



Criminological Juridical Analysis of The Crime of Premeditated Murder of a Beautiful Model in Pandeglang District

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Abstract - This research aims to find out what factors make the perpetrators of murder commit these acts seen from the theory of criminology. In this research the author uses the Empirical Normative Legal Research methodology. This empirical normative legal research method is basically a combination of normative legal approaches by adding various empirical elements. To collect data in this study, researchers used secondary data, namely data obtained from literature. The usefulness of secondary data is to find initial data or information, obtain a theoretical basis or legal basis, obtain limitations, definitions, meaning of a term. Judging from the theory of criminology, the perpetrators of the crime of murder are motivated by two factors, namely revenge factors (heartache) and social environmental factors. The perpetrator is subject to Article 340 of the Criminal Code "whoever intentionally and with premeditation takes the life of another person, shall be punished by death or life imprisonment or a maximum imprisonment of twenty years." in the Decision of the Supreme Court of the Republic of Indonesia Number. 126/Pid.B/2023/PN Pdl the perpetrator was sentenced to 15 years imprisonment. On the other hand, Criminal Law tends to only pay attention to how to provide punishment and deterrent effects to the perpetrator, without paying attention to why the perpetrator committed the act. This disregard for the rights of victims often creates its own problems. However, the study of criminology can provide a deeper understanding of the causes of crime, including premeditated murder.

Keywords: Murder; Criminology; heartache

I. INTRODUCTION

Premeditated murder is a very serious and dangerous crime that puts not only the victim but also society at large in danger. It is a deadly act in which the perpetrator plans and carries out the deliberate killing of another person. There are many different reasons why someone might commit premeditated murder, such as hatred, greed, or even serious psychological issues. These crimes reveal the deep emotional and psychological instability of the perpetrator, who may have untreated psychological issues or mental disorders that drive them to commit violent crimes and harm others. Premeditated murder is frequently the result of a complex range of factors, such as past trauma, chemical imbalances in the brain, or an unstable environment. Enhancing the legal system's ability to apprehend and punish those who commit these heinous crimes, increasing public awareness of mental health concerns, and supporting appropriate services for those experiencing psychological difficulties are all critical to preventing premeditated murder. By enhancing people's mental and emotional well-being, social support, understanding, and education can also assist avoid premeditated murder. (Sujud, 2021)

The Definition The term "murder" is derived from the root "تلى-قال", which means to kill. "Crimes against the human soul" is another term used in Islamic law to refer to murder (al-

qatl), or "al-jinayah 'ala an-nafs al-insaniyyah." This conduct involves taking someone's life—either willfully or carelessly. Abdul Qadir Audah defined murder as the taking of someone else's existence, and the termination in a human life brought about by the actions of another. (HASURI, 2018) Article 340 of the Criminal Code defines premeditated murder as murder committed with premeditation. This means that the perpetrator has planned his actions before committing the murder, showing intent and careful preparation. This distinguishes it from murder under Article 338 of the Criminal Code, which does not involve planning. Article 340 of the Criminal Code defines premeditated murder as premeditated murder. This means that the perpetrator has planned his actions before committing the murder, showing intent and careful preparation. This distinguishes it from murder under Article 338 of the Criminal Code, which does not involve planning. The difference between Article 340 and Article 338 of the Criminal Code is Article 338 of the Criminal Code: "Whoever deliberately takes the life of another person, shall be punished with a maximum imprisonment of fifteen years" while Article 340 of the Criminal Code: "Any person who with deliberate intent and premeditation takes the life of another person, shall, being guilty of premeditated murder, be punished by death or life imprisonment or a maximum imprisonment of twenty years."

The outline of Article 340 of the Criminal Code is the element of planning which indicates that the perpetrator deliberately thought about and prepared the act of murder. This is considered an aggravating factor and therefore, the punishment is more severe than premeditated murder (Article 338 of the Criminal Code). The penalties stipulated in Article 340 of the Criminal Code, the perpetrators of premeditated murder are sentenced to death, life imprisonment, and imprisonment for a certain period of time. Article 340 of the Criminal Code shows the importance of planning in determining the level of seriousness and punishment imposed on the crime of murder.

Romance frequently serves as the catalyst or excuse for criminal behavior. One such instance is the murder of a stunning model who was driven to kill by her ex's jealousy because she refused to acknowledge that he had a new partner. In this instance, the murderer killed the victim by forcing the shattered toilet seat into the victim's neck, which was an extremely brutal deed. The deliberate murderer did not act alone in carrying out his crime. Premeditated murder, which involves the offender carrying out a prearranged act of murder, is actually an extremely serious crime for society. The goal of this technique is to destroy the person who is their target. After committing the act, these perpetrators often leave the scene without leaving a trace. Certain motivations are often the reason why perpetrators commit premeditated murder. They do so in a conscious state, and this type of act is often extremely cruel. Perpetrators feel satisfied when they see others suffer or die; generally, if the motive is revenge, then committing the murder is considered the easy part, while seeing the victim suffer or die is the hard part. This motive is usually sadistic and deliberate due to emotional satisfaction. Other than dissatisfaction with the victim, this kind of murder is rarely committed by police officers unless they are drunk, depressed, or mentally ill.

The efficacy of law enforcement in combating murder, whether intentional or not, highlights how the state is represented by the prosecutor's office and the police, as entities with the authority to further monitor the relevant facts in opposition to an article violation. The judges' panel must give particular weight to the legal research done in order to punish the offenders criminally in order to ascertain the actual frequency of a crime.

Differentiating premeditated murder from ordinary murder is a difficult determining point to determine in what article will be sent to the perpetrator of the crime, because the two crimes almost have the same elements of action that distinguish only one point regarding planning. It is feared that the problem that occurs is when law enforcers send the perpetrator to the criminal threat of premeditated murder, but in the legal events that occur is not a premeditated murder. Therefore, to create justice for the defendant, it is mandatory for a series of processes to determine the article that will be sent to the perpetrator to be truly understood properly.

The prosecution of murder is subject to a number of legal procedures that follow the terms of applicable laws and rules. However, the public must also be made aware of the importance of law enforcement, as in this instance the rule of law serves to protect the

community by discouraging criminal activity. Law serves a variety of purposes, including enforcing regulations, resolving disputes, and more, to enable it to evolve with society. Law must evolve in tandem with society's progress so that when a new criminal act takes place, the regulations controlling it have not yet been established. Indonesia follows the legality principle, which states that no activity can be penalized unless the laws governing it have been followed. This means that an individual cannot be punished before the rules governing their behavior have been followed. (Soedjono Dirdjosisworo, 1983)

By exploring a series of legal processes to determine which article to use, it is important to understand how legal events occur, with legal events the police can process and conduct investigations and investigations into the crime of murder to be submitted to the public prosecutor with the article that has been violated by the perpetrator. Legal events are actions of legal subjects that cause legal consequences, because the law has binding power for every legal subject or because the legal subject is bound by the applicable law. By exploring a series of legal processes to determine which article to use, it is important to understand how legal events occur, with legal events the police can process and conduct investigations and investigations into the crime of murder to be submitted to the public prosecutor with the article that has been violated by the perpetrator. Legal events are actions of legal matters that have legal ramifications because all legal subjects are subject to the binding power of the law, or because the subject is bound by the applicable law. (R. Soeroso, 1992)

Article 340 of the Indonesian Penal Code provides for premeditated murder "Whoever deliberately and with premeditation takes the life of another person, shall, being guilty of manslaughter, be punished by death or life imprisonment or a maximum imprisonment of twenty years." To handle a case of premeditated murder under Article 340 of the Criminal Code, the steps usually taken by the authorities include Investigation Law enforcement officers (police) conduct an initial investigation to gather evidence related to the murder. This includes crime scene investigation, evidence collection, and examination of witnesses, Suspect Designation Based on the preliminary evidence collected, the police may designate a suspect in the case. The suspect will be questioned and asked for information, Detention If sufficient evidence is found, the suspect may be detained to prevent escape, loss of evidence, or reoffending, Investigation The police will conduct a more in-depth investigation, including forensic, psychological, and other expert examinations, to strengthen the available evidence, Prosecution If the evidence is sufficient, the case file will be submitted to the prosecutor's office for prosecution. The public prosecutor will draft an indictment based on Article 340 of the Criminal Code, Trial The suspect will be tried in court. During the trial, the judge will examine evidence, listen to witnesses, and hear arguments from the prosecutor and the suspect's lawyer, Court Decision Based on the evidence and facts revealed at trial, the judge will hand down a verdict. If found guilty of premeditated murder, the suspect can be sentenced in accordance with the provisions of Article 340, namely death penalty, life imprisonment, or maximum imprisonment of 20 years, Legal Remedies The defendant has the right to file legal remedies such as appeal, cassation, or judicial review if they feel the court's decision is unfair. The handling of premeditated murder cases requires a careful and meticulous process to ensure justice for victims, perpetrators, and society.

Many factors have been taken into account before a judge can condemn someone. In addition to the judge's viewpoint, it is critical to take into account the specifics of the offender's offense and its character. The offender's past must also be taken into account, as must the power of institutions and the social dynamics of the community. A decision about any kind of criminal offense, including one involving the death penalty, is formed primarily by taking the judge's ruling into account. These factors continue to be a crucial component of the legal process even if there are frequently no formal regulations that specifically govern the standards judges employ to make these criminal decisions.

The absence of guidelines in criminal law often makes legal consequences uncertain. Without clear guidelines, judges' decisions are often considered subjective and spark controversy in the community. This can affect the reputation of the law and public confidence in the justice system. Therefore, it is important to continue legal reforms to improve

transparency, fairness and legal certainty in the judicial process. This will help strengthen public trust in the justice system and ensure that judges' decisions are based on fair and objective legal principles.

Criminal law, on the other hand, often ignores the motivation behind the offence and focuses solely on how to punish and discourage the offender. This disrespect for victims' rights frequently leads to more issues. Nonetheless, criminology research can offer a more profound comprehension of the reasons behind criminal activity, including deliberate killing. The question of why the offender did the act can be addressed with the aid of criminology, offering a more thorough understanding for future attempts at crime prevention.

There is a science called criminology that studies crime and focuses on learning about and comprehending social symptoms in the field of crime that occur in society—that is, why the criminals commit their heinous deeds—in order to determine the reason behind the crime of premeditated murder. The terms "crime" or "criminal" (*crimen*) and "science" (*logos*) are the roots of the word "criminology." understanding, allowing criminology to be genuinely described as a discipline that investigates the science of crime or criminals. In general, the study of criminology looks at crime, those who commit it, and how society responds to these factors. the response of society to criminal activity. When researching criminology. To explain why someone commits a crime, there are numerous schools of thought and perspectives. crime, these studies are explained by a number of ideas, including theories theories that address the biological, psychological, and sociological components of crime as well as theories that address the causes of crime from these perspectives. ideas that use a sociological lens to explain crime. (Riska Srihastuti, 2024)

It follows that applying the theory of criminology will allow for a multifaceted analysis of crime, particularly those that carry the possibility of punishment. The study of criminology looks at social, psychological, economic, and environmental origins as well as other elements that affect the conduct of offenders. This contributes to a better comprehension of the crime phenomenon and serves as a foundation for security and crime prevention policy development. The primary areas of study in criminology are the reasons behind crimes and the types of offenders. A person may be motivated to commit a crime by a variety of circumstances, including psychological illness, social strife, or economic motivation. The categories of offenders encompass a variety of criminal kinds, including robbers, con artists, and murders, as well as the circumstances that led to the formation of their illegal conduct. Furthermore, criminology investigates how society responds to criminal activity. This covers how people react in society, how people view offenders, and how the criminal justice system handles crimes. It's critical to comprehend how society views crime in order to develop effective preventative measures and a just and efficient legal system.

II. METHOD

In this research the author uses the Empirical Normative Legal Research methodology. Empirical Normative Legal Research is a research technique that combines components of normative legislation with additional empirical evidence or data to support the findings. This empirical normative legal research method is basically a combination of normative legal approaches by adding various empirical elements. This normative-empirical research method focuses on how normative legal provisions (laws) are applied to each specific legal event that occurs in a society. In this type of research, there are three categories, namely: (Idtesis, 2021)

It is a legal case study approach without conflict so that there is no interference with the court. This judicial case study approach is a legal case study approach due to conflict so that it will involve interference with the court to provide a resolution decision (jurisprudence). The live case study approach is an approach to a legal event whose process is still ongoing or has not ended.

To collect data in this study, researchers used secondary data, namely data obtained from literature. Secondary data is primary data that has been further processed and presented either by primary data collectors or other parties. The usefulness of secondary data is to find initial data or information, obtain a theoretical basis or legal basis, obtain limitations,

definitions, meaning of a term. Secondary data can be divided into 2 (two): Private secondary data, for example "personal documents or personal data stored at institutions where a person works or has worked and Public secondary data, for example "archival data, official data of government agencies, or other published data".

III. RESULT AND DISCUSSION

Murder Theory

The advancement of information technology that is increasingly accessible and the rapid development of globalization has greatly influenced people's behavior and lifestyle. The tendency of people to imitate inappropriate scenes they see is one of the factors causing behavioral deviations. In addition, the values of the dominant norms are changing, leading individuals to act indiscriminately in order to satisfy their desires and disregard for the repercussions. Social symptoms—behavior that deviates from social norms—appear as a result of social change in society. Experts define murder as an act that ends in a person's death because it is a horrifying and cruel crime. Allah confirms the statement in QS. al-Nisa' (4):30, "And whoever kills intentionally, unlawfully and unjustly, We shall surely put him in hell." Allah finds it quite simple to do so. (Rizal Khalid Efendi, 2021)

Murder is one crime that frequently results from social change, particularly when it comes to poverty or economic issues. The unlawful taking of another person's life is known as murder. This deliberate taking of another person's life is known as murder. There are various types of murder crimes, such as planned murder and common murder. The Criminal Code's Article 338 provides that "Whoever intentionally takes the life of another person, shall be punished by a maximum imprisonment of fifteen years," applies to normal murder. Article 340 of the Criminal Code, which deals with premeditated murder, specifies that "whoever with deliberate intent and with premeditation takes the life of another person, shall be punished by death or life imprisonment or a maximum imprisonment of twenty years."

"With premeditation" sets the two offenses apart from one another. Ordinary murder is a crime in which the impulse to kill and the act of murdering occur simultaneously and combine to form a single, coherent entity. Premeditated murder, on the other hand, requires prior planning before the act is carried out. This indicates that there is a gap between the creation of the intention and its execution, and that the offender considers his actions carefully. Ordinary murder happens instantly, while premeditated murder needs the offender to have time to consider clearly before acting.

Premeditated murder is a crime that puts someone's life in jeopardy and has the potential to terminate it; it is an action taken before the offender has carried out a prearranged plan that includes a number of procedures or plans intended to kill the victim. Premeditated murder is governed by Article 340 of the Criminal Code, which also offers a course of action and potential penalties. The selection of suitable accusations in cases of premeditated and ordinary murder inevitably dictates the offender's destiny. A police force must conduct an investigation and monitor the case as it develops because it may be difficult to determine the charges against these two illegal activities. When there are similarities in the act, it is difficult to identify a murder charge since the charges in this case need to be identified really precisely.

Planning is giving the offender time (period) to think clearly about how to commit a criminal offense, such as murder, from the point at which Abidin and Hamzah assert that the intention to murder someone else materializes and is executed (Ariawan, n.d.f Not too dissimilar. Planning, as defined by Soesilo and Hamzah, is defined as the period of time that elapses between the beginning of the purpose or will to kill and its implementation, allowing the perpetrator or creator to act rationally (Moeljatno, n.d.). How the murder will be carried out, for instance.

This offense satisfies the conditions of murder, components, and criminal punishment. This offense is mostly focused on the manner in which life is lost and the outcome, as it is also physical in nature. According to R. Soesilo, there is still time for the murderer to consider carefully how the killing should be executed between the moment of the the killing intent as well as the execution. Planning is defined as "with premeditation," which is a translation of the

foreign word "metvoorbedacterade." Here is an example of how planning is represented. As to the Criminal Code, Article 340, an individual who intentionally ends the life of another person faces the possibility of a life sentence, a maximum of 20 years in prison, or the death penalty, contingent upon the degree of intent. Twenty years or life in jail is the maximum sentence. Therefore, the following are the possible sentences for someone who commits premeditated murder: life in prison, the death penalty, or a maximum of twenty years in prison. (Gilang Herdila Wiratama, 2023)

Premeditated murder is defined as premeditation in which there is a delay between the moment the act is carried out and the realization of the desire to carry it out. Article 340 of the Indonesian Criminal Code (KUHP) governs premeditated murder. It states that offenders may be sentenced to life in prison, death, or a specific amount of time behind bars, but not more than 20 years. Article 338 of the Criminal Code describes a type of murder that is similar to planned murder but is committed after careful consideration, as stated in Article 340 of the Criminal Code. The term "premeditation" describes the intentional planning of the murderer before to carrying out the act of murder. Put another way, the murderer has thought through and plotted the course of the deed before committing murder.

Law enforcement considers whether there is a delay between the purpose and the killing, giving the murderer time to plan how to carry out the crime, in order to assess whether premeditation is present in the murder case. The Criminal Code's Article 338 states that premeditated murder requires prior forethought. In premeditated murder, the perpetrator plans the act and allows enough time to remain calm before carrying it out. This is done once the intent to kill has been established. The Criminal Code's Articles 338 and 339 state that premeditated murder is punishable more severely than murder. The death sentence is the harshest punishment for premeditated murder; other offenses against life are not subject to this penalty. The existence of a previous plan determines how severe this penalty will be. In addition, a deliberate murderer may receive a life sentence or a maximum of twenty years in jail.

The definition of premeditated murder under the Criminal Code is as follows:

1. Principal Murder

Premeditated murder is defined as follows under Article 338 of the Indonesian Criminal Code: "A maximum of fifteen years of imprisonment shall be meted out to anyone who knowingly takes another person's life for murder." Premeditated murder, as used here, describes an act of willful and intentional killing of another person. If the murderer planned or thought about the act before it was committed, it is deemed premeditated murder. The maximum sentence for a person found guilty of premeditated murder is fifteen years in jail. This demonstrates the gravity of the crime in the eyes of the law and attests to the fact that intentional killing is a grave transgression of both human and legal standards.

2. Murder Caused by an Aggravating Circumstance

The following is the definition of premeditated murder according to Article 339 of the Criminal Code: "Following, accompanying or preceding another crime with intent to prepare or facilitate its commission, or to prevent oneself or other participants from being punished if caught red-handed, or to secure possession of unlawfully obtained property, shall be punished by life imprisonment or a maximum imprisonment of twenty years."

3. Premeditated murder

In relation to premeditated murder, Article 340 of the Criminal Code states as follows: "Whoever with deliberate intent takes the life of another person, shall, being guilty of premeditated murder, be punished by death, life imprisonment or a fixed term of up to twenty years."

4. Murder committed at the request of the victim

This type of murder is regulated by Article 344 of the Criminal Code: "Any person who takes the life of another person against the clear and sincere will of the victim, shall be punished by a maximum imprisonment of 12 years."

5. Assistance and Advocacy of Suicide

"Article 345 of the KUHP defines the offense in question as follows:

- a. Ordinary serious maltreatment (paragraph 1);
- b. Serious maltreatment resulting in death (paragraph 2)".

The Intent Element In The Premeditated Murder

Premeditated murder and ordinary/main form murder are distinguished by the phrase "with premeditation (murder)". Premeditated murder is not defined in the Criminal Code; therefore, information on the offense is derived from court rulings or the opinions of criminal law specialists, or jurisprudence. In the *Memorie van Toelichting (MvT)*, the term "premeditated" or "met voorbedachte rade" is used to denote or describe the presence of a certain period of silent reflection. If there is a particular time or moment, the MvT needs to be ready. The offender examines his actions with composure as time passes. The offender examines his actions with composure as time passes. The ArrestHoge Raad of March 22, 1909, which states that "a short or long period of time during which calm deliberation and thought are exercised is necessary in order to be able to accept a previous plan," emphasizes MvT's notion of planning. In order for the offender to weigh the importance and ramifications of his actions, he has to be in a psychologically stable setting. According to Article 340 of the Criminal Code, premeditated murder is a crime that involves premeditation. As a result, a murder plan that satisfies the requirements of a plan—namely, the presence of a peaceful will decision and the existence of a planned time frame—must be intimately tied to the murder that is actually carried out. Consequently, the first two planning criteria must be added to the third prerequisite, which is to execute the will (activity) in a composed manner. Earlier explanations of the planning elements. (Echwan Irianto, 2021)

1. decides the will calmly.
2. The amount of time that remains between the will's creation and execution is adequate.
3. carrying out the will in a serene environment.

Criminology Theory

The study of crime from all angles, particularly offenses covered by law, is known as criminology. In criminology, there are two (two) main perspectives on crime perpetrators:

- a. The reason or intent behind a crime; and
- b. Criminal categories, such as sorts of criminals.

In order to ascertain the reasons behind criminal behavior and deviant behavior itself, the positive flow theory of criminology is more frequently employed. The goal of this flow is to eventually identify and differentiate between the following factors that can contribute to criminal behavior:

- a. Psychological factors;
- b. Socio-cultural factors; and
- c. Biological factors.

Both sorts and categories of criminals are present. Regarding crimes, they are defined by traits and standards of conduct derived from criminal law regulations. Accordingly, an act that deviates from and is not compliant with accepted social norms as well as the relevant criminal laws becomes a criminal offense or crime. (Erismady Prayatna 2023)

The scientific fields of anthropology, psychology, sociology, and criminology all emerged in 1850. Unquestionably, C. Lombroso's research is responsible for the early development of criminology (1876). Lombroso in 1876. Along with Cesare Baccaria, Pompe claims that Lombroso is regarded as one of the revolutionary figures in the history of criminal law. On the other hand, some opinions state that Adolhe Quetelet, a mathematical expert from Belgium, is the one doing the scientific examination of crime instead of Lombroso. Actually, it was he who gave rise to "criminal statistics," which are mostly utilized by police worldwide to describe how crime has evolved in their respective nations. Along with Cesare Baccaria, Pompe claims that Lombroso is regarded as one of the revolutionary figures in the history of criminal law. On the other hand, some opinions state that Adolhe Quetelet, a mathematical expert from Belgium, is the one doing the scientific examination of crime instead of Lombroso. Actually, it

was he who gave rise to "criminal statistics," which are mostly utilized by police worldwide to describe how crime has evolved in their respective nations. (Romli Astasasmita, 2010)

The French anthropologist P. Topinard (1830–1911) is credited with coining the term "criminology." The key idea is that the study of crime is called criminology. The term "criminology" was coined by the French anthropologist P. Topinard (1830–1911). The word "crimen" means "crime" or criminal, and "logos" means "science." Therefore, criminology can be defined as the study of criminals and crime. Some academics have a different interpretation of criminology. Michael and Adler contend that criminology is primarily concerned with the characteristics and behaviors of criminals, as well as their surroundings and the official treatment they receive from the community and institutions of public order. (As. Alam, 2010)

The 18th and early 19th centuries saw the emergence of the classical school of criminology in Europe, especially in England and France. A number of notable people, including John Howard, Jeremy Bentham, and Cesare Beccaria, founded this institution. The foundation of this philosophy is hedonistic psychology. Hedonistic psychology holds that pleasure and pain are the driving forces behind all human behavior. Every person has the freedom to decide what behaviors are enjoyable and which are not, as well as what is right and wrong. Traditional criminological theory places a strong emphasis on human rights and individual interests, and holds that people who commit crimes do so consciously and rationally after weighing the advantages and disadvantages of doing so. The classical school advocated a more equitable system of punishment in place of harsh and inhumane methods. (Besse Patmawati, 2023)

The neo-classical school is founded on the same principles as the classical school, adhering to the widespread belief that humans are free to choose between doing good and evil. This leads to two exceptions: first, children under the age of seven (seven) cannot be held accountable for crimes because they are not yet able to distinguish between what is truly wrong; and second, certain diseases can weaken responsibility. As a result, favorable factors are also taken into account, such as the accused's obstruction and self-control. Neoclassical theory acknowledges that while people are rational beings capable of making their own decisions, their capacity to do so may be impacted by external influences, unstable social environments, mental health conditions, or peer pressure. However, the ideas of individual accountability and punishment as a deterrent continue to be a crucial component of neoclassical theory's methodology, even with the inclusion of other elements. Neoclassical theory emphasizes personal accountability and the role of the law in reducing crime while fusing aspects of classical theory with a deeper comprehension of the extra factors that influence criminal conduct. Neoclassical theory bases a lot of its ideas on the presumption that people are logical, free agents, and accountable for their decisions. (Mar'ah Shaleha, 2021)

In criminology, cartographic and geographical theories highlight how crime is distributed within a certain geographic area and how it relates to the socioeconomic conditions there. It demonstrates how a region's social, economic, and demographic makeup can affect crime. In criminological studies, this idea was first suggested by Auguste Quetelet and Andre- Michel Guerry. They attempted to identify patterns that were connected to the socioeconomic circumstances in the area by mapping crime patterns inside a certain area using statistical data and maps. Quetelet, a social scientist from Belgium, using statistics to determine the connection between a population's crime rates and social variables including age, gender, and economic position. Similar studies were carried out by French statistician and sociologist Guerry, who mapped crime rates throughout France's regions and looked at how they related to social variables like poverty and education. According to both theories, crime follows patterns that may be attributed to the social circumstances of a given area rather than occurring randomly. Thus, the theories of geography and cartography offer a basis for a more profound comprehension of the variables influencing crime rates in society. (Topo Santoso, n.d.)

Willem Adriaan Bongger defines criminology as a science that seeks to conduct a thorough investigation of the signs and symptoms of crime. The signs and symptoms of

criminality all at once. The categories that Bonger utilizes to separate criminology into pure criminology are as follows: (Adiyansyah Lukman Hakim et al., 2024)

1. The Study of Criminal Anthropology. This field studies (somatic) evil people. It offers responses to the following queries: What physical indicators indicate a nasty person? Does criminality and ethnicity have a connection?
2. Sociology of Criminal Behavior. It is the study of crime as a social symptom. Where do crimes originate in society is the primary question this field attempts to address society.
3. The Psychology of Crime. The psychology of offenders as perceived by their souls.
4. The Neuropathology and Psychopathology of Criminal Justice, It is the study of mentally or neurologically sick offenders.
5. Penology

The study of the origins and evolution of punishment is known as penology. Typological theory gave rise to the typological or bio-typological doctrine in criminology. Each of the three functions similarly and is predicated on the notion that criminals differ from non-criminals in that they possess unique personal traits that give rise to an abnormal or deviant propensity to commit crimes under circumstances that do not motivate others to do so. These desires might be inherited from his parents or they might be a particular way for him to exhibit the aspects of his personality that set him apart from other people. The criminal's socioeconomic circumstances are not taken into account in this instance. As a result, these three theories set criminals apart from non-criminals.

a. Lambroso opinion

According to Lambroso, criminality is a natural human trait. He added that a criminal's bodily state, which differs greatly from that of an average person, reveals his traits.

b. Mental Tester's opinion

The rationale and approach are still there in Lambroso's teachings, but physical traits that are associated with criminals take the role of low intelligence. This theory holds that persons with low intelligence commit crimes because they are unable to understand the law or determine the reason for their acts. This theory has been refuted, though, as it has been demonstrated that criminals themselves do not always have low IQ.

c. Psychiatric Opinion

This school is an extension of the lombrosso school, but instead of emphasizing inheritance, it focuses on emotional disorders brought on by social contact. The idea is that individuals who behave badly without taking society into account are those who grow up away from bad influences.

In criminology, the sociological perspective has led to many different opinions about the causes of crime. The central tenet of this doctrine is that criminal acts originate from the same processes as other social acts. In most cases, there are two types of analysis related to the relationship between crime and social behavior, namely:

- a) Institutional systems analysis, which is included in analyses that relate crime to social organization.
- b) Analyses that use concepts such as imitation, attitudinal value, differential association, compensation, and aggressive frustration to link social processes such as social learning.

Criminology Analysis of Planned Murder by a Beautiful Model In Pandeglang District

A case of premeditated murder committed by Riko Arizska (21) as the perpetrator and Elisa Siti Mulyani (23) as the victim, Cidangiang Village, Majasari District, Pandeglang Regency. The victim's body was found lifeless in the bushes of Cidangiang Majasari village on Wednesday (2/2/23). According to criminal expert Dr. Agus Prihantono, P.S., S.H., M.H., what was done by the Defendant was strangling the victim's neck with his right arm until the victim did not move and hitting the closet at the scene to the left side of the victim's neck 2 (two) times so that the victim suffered a laceration on the neck up to the ear is an event Murder

is the death of a person by unlawful means. In the Article of the Criminal Code, murder is called capital murder or murder. The actions of the Defendant fulfill the elements of the article of premeditated murder, which is regulated in Article 340 of the Criminal Code which states that "Whoever deliberately and with premeditation takes the life of another person, shall, being guilty of premeditated murder, be punished by death or life imprisonment or a maximum imprisonment of twenty years".

There is a lag time between planning and action, which allows for systematic planning in advance of action. In this incident the Defendant waited for the Victim in front of the haircut shop at the Cipacung junction from around 20.45 WIB, around 21.00 WIB, where the Victim worked at the Pandeglang Statistics Office the Defendant immediately chased the Victim walking about 1 (one) Kilometer using a motorcycle, after arriving at the Pandeglang welcome gate at Cipacung the Victim's motorcycle was stopped by the Defendant then the Defendant invited the Victim to a quiet place until finally the murder occurred, from the chronology mentioned above there was a pause between the act and the act, in contrast to general murder which is carried out after the evil intent appears.

It can be explained that the elements of the offense of premeditated murder (*moord*) and ordinary murder (*doodslage*) are identical, except for premeditated murder which has a planning element. Premeditated murder requires time to think about whether or not to commit murder and to consider various ways to do so, but common murder is committed as soon as the evil intention arises. Preliminary actions, such as planning and preparation, are required before execution, according to Article 340 of the Criminal Code. In this murder incident, the Defendant's *mens rea* already existed as seen from the chronological sequence of events, from waiting for the Victim, approaching to inviting the Victim to a quiet place until the murder occurred, there was a time lag between the intention and the act of murder, by inviting the Victim to a quiet place was a plan that the Defendant had thought of to commit a crime, regarding the closet at the location, according to the expert, it was not a tool prepared to eliminate the Victim's life but was a tool used to ensure the Victim died because after the Defendant choked the Victim's neck, the Victim was not moving.

The researcher found that there are two variables that have an influence on murder behavior. The first variable is internal factors, which include certain personality characteristics. In particular, characteristics such as type A, antisocial, narcissism, propensity to commit crimes, sensitivity, obsessiveness, and impulsivity, can all play a role in increasing the likelihood of a person committing the crime of murder. In relation to this description, an investigation or research must be conducted to determine what factors drive a perpetrator to commit premeditated murder by suspect riko to a beautiful model in Pandeglang Banten district. From the results of the research the author examined the reasons for the premeditated murder committed by the suspect:

1. The grudge factor (*heartache*)

Heartache is a natural impulse that needs space to be released. If it continues to churn in a person's heart and mind, every opportunity will be used to vent or take revenge. According to this definition, vengeance is basically a person's tendency to retaliate and destroy anyone who is perceived to be in conflict with him.

2. Social environment factors

Various types of crimes, such as murder and assault, are greatly influenced by the social environment. The environment greatly influences criminal behavior. For example, two people who share the same evil nature are in an environment that provides many opportunities to commit crimes, while people who are in an environment that does not provide opportunities tend to become murderers. In other words, people who are in an environment that provides many opportunities to commit crimes are less likely to become criminals because there are no opportunities to commit crimes.

IV. CONCLUSION

Premeditated murder, as described in Article 340 of the Criminal Code, is a form of murder similar to Article 338 of the Criminal Code, but committed after premeditation. The

concept of “premeditation” refers to the intentionality of the perpetrator before committing the act of murder. In other words, before committing murder, the perpetrator has planned and carefully considered how the act will be carried out. Article 340 of the Criminal Code which regulates premeditated murder emphasizes that the perpetrator can be punished with death penalty, life imprisonment, or imprisonment for a certain period of time, maximum twenty years.

Law enforcement in the crime of murder is considered in a series of legal processes that run in accordance with the provisions of applicable laws and regulations, but law enforcement cannot be emphasized to law enforcers alone but public awareness is also needed because in this case the rule of law is functioned for the community so that someone does not dare to commit a crime. On the other hand, Criminal Law tends to only pay attention to how to provide punishment and deterrent effects to the perpetrator, without paying attention to why the perpetrator committed the act. This disregard for the rights of victims often creates its own problems. However, the study of criminology can provide a deeper understanding of the causes of crime, including premeditated murder. Criminology can help answer the question of why the perpetrator committed the act, thus providing a more comprehensive insight into future crime prevention efforts.

Judging from the chronological sequence of events, from waiting for the victim, approaching to inviting the victim to a quiet place until the murder occurred, there was a time lag between the intention and the act of murder then there were 2 (two) factors that made the defendant commit an act of premeditated murder, namely the factor of revenge (hurt) and social environment factors.

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