

# Investigations of homicide due to differences in parenting style: Case report

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## ABSTRACT

Competition or child fighting is one of life's problems that often occurs within the scope of the family in Indonesia or what is commonly called sibling rivalry. The parenting style applied by parents at home is a factor that can influence a child's tendency to have a sense of wanting to compete with their siblings. The type of parenting that tends to be a factor causing sibling rivalry is authoritarian parenting. The existence of sibling rivalry can trigger more extreme actions such as homicide. However, apart from the influence of authoritarian parenting, gender bias in parenting can also affect the occurrence of homicide due to sibling rivalry. Therefore, the prevention that can be done is by not differentiating the parenting style given to each child.

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## INTRODUCTION

One of the problems in life that often occurs in Indonesian families is competition or fights between children. These problems usually occur due to feelings of jealousy, anger, and a sense of want to compete between siblings, commonly known as sibling rivalry. The author will identify child behavior problems, where in this case report there was a homicide committed by a child against his parents and siblings. Based on Cano (2022), parental anger will greatly affect children's behavior problems and have a negative impact. Children exposed to parental anger have more behavior problems. In addition, child behavioral problems and cognitive outcomes are strongly influenced by the consistency of parenting.

According to Damayanti (2022), parenting is the first education for a child because it is the first time that they know the world. They are born in a family environment that is educated by their parents. The procedures applied by parents in caring for, protecting, caring for, and educating their children can be called parenting. The parenting style applied by parents at home is a factor that can influence a child's tendency to have a sense of wanting to compete with their siblings (Dahlia & Irayana, 2020).

According to Adprijadi & Sudarto (2019), parenting styles that are commonly implemented by families for children in Indonesia are democratic, authoritarian and permissive. The type of parenting that tends to be a factor causing sibling rivalry is authoritarian parenting. According to Sari (2020), authoritarian parenting is a parenting style based on applicable rules and forces children to behave according to the wishes of their parents. Sibling rivalry can occur when children have started to feel the loss of parental love and start to think that siblings are rivals in getting affection from parents, and there is an attitude of frequent comparisons between children which is usually done by parents, and children who have not been able to accept the presence of siblings both during pregnancy and after delivery (Damayanti et al., 2022; Khariroh et al., 2021). Parenting consistency gives children means to behave in a structured manner in their everyday lives. Details like punctuality or table manners represent the sort of behaviours that pay off outside of the home. Overall, developmental psychology highlights how consistent parenting is key to boosting children's trust in themselves, their parents and others (Cano, 2022).

On the other hand, Arora (2023) explains that the three-way conceptualization of parenting styles is divided into authoritarian, authoritative, and permissive. Whereas both authoritarian and authoritative parents are high on demandingness, authoritarians are less responsive and grant their children less autonomy than authoritatives. Authoritarianism can lead to aggressive behavior, depression, delinquency, and other problems in the later stages of children's lives. Authoritarian parenting is often acquainted with religious beliefs. Permissive parents are low in demands but provide high autonomy (Arora, 2023).

The three parenting styles of both mothers and fathers all had a direct association with risk-taking behavior in young adults. Moreover, higher levels of coping efficacy were associated with lower levels of risk-taking behavior. Perceived parenting styles of mothers or fathers associate with risk-taking behavior through coping efficacy in young adults. Mother with low overprotected style negatively correlated with mental difficulties among students. Students who received less overprotection from father had lower risk of having mental difficulty than those with high overprotective father (Ju et al., 2020; La et al., 2020).

Perceived parenting style was found to have a direct effect on mental health such that both authoritarian and permissive styles were correlated with more negative mental health concerns and an authoritative style (discipline based on setting appropriate boundaries while accepting individual differences) was related to more positive mental health measures. Similarly perceived parental permissive and authoritarian styles were related to reduced acceptance/tolerance for others and increased racist attitudes. Perceived authoritative parenting styles in contrast were associated with increased acceptance/tolerance and lower levels of racist/nationalistic attitudes. Lastly a general effect of racism was found that related to lower mental health and higher levels of nationalistic attitudes. In authoritarian parenting, children are always required to obey their parents' wishes. Therefore, this can trigger sibling rivalry because parents can only demand to be obeyed without paying attention to the balance of parenting for children (Damayanti et al., 2022; Khariroh et al., 2021; Mahamid et al., 2023).

Based on some of the research above, the authors are interested in reporting a case related to child behavioral problems. In this paper, the author will identify the factors that cause this case. The results of the analysis are expected to be used as a reference for further research related to child behavior problems due to parenting style.

## RESEARCH METHOD

This case is an intrinsic case report, where the case is studied in depth about interesting things to study. This case was chosen because the writer wanted to discuss more deeply about the murders committed by children against their parents and siblings. Data collection is done by analyzing documentation. After the data is collected, the writer performs aggregation, organizes, and classifies the data and manages it chronologically.

The case of arsenic intoxication in a family in Magelang was the beginning of a series of attempted murders carried out by DD. A 22-year-old teenager reportedly poisoned his parents and older sibling with arsenic.

On Monday, November 28 2022, a murder case occurred in Prajenan Hamlet RT 10 RW 1 Mertoyudan Village, Mertoyudan District, Magelang Regency, Central Java. A 22-year-old boy with the initials DD is suspected of being the perpetrator of the murder of three members of his family, namely his father, mother and older sister. They were found dead in the bathroom of their own home (Susanto, 2022).

DD initially pretended to find the three victims at 07.30 WIB. However, after being examined by medical staff at the Merah Putih Hospital in Magelang, the three victims were declared dead. The police suspect that they were intoxicated, causing nausea and vomiting before they died.

The police then conducted crime scene and investigation by examining witnesses including DD. After investigating the case, the Magelang Police finally arrested DD, who later admitted his actions. DD committed the murder by mixing poison purchased online into the drinks of the three victims.

The perpetrator had admitted to committing the murder by mixing hot tea and iced coffee with poison purchased online. The perpetrator allegedly had the intention to kill his parents and siblings by mixing chemicals available in tea and coffee cups. Until now, the police are still identifying evidence of toxic substances by the Central Java Regional Police.

The reason for the perpetrators to carry out this reckless action was because it hurt to be given the burden of bearing the needs of the family. The murder was planned by interfering with arsenic poison. The perpetrator objected to being burdened to provide for the family's needs because he was not working, while his older sister had been working under contract status and did not receive the same burden. The suspect was detained at the Magelang Police for further investigation. Under the premeditated murder article, the suspect can be sentenced to life imprisonment or the death penalty (CNN Indonesia, 2022; Susanto, 2022).

The perpetrator admitted that he was inspired by several high-profile cases in Indonesia, such as the Munir and Mirna cases, which involved the use of chemical substances in criminal acts. Investigators have asked the perpetrator for information about the source of his learning about the use of chemical substances and how he could commit crimes against his own family.

During the investigation, the perpetrator was said to have strong mental resilience. This can be seen from the observations of investigators during the interrogation, in which the perpetrator gave clear and detailed answers regarding the chronology of the criminal acts he had committed. Investigators stated that the perpetrator was able to explain clearly and in detail every question asked to him.

A psychologist from Santo Elisabeth Hospital in Semarang, Probowatie Tjondronegoro, argued that the act of murder committed by the youngest child against his family could be triggered by several factors. One of them is the different treatment of children in the family, which can trigger jealousy in the youngest child. According to Probo, the culture of the Indonesian people, especially the Javanese, which is characterized by eastern culture, often places a high burden on the eldest child, while the youngest child is always considered to receive orders. This is also reflected in Islamic teachings which teach that boys must be able to bear the burden of both parents (Fardianto, 2022).

Probo also revealed that in the Mertoyudan murder case, there was an attitude of parents who tended to overdo it in placing demands on their children, which then caused the youngest child to become irritated. Another factor that triggered the murder was because the youngest child who became the perpetrator always kept his emotions bottled up because he did not dare to refuse his parents' requests. According to Probo, in psychological studies, the character of the eldest child tends to be doubtful, while the youngest child does not dare to take responsibility. Middle

children, on the other hand, can set an example for their siblings (CNN Indonesia, 2022; Fardianto, 2022; Ginting, 2023; Susanto, 2022)

## RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

On November 28, 2022, there was a homicide case in Magelang that was committed by a 22-year-old teenager named DD against his father, mother and older sister. Police suspect they were poisoned so they felt nausea and vomiting before they died. After conducting an investigation and examining witnesses including DD, the police succeeded in arresting the perpetrators who later confessed to their actions.

A suspect has been arrested by the Magelang Police on suspicion of premeditated murder of three family members through the use of poison purchased online. This action was carried out by the perpetrator who felt burdened by the responsibility to meet the needs of his family, so he took actions that harmed others. The suspect currently faces a heavy sentence under the premeditated murder article, which can result in life imprisonment or even the death penalty.

In the case of a family murder that occurred in Magelang, a suspect who is 22 years old, can still be classified as a teenager. However, the definition of youth has wide variations. According to the National Population and Family Planning Agency, adolescents are individuals between the ages of 10 and 24 who do not yet have marital status.

Based on the provisions in the Criminal Code, perpetrators can be charged with Law no. 11 of 2008 concerning Information and Electronic Transactions, buying poison online is not prohibited, but its use for crimes is regulated in chapter 45 paragraph (1) letter f. This chapter states that any person who intentionally and without right sends, delivers, makes accessible, or provides an opportunity for access to Electronic Information or Electronic Documents that have content that is reprehensible is threatened with imprisonment for a maximum of 6 (six) years and/or a fine. maximum IDR 1,000,000,000. Therefore, purchasing poisons online for criminal purposes is a punishable offence (RI, 2008).

In this case, the suspect DD committed the murder by mixing poison purchased online into the drinks of the three victims. This action is clearly a serious crime that harms human life, so that the suspect can be charged with chapter 340 of the Criminal Code concerning Premeditated Murder which reads "Anyone with the intention to kill another person, sooner or later, intentionally commits an act which results in the death of that person, threatened with imprisonment for life or death penalty or imprisonment for a maximum of twenty years."

In cases of murder committed by DD, if proven guilty, the suspect may be subject to life imprisonment or the death penalty. Therefore, the implementation of the law in this case is very important to provide justice for victims and their families, as well as to provide a deterrent effect on society so that they do not commit similar criminal acts in the future.

In this case, the reason the perpetrator committed the murder was the impact of parenting style and also the impact of gender bias in upbringing. In this case, from the behavioral profile of the parenting style adopted by DD's parents, it is included in authoritarian parenting. This can be seen from the feeling of hurt because of the demands to meet family needs.

Authoritarian parenting is a type of parenting style applied by parents to children by setting absolute standards that must be followed. The characteristics of authoritarian parenting, namely: children must submit and obey the will of their parents, parental control of children's behavior is very strict, giving punishment both verbally and non-verbally to children if children fail to meet parental standards. Authoritarian parenting patterns will shape the behavior profile of children who are irritable, cowardly, gloomy, and feel unhappy, easily influenced, and easily stressed (Perkins et al., 2018; Szkody et al., 2021).

More generally, how parents shape their children's development and behavior is spelled out in social learning theory. Children learn from their parents by relating to them, imitating them, and reacting to their behavior and attitudes. Ineffective parenting skills such as low levels of

parental supervision and involvement as well as punitive and inconsistent discipline result in dysfunctional learning situations. This means that adverse child behavior is positively reinforced, whereas positive behavior becomes less frequent because it is not attended to appropriately. At the same time, nonetheless, it is also important to recognize that the relationship between parenting and child behavior is bidirectional: For example, temperamental differences in children's behavior might also shape the ways parents habitually react to their children. Thus, negative child behavior and ineffective parenting skills can combine into coercive cycles in which mutual hostility and aggression develop and consolidate over time (Beelmann et al., 2023).

Apart from the impact of authoritarian parenting, in this case the gender bias in parenting also influences the cause of DD killing his family. Gender bias in this case can be seen in the differences in demands to meet family needs for older sisters and DD. DD receives greater pressure and demands to meet family needs than her older sister, who is already working but does not receive demands to meet family needs. This is the impact of parent's opinion that there should be different demands on boys than on girls because boys are considered stronger so that demands for fulfilling family needs are delegated to sons. This is in line with research conducted by Sofiani et al (2020) that according to respondents, differences in parenting styles between men and women must be made because women are more gentle, submissive, spoiled, and friendly. Meanwhile, men are stronger, rebellious, and selfish.

Behavioral problems in children can take the form of reactive emotions, anxiety, depression, somatic complaints, introverts, problems with attention, aggressive behavior, internalization, and externalization. The concept of behavioral problems in this study is indeed more emphasized on mental health problems and does not refer to specific forms of action or expressions that show symptoms of problematic behavior. This is because the research findings that show the influence of gadgets on children's behavior problems focus on mental health then the general symptoms of mental health are taken which allow respondents or parents to identify indicators of different children's behavior but reflect different mental health problems, which in turn impact on children's negative behavior. The main factor that causes children's behavior is children's interaction with the surrounding environment, including parents (Madhlopa et al., 2020; Purnama et al., 2022).

The impact of gender bias in parenting can lead to jealousy in children which results in children comparing themselves to their siblings, lack of self-confidence, jealousy, emotional disturbances, children becoming rebellious, and behavioral disorders (hyperactivity, aggression). Some of the impacts of gender bias on parenting styles can be seen in DD, where DD feels jealous of her older sister so she compares herself to her older sister (Moon et al., 2020; Sharma et al., 2019; Szkody et al., 2021).

However, apart from the inappropriate parenting factor, the murder case is also supported by several other factors such as psychology, religious, economics, and information exposure. In a murder case involving a teenager with the initials DD, if viewed from a psychological perspective, the perpetrator is still in good health or does not experience mental disorders. However, emotionally he experienced problems, namely feeling pressured and burdened by the demands and expectations given by his parents. He also felt that he was being treated unfairly compared to his older brother, giving rise to anger that could not be expressed.

Stressors in life usually trigger stress. Stress is when a person is unable or difficult to adjust to situations, problems, and goals in life. The classifications of stress are eustress and distress. Eustress is a type of stress that does not threaten individual well-being. This type of stress will motivate someone, such as pleasure and hope. This study concluded that spirituality is associated with the task-oriented coping approach to stressful situations. Therefore, students could generate alternative problem-solving (Nurul et al., 2021).

Cyberbullying generates stress. Moreover, experiencing cyberbullying has been found to overlap with experiencing traditional bullying, both experiences can reinforce the victimization

process in adolescents and thereby increase truancy behavior. Consequently, reducing cyberbullying may help to reduce truancy, improve several aspects of the adolescents' lives, including reducing sleep problems, anxiety, depression, and even suicide ideation and attempts (Escario et al., 2022).

From religious aspect, religious beliefs have a noticeable impact on the adoption of parenting styles. The underlying reason is that religiosity is perceived as the culture which forms values and behaviors of parents to guide their children. Religious beliefs can shape values and behavior by emphasizing family relationships and commitment to actively participating in their children's lives. Religious beliefs can affect family interactions by prohibiting or allowing substances from the perspectives of religion. This is important to be adopted in the parenting style because it can gain value, provide support, and drive purpose and meaning (Petro et al., 2018; Purnama et al., 2022).

From an economic perspective, in the case above, the reason why he killed his family was explained, namely because of the demand to be the breadwinner for the family. In this case, it can be said that the perpetrator's family experienced difficulties in terms of the economy which had to burden one of their children to provide for the family's needs. However, giving one of the parties the burden of meeting the economic needs of the family resulted in DD killing his family. It would be nice before giving the burden of fulfilling the family's economic needs to the child to discuss it together to equalize the number of dependents that must be met by the child according to his ability and approval.

## CONCLUSION

Based on the results of the case studies conducted, the factors underlying the homicide committed by the perpetrator against his family were the impact of the authoritarian parenting style adopted by the parents and the impact of gender bias in upbringing. Authoritarian parenting and gender bias in parenting in this case, form a behavior profile of children who are easily offended, feel jealous, and compare themselves with their siblings.

In this case, the murder committed is included in premeditated murder. The perpetrators of premeditated murder will be subject to life imprisonment or death penalty or imprisonment for a maximum of twenty years. This is in accordance with chapter 340 of the Criminal Code concerning Premeditated Murder. In addition, the perpetrator is also subject to a maximum prison sentence of 6 (six) years and/or a maximum fine of IDR 1,000,000,000 for using poison purchased online to commit a crime. This is stated in the Criminal Code, perpetrators can be charged with Law no. 11 of 2008 concerning Information and Electronic Transactions chapter 45 paragraph (1) letter f. It is very important to implement the law in this case because it is a form of justice for victims and their families, as well as to provide a deterrent effect on the community so they will not commit similar criminal acts in the future.

The discussion in this case report is expected to contribute to the development of theory or further research related to parenting style and child behavioral problems. Furthermore, there are several topics that are relevant for future studies that might be considered to focus on, including the influence of educational level and economic level of parents on children's cognitive development and behavioral problems, differences in children's behavior problems between children who are cared for only by mothers compared to children who are cared for by both parents (mother and father).

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