, it can be said that there has not been a balanced, fair and appropriate criminal justice system in accordance with the ideals of the Indonesian nation based on Pancasila, which among its articles reads just and civilized humanity and justice for all Indonesian people. In fact, the occurrence of various criminal acts in society is also an indication that victim after victim of a criminal

²² Widiartana. Loc. Cit.

act also continues to fall with various forms of inevitable losses. The type of loss suffered by the victim, not only in physical form, but non-physical in nature.

Therefore, this is where it is necessary to recover the suffering of victims, both physical and non-physical. Such restoration is not enough only to give it material satisfaction, but also with immaterial satisfaction. There are three ways, according to Andi Mattalatta, namely the field of social welfare, the humanitarian service system, and criminal justice. This is where the need for state involvement. State involvement is not only because the state owns public service facilities, but also accompanied by the premise that the state is obliged to maintain safety and improve the welfare of its citizens. The occurrence of victims of crime can be considered the failure of the state in providing good protection to its citizens.

VI. Conclusion

Victimology means the study of victims, causes of victimization, and consequences of victimization, which are human problems as a social reality. Victimology is a study or knowledge that actually comes from criminology. Victimology can be said to be one of the derivatives of criminology. The subject of knowledge is related to the universe, namely the consequences of the crime itself that cause victims. The victim of the person who suffered the loss, which is the impact of the crime and is discussed in victimology. The murder that occurred in Yogyakarta on May 8, 2022 was a heinous and inhumane act. After 3 days, one of the perpetrators with the initials YF was arrested by the police. The arrest of the perpetrator with the initials YF is a police response in carrying out security.

This is related to the law, that the law plays an important role, one of which is to prosecute crimes. Law has various functions and goals to be achieved. The State of Indonesia is a state of law, in Indonesia there is a Criminal Code that regulates various crimes, especially murder. The Criminal Code is expected to be a tool of social control and help justice enforcers because with this regulation they have a strong foundation in prosecuting cases of crimes including murder. Indonesia is a country of law, so the existence of the Criminal Code is a reflection of law enforcement efforts in Indonesia. In this case, the victim also experiences losses in the form of loss of family members that can cause non-physical damage to the victim. This is based on the view of victimology in which, victimology is a science that studies the causes and effects related to victims of criminal acts. Therefore, the government still needs to pay attention to what happens to victims and the losses received by victims, because victims also need protection and compensation in material or immaterial forms, which means fair enforcement of criminal law, safeguarding victims, and providing compensation. Law enforcement must always uphold justice and provide legal protection for the community. Indonesia is a country of law, so the role of law enforcement is quite important. Law enforcers must always behave professionally and fairly, so that all Indonesian citizens get equal justice and legal protection. The community must also always maintain security and peace in the community by not carrying out activities or activities that harm others. The community is also obliged to protect the surrounding environment from various crimes so as to create a conducive environment.

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