

Criminological analysis of the crime of ordinary murder (case study of Makassar Police and Makassar Class I prison)

Sulistiawati Sarip¹, Mulyati Pawennei², Andika Prawira Buana³

^{1,2,3}Student of the Faculty of Law, Universitas Muslim Indonesia, Makassar, Indonesia

Article Info

Article history:

Received : May 17, 2026
Revised : Jun 15, 2026
Accepted : Jul 19, 2026

Keywords:

Criminology;
Ordinary Murder;
Culture of Siri';
Crime Prevention.

ABSTRACT

This study aims to: (1) analyze the factors that cause the occurrence of ordinary murder in Makassar City based on a criminological perspective; and (2) analyze efforts to overcome the crime of ordinary murder committed by law enforcement officials, especially the Makassar Police. This research is empirical legal research. The location of the research was carried out in the jurisdiction of Makassar City, especially in the Makassar Police and Makassar Class I Prison. The types of data used in this study are primary data and secondary data. Primary data was obtained through interviews and questionnaires, while secondary data was obtained through literature studies by examining laws and regulations, official documents, and books and literature relevant to the object of research. The data that has been collected is then analyzed in a qualitative descriptive manner, that is, presenting the data as it is, then analyzed and drawing conclusions. The results of this study show that: (1) the crime of ordinary murder in Makassar City is influenced by various factors, including emotional pressure, personal conflict, the influence of serial culture, and low awareness of the community's law. The cultural value of siri' which is supposed to function as a positive social control in certain practices is misinterpreted as a justification for violent acts; (2) Efforts to counter the crime of murder carried out by law enforcement officials include repressive efforts through law enforcement against the perpetrators, as well as preventive efforts through patrols, legal counseling, and approaches to the community. However, these efforts still face obstacles in the form of low legal awareness and strong emotional factors in conflict resolution.

This is an open access article under the [CC BY-NC](#) license.



Corresponding Author:

Sulistiawati Sarip
Departemen Program Pascasarjana, Universitas Muslim Indonesia
Urip Sumoharjo No.225, Kec. Panakkukang, Kota Makassar, Sulawesi Selatan 90231
Email: sulistiawatisulistiawati98@gmail.com

1. INTRODUCTION

The Republic of Indonesia is a state of law based on Pancasila and the 1945 Constitution which upholds human rights, as well as guarantees citizens with their position in law and government. Law is a norm that regulates all public behavior, for this reason the law in Indonesia also aims to regulate the Indonesian state in its behavior so as not to harm or interfere with the public interest.

Starting from the idea that humans are wolves to other humans (*Homo Homini Lupus*), always selfish and unselfish to others, so it is not impossible for humans to make mistakes, whether intentional or unintentional, so that the act harms others and often violates the law, the mistake can be a crime.

One of the most serious types of crimes and includes various factors that affect the occurrence of crimes is the crime of murder. Murder in the history of human life or livelihood has occurred since time immemorial and its arrangement or punishment has been determined.

One type of murder that often occurs is ordinary murder. Ordinary murder, referred to in this context, is a murder that is not carried out with careful planning or a very violent motive, and is often influenced by situational, emotional, or personal relationship factors between the perpetrator and the victim. In Makassar, as the capital of South Sulawesi Province, ordinary murder cases are still a serious concern for law enforcement officials and the wider community.

Security and order in Makassar City, which is the largest and most developed city in Eastern Indonesia, is greatly influenced by the social, economic, and cultural dynamics of its people. In recent years, data have shown an increase in the number of murders, whether caused by personal conflicts, fights between individuals, or crimes arising from broader social tensions. These ordinary killings are often colored by motives such as personal grudges, infidelity, or economic problems that lead to extreme violence.

This phenomenon raises important questions about what factors encourage the occurrence of murder crimes in Makassar, as well as how to counter the occurrence of murder crimes in Makassar City. This phenomenon of murder also has a wide impact on the community, ranging from fear and distrust of law enforcement officials, to the inhibition of social and economic development in the region. Therefore, a deeper understanding of the characteristics of ordinary murder cases in Makassar is needed so that more effective prevention policies and strategies can be implemented.

Against this background, a criminological analysis of the crime of ordinary murder in Makassar is relevant to contribute to the understanding of crime patterns, as well as to provide recommendations for more structured and actionable efforts based on deep causal factors. Departing from the racial concern for the many cases of murder crimes that have disturbed the community lately, the author will analyze the causes of the high crime of ordinary murder with a thesis entitled "Criminological Analysis of Ordinary Actions".

2. METHOD

This type of research is empirical legal research, which is research that examines phenomena that occur in society related to murder, especially those related to law enforcement carried out by the Police against the crime of murder. This research was carried out in the jurisdiction of Makassar City, precisely at the Makassar City Police Agency and the Makassar Class 1 Correctional Institution on the grounds that this research place handles many Murder Crimes in Makassar City.

2.1 Data Types and Sources

Primary Data. Primary data is obtained directly from respondents that will be determined on the population and sample. Secondary Data. Secondary Data is data obtained from documents and literature books related to this research.

2.2 Population and Sample

The population of this study is aimed at Perpetrators of Murder Crimes, Police Investigators, Academics, and the Community. Sampling is carried out in the form of Purposive Sampling, meaning that the sampling is deliberately in accordance with the required sample requirements. The sample in this study is: 1). Perpetrators of the Crime of Murder as many as 8 people, 2). Police investigators as many as 1 person, 3). Academics as many as 1 person, 4). The community is 20 people. Thus, the number of samples in this study is 30 people.

2.3 Data Collection Techniques

In accordance with the object and approach used, the data collection technique is as follows: To obtain the data needed, the researcher uses the following data collection methods:

For primary data, the data collection technique is using questionnaires and interviews. For secondary data, the data collection technique is the search for documents and books that are relevant to this research. Documentation is by making copies or holding existing archives and records about the object being studied.

2.4 Data Analysis Techniques

After the data is collected from the results of the research, both primary and secondary data, then the author conducts a qualitative descriptive analysis. An in-depth analysis is carried out on matters related to the research object so that a conclusion is obtained.

3. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The cultural factor of series as the cause of the occurrence of ordinary murder crimes in Makassar. Murder according to the Criminal Code is the act of taking the life of another person and this is regulated in Articles 338 to 350. This proves that anyone who eliminates or causes the loss of a person's life can be punished according to the applicable rules. In society, there are many cases related to the crime of murder with different motives, even though each perpetrator has the same goal, which is to defend something they call 'Siri'.

'Siri' is not only concerned with the integrity of the family and the good name of the family, but 'Siri' can also be about the property that belongs to someone and when someone else wants to seize it, it should be defended. As happened in the case of Syamsuddin, he was a person who had never been touched by school, even the number of age and when he was born did not know. Based on the verdict, Judge Syamsuddin was sentenced to twelve years in prison for his act of killing the victim La Mire bin La Laiheng. During the interview, Syamsuddin bin Baco Dalli presented the chronology of the murder. That on Sunday, he found Lamire bin Laiheng spraying weeds in the defendant's garden. Then the defendant Syamsuddin bin Baco Dalli reprimanded the victim to stop his activity but the victim got angry and turned towards the defendant and then pulled out and raised his machete while walking towards the defendant. The results of the author's field research show the findings that the majority of murder perpetrators are those classified as 18-50 years old. The following is data on the number of murder cases that occurred in Makassar City.

Table 1. The number of murder cases in 2021-2024

No	Year	Number of Cases
1	2021	11
2	2022	8
3	2023	9
4	2024	7

Source: SAT RESKRIM Polrestabes Makassar, 2025

From the table above, it can be seen that the number of cases of murder in the city of Makassar in 2021 - 2024 is 11 (eleven) cases in 2021, 8 (eight) cases in 2022, 9 (nine) cases in 2023, and 7 (seven) cases in 2024. Based on the data above, for 4 (four) years, there have always been cases of murder in the city of Makassar. After the author describes the number of cases of murder that occurred in the city of Makassar obtained from related agencies, the author will outline matters related to what will be discussed, such as the factors that cause the occurrence of murder based on the results of research at the Makassar Class 1 Correctional Institution in table 2 as follows.

Table 2. Factors that cause the crime of murder

No	Factors for the Occurrence of the Crime of Murder	Number of Cases
1	Revenge	6
2	Economy	0
3	Social Environment	2
4	Psychological	0

Source: Makassar Class 1 Correctional Institution, 2025

To find out what is the factor that causes the occurrence of ordinary murder crimes in the city of Makassar, in this study, the prosecutor used a direct interview technique with investigators at the Makassar Police Criminal Investigation Unit and as follows.

Based on the results of field research conducted in Makassar City, it was found that some cases of murder are usually motivated by personal conflicts related to feelings of shame, humiliation, or treatment that is considered degrading to the dignity of the perpetrator. One of the informants from the police stated: "Most of the murderers we dealt with admitted to acting because they felt that their pride was being trampled on. In their view, if the 'siri' is offended and not reciprocated, then the perpetrator will be seen as weak by his environment."

This shows that social perceptions of honor have a great influence on the formation of intentions and actions of the perpetrator. Environmental pressures that associate honor with the courage to

retaliate for treatment that are considered degrading cause individuals to be in a dilemma, namely between complying with legal norms or meeting the demands of cultural values. In this condition, siri' transforms from moral values to triggers acts of violence, including ordinary killings. These conflicts generally start from trivial problems, such as quarrels between individuals, misunderstandings in relationships, domestic problems, and disputes between families. However, because it is associated with the value of the series', the conflict develops into a fatal act of violence.

In general, the perpetrator of the crime of murder uses sharp objects to solve his deeds. However, in the end, many of them felt remorse for their actions and felt that they deserved to serve a prison sentence as a consequence of their actions. Murder according to the Criminal Code is the act of taking the life of another person and this is regulated in Articles 338 to 350. This proves that anyone who eliminates or causes the loss of a person's life can be punished according to the applicable rules. In society, there are many cases related to the crime of murder with different motives, even though each perpetrator has the same goal, which is to maintain something they call Siri'.

The culture of siri' is a basic value that is firmly inherent in the life of the Bugis-Makassar community. Siri' is interpreted as honor, self-respect, and dignity that must be maintained by every individual and his family. This value basically functions as a social control to shape community behavior to be in harmony with customary norms, morality, and social life systems. However, in modern social developments, the meaning of siri' does not always go hand in hand with positive legal principles, so that in certain conditions it is actually a driving factor for the occurrence of criminal acts, especially ordinary murders.

The results of interviews with law enforcement officials show that perpetrators of the crime of murder often put forward reasons for social self-defense, namely to restore the series that are considered to have been tarnished. Briptu Arianto Agus as the BA SAT RESKRIM Polrestabas Makassar revealed: "In the examination, the perpetrator often said that his actions were carried out not because of malicious intentions, but because of emotional impulses to restore the honor of himself and his family."

According to the author's analysis, the statement shows the rationalization of criminal acts by the perpetrator. Perpetrators tend to place cultural and emotional motives as justification for their unlawful actions. In fact, from the perspective of criminal law, the reason for the restoration of honor cannot remove criminal responsibility, because the element of intentionality is still fulfilled in the act of murder. This confirms that the perpetrator's understanding of the law is still very limited. The perpetrator feels that he is under strong psychological and social pressure, mainly because of the assumption in society that a person who is unable to maintain his honor will be looked down upon and lose his self-esteem. It is this social pressure that encourages perpetrators to take actions beyond the limits of rationality and legal norms.

In addition to cultural factors, the results of the study also show that low legal awareness and weak emotional control also strengthen the influence of siri' on the occurrence of murder crimes. This is as conveyed by one of the Bugis-Makassar community leaders who was the research informant: "The value of siri' actually teaches goodness, but if it is not accompanied by self-control and understanding of the law, then emotions will be more dominant and violence is considered as a way out."

According to the author's analysis, this quote confirms that siri' culture is not fundamentally a value that drives evil. However, when these values are not balanced with emotional control and legal awareness, the potential for behavioral deviations will be even greater. Therefore, the killings that occurred were not solely caused by the culture of the series, but also by the failure of individuals to internalize cultural values in a proportionate manner and the weak mechanism of peaceful conflict resolution. In conflict situations, resolving problems through violence is considered the fastest way to remove shame and restore honor. In fact, these actions actually cause severe legal consequences as stipulated in the Criminal Code (KUHP), and bring lasting social impacts to the perpetrators, victims, and their respective families.

In addition to cultural factors, the results of the study also show that low legal awareness and weak emotional control also strengthen the influence of siri' on the occurrence of murder crimes. This is as conveyed by one of the Bugis-Makassar community leaders who was the research informant: "The value of siri' actually teaches goodness, but if it is not accompanied by self-control and understanding of the law, then emotions will be more dominant and violence is considered as a way out."

In conflict situations, resolving problems through violence is considered the fastest way to remove shame and restore honor. In fact, these actions actually cause severe legal consequences as stipulated in the Criminal Code (KUHP), and bring lasting social impacts to the perpetrators, victims, and their respective families.

Viewed from a criminological perspective, serial culture can be categorized as a criminogenic factor if the values contained in it are interpreted narrowly and are not balanced with legal understanding and constructive conflict resolution mechanisms. Therefore, the culture of *siri'* is basically not the direct cause of crime, but rather a trigger when interacting with emotional, social, and law enforcement and legal awareness.

Murder according to the Criminal Code is the act of taking the life of another person and this is regulated in Articles 338 to 350. This proves that anyone who eliminates or causes the loss of a person's life can be punished according to the applicable rules. In society, there are many cases related to the crime of murder with different motives, even though each perpetrator has the same goal, which is to maintain something they call *Siri'*.

Thus, it can be concluded that the culture of *seri'* is one of the factors that contribute to the occurrence of ordinary murder crimes in Makassar City. This influence arises when the value of *siri'* is misunderstood and used as a justification for acts of violence. Therefore, prevention efforts need to be carried out through cultural and educational approaches, involving traditional leaders, religious leaders, and law enforcement officials, in order to instill an understanding that maintaining honor and dignity must be carried out through means that are in harmony with the law and human values.

A comparison between the old Criminal Code and the new Criminal Code shows a shift in the criminal law paradigm in viewing the crime of murder.

In the old Criminal Code, murder was understood solely as an unlawful act that must be retaliated with imprisonment as a form of state retribution against the perpetrator. This approach is legalistic and pays less attention to the social and cultural context behind the crime.

On the contrary, the new Criminal Code places the crime of murder within the framework of modern criminal law that is more humane. Although murder is still seen as a serious crime, the new Criminal Code provides room for judges to more comprehensively assess the factors that cause the crime, including cultural factors and emotional distress.

This approach is relevant to the results of this thesis research, which shows that ordinary murder crimes in Makassar City are often triggered by personal conflicts, emotional pressure, and misinterpretations of serial culture. Thus, the new Criminal Code provides a more appropriate normative basis to accommodate a criminological approach in handling the crime of murder.

3.1 Efforts to Counter Criminal Acts of Murder

Efforts to counter the crime of murder are an important part of the criminal justice system, because crimes against life are included in the category of serious crimes that have a wide impact on public order and security. Conceptually, crime prevention can be carried out through two main approaches, namely repressive efforts and preventive efforts. Repressive efforts are carried out after the occurrence of a criminal act through the law enforcement process, while preventive efforts aim to prevent the occurrence of crime from an early age through various social, legal, and cultural measures:

Tackling the crime of murder faces its own challenges, especially because emotional factors and cultural values such as *siri'* are still strong which often affect the way people resolve conflicts. Therefore, the role of law enforcement officials is not only limited to enforcement, but also includes coaching, counseling, and approaches to the community so that conflict resolution does not lead to violent acts.

Based on this frame of mind, the results of interviews with police officers are important to find out how efforts to overcome the crime of murder are implemented in real terms in the field. The following is the result of the author's interview with Briptu Arianto Agus as the BA of the Makassar Police Criminal Investigation Unit regarding efforts to overcome the crime of murder.

Based on the results of an interview conducted with Briptu Arianto Agus as the BA of the Makassar Police Criminal Investigation Unit, it is known that efforts to overcome the crime of murder are carried out through repressive and preventive measures. These efforts aim not only to crack down on criminals, but also to prevent the recurrence of similar criminal acts in the community.

Preemptive efforts are carried out through legal counseling and socialization activities to the public about the legal impact of the crime of murder. This socialization aims to increase public legal awareness in order to resolve conflicts peacefully and not use violence.

Preventive efforts are carried out by increasing security patrols, supervision of the circulation of alcoholic beverages, and community development through cooperation with traditional leaders, religious leaders, and community leaders. This step aims to prevent conflicts that have the potential to develop into murder.

Meanwhile, repressive efforts are carried out through strict law enforcement against the perpetrators of the crime of murder, starting from the investigation process, investigation, to the transfer of cases to the prosecutor's office.

Briptu Arianto Agus explained that repressive measures were the initial actions taken by the police after the crime of murder. He stated: "For the initial countermeasures, we are focusing on strictly enforcing the law. We process the perpetrators of the murder in accordance with the provisions of the applicable criminal law in order to have a deterrent effect."

From this, it can be seen that law enforcement is strictly the main instrument in tackling the crime of murder. A consistent and transparent legal process functions as a means of repression as well as prevention, because it sends a message to the public that every act of taking the lives of others will lead to severe criminal sanctions according to the provisions of the Criminal Code.

In addition to repressive efforts, Briptu Arianto Agus also emphasized the importance of preventive efforts in reducing the number of murder crimes. This was conveyed as follows: "We also carry out preventive efforts through routine patrols, legal counseling, and approaches to the community so that conflicts are not resolved by violence."

The statement emphasized that the prevention of the crime of murder cannot rely solely on law enforcement alone. Preventive efforts through the presence of the police in the community and legal counseling are strategic steps to build legal awareness and prevent conflicts from developing into acts of violence.

Furthermore, Briptu Arianto Agus said that the involvement of community leaders and traditional leaders is very necessary in prevention efforts, especially in areas that still strongly hold the values of the series' culture. He stated: "The role of indigenous leaders and community leaders is very important. If they share the understanding that maintaining honor should not be done by violence, then the potential for murder can be suppressed."

This shows that a cultural approach is an important part of the strategy to counter the crime of murder. Collaboration between law enforcement officials and community leaders allows for the reconstruction of the understanding of siri' culture, so that the value of honor can be directed as a positive social control and in line with the criminal law.

Based on the statement of the interview results, it can be concluded that efforts to overcome the crime of murder in Makassar City must be carried out comprehensively through a combination of repressive and preventive measures. Strict law enforcement needs to be balanced with a social and cultural approach, so that society no longer uses violence as a means of resolving conflicts, but instead chooses legal and deliberation paths based on human values.

4. CONCLUSION

Based on the problems that have been stated in the description of the results of the research and discussion, it can be concluded as follows: 1). The culture of siri' is one of the factors that contribute to the occurrence of ordinary murder crimes in Makassar City. This influence arises when the value of siri' is interpreted narrowly as the necessity to retaliate for treatment that is considered degrading to honor, without considering the prevailing criminal law norms. 2). Efforts to counter the crime of murder carried out by the Makassar Police have included repressive measures through law enforcement and preventive measures through patrols, legal counseling, and approaches to communities and traditional leaders. However, these efforts still face obstacles in the form of low legal awareness and strong emotion-based conflict resolution.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The author expresses his deep appreciation to all parties who have contributed and supported this research. Their help and encouragement were invaluable to make this research a reality. Thank you for the time, advice, and guidance provided. Hopefully the results of this research will be useful to all parties.

REFERENCES

- Adang, C. P., & Oner, B. (2021). Penggunaan Sidik Jari Dalam Pembuktian Tindak Pidana Pembunuhan Pada Tahap Penyidikan (Studi Kasus Di Polrestabes Makassar): The Use Of Fingerprinting In Provision Of The Crime of Murder in The Stage of The Investigation (Case Study at Polrestabes Makassar). *Clavia*, 19(1), 51-60.
- Albar, A., Lubis, Y., & Sahlepi, M. A. (2022). Juridical Analysis of the Crime of Murder Accompanied by Mutilation in a Criminological Perspective (Study of Decision Number 535/PID. B/2019/Pn. Mlg). *Scientific Journal of METADATA*, 4(2), 389-409.
- Alwana, A., Rahman, A., & Hambali, A. R. (2024). The effectiveness of the implementation of fingerprint collection as clue evidence in uncovering the crime of murder. *Journal of Lex Theory (JLT)*, 5(2), 730-744.
- Amalia, M., Kahfi, A., & Sastrawati, N. (2023). Analysis of Concursus of Murder and Aggravated Persecution (A Criminological Review). *Alauddin Law Development Journal*, 5(1), 77-86.
- Basri, M., Fuad, F., & Suartini, S. (2022). Criminological Analysis of the Murder in Bulukumba Regency. *Journal of Master of Law*, 7(1), 71-86.
- Dani, R., Nawi, S., & Halid, H. (2020). The Legal Strength of Ballistic Test Results in Proving Criminal Cases of Premeditated Murder. *Journal of Lex Generalis (JLG)*, 1(4), 605-616.
- Erika, L., Rochaeti, N., & Rozah, U. (2019). Criminological Juridical Review of the Crime of Murder Committed by a Mother Against Her Baby in the Jurisdiction of the Pati Resort Police. *Diponegoro Law Journal*, 8(3), 2145-2158.
- Fajrin, N., & Ramadhan, M. F. (2023). Juridical Review of the Crime of Murder on the Basis of Self-Defense. *Qawanin Journal of Legal Sciences*, 4(1), 48-59.
- Fatma, N. A., Pawennei, M., & Makkuasa, A. (2023). The Effectiveness of the Implementation of Fingerprint Collection as Clue Evidence in Uncovering the Crime of Murder at the Investigation Level: A Case Study of the Makassar Police. *Journal of Lex Generalis (JLG)*, 4(1), 170-185.
- Handrio, V. A., & Widowaty, Y. (2022). Judges' Considerations in Imposing Verdicts on Online Lottery Gambling Crimes. *Indonesian Journal of Criminal Law and Criminology (IJCLC)*, 3(3), 153-166.
- Harnayati, H., & Mappaselleng, N. F. (2021). The Effectiveness of Prosecution for Murder Committed by Children: A Study at the Buton District Attorney's Office. *Journal of Lex Generalis (JLG)*, 2(7), 1856-1869.
- Hermanto, S., & Yusuf, H. (2025). Criminological analysis of motives, behaviors, and factors in the case of satay cyanide. *Journal of Intellectuals Insan Cendikia*, 2(5), 9128-9139.
- Hidayat, M. A., Muhadar, M., & Muchtar, S. (2020). Criminological Analysis of Murder Committed by Children (Case Study in Makassar in 2017-2019). *Al-Qadau Journal: Islamic Family Justice and Law*, 7(1), 93-106.
- Ikhsan, M., Arsyad, N., & Ulfah, S. (2021). Criminological analysis of the crime of premeditated murder by a husband against his wife. *Qawanin Journal of Legal Sciences*, 2(1).
- Imany, D. A., Ray, S. A., & Rahmawati, S. (2023). Analysis of Crimes Against Life in a Criminological Perspective: Crimes Against Life and Prevention Efforts in a Criminological Perspective. *ULIL ALBAB: Multidisciplinary Scientific Journal*, 2(8), 3251-3264.
- Jaya, M. R., Razak, A., & Badaru, B. (2024). Criminological analysis of the influence of liquor that resulted in murder crimes. *Journal of Lex Philosophy (JLP)*, 5(2), 732-747.
- Lestiani, L., & Yusuf, H. (2025). Criminological analysis of murder and mutilation cases in Ngawi: a study of motives and patterns of crime. *Media Legal Indonesia (MHI)*, 3(2).
- Maheza, E. E. (2025). Fingerprints as a Support for Murder Evidence: A Study at the Mataram City Police. *Parhesia*, 3(1), 146-153.
- Nusu, M. I., & Putera, A. (2023). Criminological Review of the Crime of Premeditated Murder by the Husband Against the Wife. *Qawanin Journal of Legal Sciences*, 4(2), 110-120.
- Scott, E. B. (2025). A Criminological Review of the Crime of Premeditated Murder by Children Against Biological Mothers in Semarang. *Journal of Qistie Vol*, 18(1).
- Srihastuti, R., & Priyana, P. (2024). A Criminological Review of the Crime of Premeditated Murder in the Jurisdiction of the Karawang Police (Study of Decision Number 155/PID. B/2022/pn. kWG). *Scientific Journal of Educational Vehicles*, 10(4), 766-780.
- Sulyanwar, R., Badaru, B., & Fadil, A. (2020). The effectiveness of the use of fingerprints as evidence in uncovering criminal acts. *Journal of Lex Generalis (JLG)*, 1(2), 208-224.
- Tamaka, N., & Astutik, S. (2024). Legal Analysis of the Crime of Murder in a Criminological Perspective: A Case Study at the Manado Police Station. *Lex Journal: Law and Justice Studies*, 8(1), 195-220.
- Yulianto, Y., & Yusuf, H. (2025). Criminal Law Analysis of Robbery and Premeditated Murder Cases (Case Study of Robbery and Premeditated Murder in Pulomas). *Journal of Intellectuals and Scholars*, 2(8), 15131-15144.