ABSTRAK

Pembunuhan orang tua kandung oleh anak (paricide) merupakan fenomena kriminal yang sangat kompleks dan multidimensional yang memerlukan kajian mendalam dari perspektif kriminologi dan hukum pidana. Penelitian ini bertujuan menganalisis faktor-faktor kriminologis yang melatarbelakangi paricide serta mengkaji penerapan hukum pidana terhadap pelaku anak di Indonesia dengan mengintegrasikan tiga teori utama kriminologi yaitu Strain Theory, Social Control Theory, dan Social Learning Theory. Metode penelitian menggunakan pendekatan yuridis normatif dengan sifat deskriptif analitis yang menggunakan data sekunder dari bahan hukum primer, sekunder, dan tersier, dilengkapi dengan wawancara mendalam terhadap dua narasumber ahli psikologi serta analisis terhadap lima kasus paricide di Indonesia periode 2023-2025 yang dianalisis secara kualitatif melalui metode deskriptif-analitis, komparatif, interpretatif, dan argumentatif. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa pengaturan hukum paricide terdapat dalam KUHP dan Undang-Undang Nomor 11 Tahun 2012 tentang Sistem Peradilan Pidana Anak, dengan faktor dominan yang mendorong terjadinya paricide meliputi faktor internal berupa gangguan psikologis, kepribadian antisosial, conduct disorder, depresi, dan riwayat trauma, serta faktor eksternal berupa kekerasan dalam rumah tangga berkepanjangan, disfungsi keluarga, kemiskinan, dan pengaruh lingkungan sosial negatif. Penelitian ini mengonfirmasi bahwa paricide merupakan hasil interaksi kompleks antara akumulasi ketegangan psikologis jangka panjang, erosi ikatan sosial keluarga, dan pembelajaran perilaku kekerasan, bukan fenomena monokausatif. Kontribusi penelitian ini terletak pada pemahaman komprehensif terhadap etiologi paricide serta implikasi praktis bagi pengembangan model pencegahan yang holistik berbasis deteksi dini faktor risiko multidimensional dan perlindungan hak anak dalam sistem peradilan pidana Indonesia.

Kata Kunci: Paricide; disfungsi keluarga; gangguan psikologis; kekerasan dalam rumah tangga; pertanggungjawaban pidana anak

ABSTRACT

The murder of biological parents by children (paricide) is a highly complex and multidimensional criminal phenomenon that requires in-depth study from criminological and criminal law perspectives. This research aims to analyze the criminological factors underlying paricide and examine the application of criminal law against child offenders in Indonesia by integrating three main criminological theories: Strain Theory, Social Control Theory, and Social Learning Theory. The research method employs a normative juridical approach with analytical descriptive characteristics using secondary data from primary, secondary, and tertiary legal materials, complemented by in-depth interviews with two expert psychologists and analysis of five paricide cases in Indonesia during 2023-2025, analyzed qualitatively through descriptive-analytical, comparative, interpretative, and argumentative methods. The results show that legal regulations on paricide are contained in the Criminal Code and Law Number 11 of 2012 concerning the Juvenile Criminal Justice System, with dominant factors driving paricide including internal factors such as psychological disorders, antisocial personality, conduct disorder, depression, and trauma history, as well as external factors including prolonged domestic violence, family dysfunction, poverty, and negative social environmental influences. This research confirms that paricide is the result of complex interactions between long-term psychological strain accumulation, erosion of family social bonds, and learning of violent behavior, rather than a monocausal phenomenon. The contribution of this research lies in comprehensive understanding of paricide etiology and practical implications for developing holistic prevention models based on early detection of multidimensional risk factors and protection of children's rights in the Indonesian criminal justice system.

Keywords: Paricide; family dysfunction; psychological disorders; domestic violence; criminal responsibility of children