

Legal Education Perspectives on Social Reactions and Sentencing Disparities in Mutilation Cases

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Abstract

This research examines the critical intersection of judicial decision-making, social media influence, and legal education regarding premeditated mutilation cases in Indonesia. Utilizing a hybrid normative-legal and socio-legal methodology, the study analyzes sentencing disparities under Article 340 of the Criminal Code and Law Number 1 of 2023. Findings reveal that systemic inconsistencies arise from a widespread failure to evaluate perpetrator motives and an increasing susceptibility to "penal populism" driven by the "no viral, no justice" phenomenon. Furthermore, the prevailing formalistic model of Indonesian legal education fails to equip jurists with necessary ethical and sociological reasoning to withstand digital public pressure. Consequently, this study advocates for a transformative shift toward Clinical Legal Education (CLE) and the implementation of standardized sentencing guidelines. Such reforms are essential to restore judicial integrity, fulfill the 2035 Judicial Road Map, and ensure that substantive justice prevails over procedural formalism within the evolving Indonesian criminal justice legal system.

Abstrak

Penelitian ini mengkaji titik temu kritis antara pengambilan keputusan yudisial, pengaruh media sosial, dan pendidikan hukum terkait kasus mutilasi berencana di Indonesia. Dengan menggunakan metodologi yuridis-normatif dan sosio-legal hibrida, studi ini menganalisis disparitas pidana berdasarkan Pasal 340 KUHP dan Undang-Undang Nomor 1 Tahun 2023. Temuan mengungkapkan bahwa ketidakkonsistenan sistemik muncul akibat kegagalan luas dalam mengevaluasi motif pelaku serta meningkatnya kerentanan terhadap "populisme penal" yang didorong oleh fenomena "no viral, no justice". Selain itu, model pendidikan hukum Indonesia yang formalistik gagal membekali yuris dengan penalaran etis dan sosiologis untuk menghadapi tekanan publik digital. Oleh karena itu, studi ini mendorong pergeseran transformatif menuju Clinical Legal Education (CLE) dan penerapan pedoman pidana terstandarisasi. Reformasi tersebut sangat penting untuk memulihkan integritas peradilan, memenuhi Peta Jalan Yudisial 2035, serta memastikan keadilan substantif mengungguli formalisme prosedural dalam lanskap sistem hukum pidana Indonesia yang terus berkembang melalui penguatan kualitas serta integritas hakim yang berlandaskan pada nilai Pancasila.



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A. INTRODUCTION

1. Background

The landscape of the Indonesian criminal justice system is currently undergoing a paradigm shift that is both legislative and cultural. The transition from the colonial-era *Wetboek van Strafrecht* to the recently enacted Law Number 1 of 2023 has prompted a nationwide re-evaluation of how justice is administered, particularly in cases of extreme violence that shock the public conscience. Among these, premeditated murder involving mutilation stands as the most egregious violation of human dignity and social order. Recent high-profile cases have surfaced with alarming frequency, such as the 2023 Sleman mutilation of a university student involving BDSM subcultures, the 2024 Malang cases involving both domestic strife and business-related killings, and the 2025 discovery of remains in Padang Pariaman.¹ These incidents have not only saturated traditional media but have also ignited a "digital firestorm" on platforms like TikTok, Instagram, and X (formerly Twitter). This social reaction, often categorized under the "no viral, no justice" phenomenon, represents a double-edged sword: while it demands transparency and speed in law enforcement, it simultaneously exerts unprecedented pressure on judicial independence and contributes to significant sentencing disparities.²

The core issue lies in the systemic inconsistency within Indonesian judicial decisions regarding Article 340 of the Criminal Code, which governs premeditated murder. This article provides a broad range of sanctions death penalty, life imprisonment, or up to twenty years of incarceration.³ However, empirical data from the Supreme Court's Judgment Directory between 2020 and 2024 reveals a startling trend: only 27% of judgments explicitly incorporate the perpetrator's motive as a legal consideration. In the absence of a standardized framework for evaluating motive, punishment becomes mechanistic, failing to distinguish between a crime of passion, a crime of pathological compulsion, or a cold-blooded strategic execution. This lack of depth in judicial reasoning is symptomatic of a broader crisis in Indonesian legal education, which has historically

¹ INP, "Bhayangkara Hospital Sends DNA Samples in Alleged Mutilation Case to INP Lab | INP | Indonesian National Police," 2025, <https://inp.polri.go.id/artikel/bhayangkara-hospital-sends-dna-samples-in-alleged-mutilation-case-to-inp-lab>.

² Dona Budi Kharisma, "No Viral No Justice: Is It a Principle of Social Justice? (Study of Viral Cases on Social Media in Indonesia)," *ResearchGate*, August 6, 2025, 103–15, <https://doi.org/10.1108/SC-07-2024-0037>.

³ Tanawat Teepapal, *Uncovering Intent: Reassessing The Role Of Motive In The Punishment Of Premeditated Murder In Indonesia*, 3 (2025): 1–10, <https://doi.org/10.56107/penalaw.v3i1.223>.

prioritized legal positivism and formal certainty over sociological inquiry and teleological interpretation.⁴

Theoretical frameworks used to analyze these developments are often rooted in the tension between classical retributivism and modern human rights perspectives. Immanuel Kant's *ius talionis* the law of retaliation remains a dominant rhetorical tool for judges when justifying the death penalty in sadistic mutilation cases. Yet, this classical view is increasingly challenged by the Indonesian Constitutional Court, which, through Decision No. 21/PUU-VI/2008, began reframing the death penalty as an exceptional and alternative sanction. This philosophical shift is institutionalized in the new Penal Code, which allows for a ten-year probationary period to commute death sentences to life imprisonment based on the offender's rehabilitation.⁵ However, the public's social reaction, fueled by viral media, often demands immediate and absolute retribution, creating a "penal populism" that clashes with the rehabilitative ideals of the 2023 Law.⁶

Recent Scopus-indexed studies by scholars such as Adriaan Bedner and Jacqueline Vel highlight that Indonesian legal education is "marred by problems of the legal system itself," specifically a lack of communication between the judiciary, the bar, and legal scholars.¹¹ This fragmentation leads to a curriculum that is often "unproductive and misguided," failing to prepare future jurists to navigate the complexities of digital-age social reactions or to resist the "crisis of accountability" that has plagued the judiciary since its gain of independence in 2001.⁷ The novelty of this research lies in its specific focus on mutilation cases as a crucible for testing the resilience of Indonesian legal education and judicial independence. While previous research has addressed sentencing disparities in corruption or theft, this report synthesizes the forensic sadism of mutilation cases with the "no viral, no justice" social phenomenon to propose a new model for clinical legal education.⁸

⁴ Iyus Suryana, "Construction of Judicial Interpretation In Indonesia's Criminal Justice System Regarding The Implementation of The New Penal Code," *Indonesian Journal of Law and Justice* 2, no. 4 (March 2025): 9, <https://doi.org/10.47134/ijlj.v2i4.3853>.

⁵ Dea Armelia, Muhammad Rosikhu, and Ana Rahmatyar, "Analysis of Criminal Responsibility for the Crime of Premeditated Murder (An Analysis of Decision Number 813K/Pid/2023)," *Ex Aequo Et Bono Journal Of Law* 2, no. 1 (July 2024): 43–54, <https://doi.org/10.61511/eaebjol.v2i1.2024.1040>.

⁶ Sidik Sunaryo, "Formal Genus of the Value of Justice in Indonesia," *Legality : Jurnal Ilmiah Hukum* 29, no. 2 (June 2021): 223–36, <https://doi.org/10.22219/ljih.v29i2.16609>.

⁷ Andi Muhammad Asrun, Zainal Arifin Hossein, "Evolution Of Indonesian Judiciary: From Struggle Of Independence To Crisis Of Accountability," *Russian Law Journal* 11, no. 2 (April 2023): 409–19, <https://doi.org/10.52783/rlj.v11i2.886>.

⁸ Dona Budi Kharisma, "No Viral No Justice."

The brief findings of this study indicate that sentencing disparities are not merely a result of judicial discretion but are exacerbated by external pressures from social media and a formalistic educational background that lacks robust ethical and hermeneutic training.⁹ Furthermore, the study identifies that while digital public pressure can accelerate investigations, it often erodes the principles of *due process of law*, leading to "media trials" that bypass procedural safeguards.¹⁰ The current judicial Road Map (2010–2035) requires a fundamental shift in how motives are analyzed and how legal education is delivered to ensure that the judiciary can withstand the "crisis of accountability" and the "penal populism" of the 21st century.

2. Research Questions

The following research questions guide this inquiry:

- a. How do digital social reactions and the "no viral, no justice" phenomenon influence the judicial decision-making process and contribute to sentencing disparities in high-profile mutilation cases?
- b. To what extent does the current model of Indonesian legal education prepare or hinder jurists from balancing the principle of legality with the demands of substantive justice in cases of extreme violence?
- c. What legal and educational reforms are necessary to standardize the evaluation of motives and reduce unwarranted sentencing inconsistencies?

3. Research Methods

This report utilizes a hybrid normative-legal and socio-legal research methodology. The normative component involves a detailed analysis of primary legal materials, including Article 340 of the Criminal Code, Law Number 1 of 2023, Law Number 48 of 2009 on Judicial Power, and the landmark Constitutional Court Decision No. 21/PUU-VI/2008.¹¹ The socio-legal component examines the practical application of these laws through an analysis of court decisions from the Supreme Court's Judgment Directory (2020–2025) and empirical data on the "no viral, no justice" phenomenon.¹² Furthermore, the study integrates insights from Scopus-indexed academic literature concerning

⁹ Andi Muhammad Asrun, Zainal Arifin Hossein, "Evolution Of Indonesian Judiciary: From Struggle Of Independence To Crisis Of Accountability," *Russian Law Journal* 11, no. 2 (April 2023), <https://doi.org/10.52783/rlj.v11i2.886>.

¹⁰ Sunaryo, "Formal Genus of the Value of Justice in Indonesia."

¹¹ Teepapal, *Uncovering Intent: Reassessing The Role Of Motive In The Punishment Of Premeditated Murder In Indonesia*.

¹² Dona Budi Kharisma, "No Viral No Justice."

Indonesian legal culture, judicial accountability, and clinical legal education (CLE). This multi-dimensional approach allows for a comprehensive understanding of the causal relationships between education, social reaction, and judicial outcomes.

B. DISCUSSION

1. Result of Judicial Analysis and Statistical Trends in Premeditated Murder

The application of criminal sanctions for premeditated murder in Indonesia exhibits a high degree of variance, particularly when the crime involves the horrific act of mutilation. While Article 340 KUHP provides the framework for punishment, the actual sentences handed down by District Courts and upheld by the Supreme Court vary widely. A qualitative analysis of over 100 cases decided between 2020 and 2024 reveals that judicial reasoning is often "onvoldoende gemotiveerd" (insufficiently reasoned), particularly regarding the perpetrator's motive.¹³

Sentencing Factor	Statistical Observation (2020-2024)
Explicit Mention of Motive in Consideration	27% (out of >100 cases)
Sentence Range for Similar Acts	10 years to Death Penalty
Adherence to Legal Positivism	Over 70% of verdicts
Increase in Complaints (Viral vs Non-Viral)	17% (Ombudsman 2024 report)
Cases mentioning motive in narrative only	~70% of analyzed sample

This table demonstrates a systemic detachment of motive from the legal evaluation of guilt. In cases of mutilation, where the method of killing is inherently sadistic, the "planning" element (premeditation) is often the sole focus of the judge. However, the *reason* for the dismemberment whether to conceal a body in a moment of panic, to fulfill a pathological fantasy, or as an expression of extreme domestic rage should theoretically influence the degree of culpability. In more than 100 cases of premeditated murder, the lack of a standardized benchmark for motive leads to situations where a perpetrator driven by a mental disorder might receive the same life sentence as a "cold-blooded and

¹³ Teepapal, *Uncovering Intent: Reassessing The Role Of Motive In The Punishment Of Premeditated Murder In Indonesia*.

strategic" murderer.⁸ This disparity erodes public trust and contradicts the principle of substantive justice.

2. Forensic and Narrative Analysis of Key Mutilation Cases (2023-2025)

The case of Redho Tri Agustian (Sleman, 2023) serves as a primary example of how complex psychosocial motives interact with the legal system. The defendants, Waliyin and Ridduan, were part of a "BDSM group" and met the victim to perform a "scene". The dismemberment was not merely an act of concealment but was linked to the arousal of "nafsu birahi" (sexual desire) through a "fetish sembelih" (slaughter fetish). The forensic details where the perpetrators allegedly were inspired by the film "Kanibal 2006" shocked the public.¹⁴ The Sleman District Court's decision to sentence both to death in early 2024 was seen as a victory for the victim's family, who had publicly demanded capital punishment.¹⁵

Contrastingly, the 2024 Malang case of James Lodewyk Tomatala, who mutilated his wife Ni Made Sutarni into ten parts, was rooted in a 25-day domestic conflict and "api cemburu" (jealousy). While this also resulted in a death sentence, a different case in the same city where a massage therapist mutilated a client over a business dispute resulted in only 15 years.¹⁶ The discrepancy here highlights how "domestic violence" (DV) and "violence against women" (VAW) are sometimes treated with different levels of severity depending on the judge's interpretation of "social circumstances" and "injury patterns". The discovery of human remains in the Batang Anai River (Padang Pariaman, June 2025) further underscores the forensic challenges. The use of DNA swabs from the victim's parents to confirm identity in cases where body parts are found scattered is a resource-intensive process. These forensic complexities often lead to longer trials, during which social media speculation can reach a fever pitch, creating an environment of "planned chaos" where public figures and influencers urge caution but the crowd demands swift retribution.¹⁷

¹⁴ "Direktori Putusan Mahkamah Agung Republik Indonesia. Nomor 634/Pid.B/2023/PN Snn,"

¹⁵ *Terdakwa Kasus Mutilasi Mahasiswa UMY Divonis Hukuman Mati*, directed by KOMPASTV, 2024, 02:27, <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=sDPq99W5Bjk>.

¹⁶ Daviq Umar Al Faruq, "Kaleidoskop Daerah 2024: Dua Kasus Mutilasi Gegerkan Warga Malang di Awal Tahun," *Kaleidoskop Daerah 2024: Dua Kasus Mutilasi Gegerkan Warga Malang di Awal Tahun*, accessed December 29, 2025, <https://www.metrotvnews.com/read/NLMC2gj0-kaleidoskop-daerah-2024-dua-kasus-mutilasi-gegerkan-warga-malang-di-awal-tahun>.

¹⁷ INP, "Bhayangkara Hospital Sends DNA Samples in Alleged Mutilation Case to INP Lab | INP | Indonesian National Police."

3. Social Reaction Theory and the "No Viral, No Justice" Phenomenon

The concept of social reaction, developed in classical criminology, suggests that the state's response to crime is influenced by how society "labels" the act. In modern Indonesia, this labeling occurs in real-time through social media. The "no viral, no justice" phenomenon is a practical manifestation of this theory, where the public believes that only through digital mass movement (#IndonesiaGelap, #PercumaLaporPolisi) can they force the legal system to act.

Dimension of Virality	Positive Impact	Negative Impact/Threat
Speed of Action	Investigates long-stalled or ignored reports.	Bypasses "due process" for "penal populism."
Transparency	Public monitoring reduces bribery opportunities.	Leads to "media trials" and biased perceptions.
Public Participation	Encourages civic engagement in law enforcement.	Spread of misinformation and defamation.
Judicial Independence	Holds judges accountable to public ethics.	Pressure to rule based on popularity over law.

Research indicates that high-profile cases like those of Ferdy Sambo or Mario Dandy were processed with unprecedented speed because of public outcry, whereas non-viral cases of similar gravity languish. This creates a "paradoxical situation" where reliance on virality provides a form of "street justice" but fails to provide long-term legal certainty.¹⁸ In mutilation cases, the emotional public sentiment often overrides the rational application of the law, potentially pushing judges to impose the death penalty to satisfy the "mob" rather than based on a nuanced assessment of the case facts. The Ombudsman's 2024 report confirming a 17% increase in complaints about "unequal law enforcement" between viral and non-viral cases is empirical proof that the system is drifting toward a popularity-driven justice model.¹⁹

¹⁸ Ranti Fortuna Pertiwi, "Analysis of the Impact of Social Media on Shaping Public Perception of Legal Cases," *Priviet Social Sciences Journal* 5, no. 9 (September 2025): 232–39, <https://doi.org/10.55942/pssj.v5i9.614>.

¹⁹ Sunaryo, "Formal Genus of the Value of Justice in Indonesia."

4. Theoretical Tensions: Retributive Justice vs. Restorative Realities

Indonesian judges often find themselves at a crossroads between the classical Kantian theory of retributive justice and the modern push for restorative justice. Kant's *ius talionis* provides a moral ground for the death penalty in premeditated murder, suggesting that the punishment must be strictly proportionate to the crime's moral culpability. However, this "absolute proportionality" is being constrained by constitutional imperatives that prioritize the right to life and gradual abolitionism.

The Constitutional Court's Decision No. 21/PUU-VI/2008 represents a "nuanced balancing" of these factors. It requires judges to consider the offender's individualization and rehabilitation potential. This is especially relevant in cases involving "complex social relationships" such as domestic violence or "murder due to economic pressure".²⁰ However, in practice, judges still rhetorically invoke retributive principles to satisfy public demand while their actual application is being squeezed by new human rights laws.²¹

The restorative justice (RJ) approach, emphasized in Law Number 11 of 2012 for juveniles and now in Supreme Court Regulation Number 1 of 2024, aims to restore social harmony rather than just punish. While RJ is rarely applied to mutilation cases due to their severity, the principle of "utility and substantive justice" sometimes leads to controversial decisions. For instance, the 2024 Penajam juvenile case saw a judge issue an *ultra petita* ruling, sentencing a child to 20 years for a mass family murder when the statutory limit for children was 10 years. This "judicial courage" was praised by some as a reflection of substantive justice but criticized by legal scholars as a violation of the principle of legality.

5. Legal Education and the "Crisis of Accountability"

The roots of judicial inconsistency and the susceptibility to social pressure can be traced back to the failures of Indonesian legal education. Most law professors were educated in a system that "collapsed under political and institutional pressures" during the authoritarian era. This legacy has produced a culture of "legal formalism" where

²⁰ Teepapal, *Uncovering Intent: Reassessing The Role Of Motive In The Punishment Of Premeditated Murder In Indonesia*.

²¹ Imam Sujono, "Application of Immanuel Kant's Retributive Theory in Death Penalty Sentencing for Premeditated Murder Following Constitutional Court Decision No. 21/PUU-VI/2008," *Journal of Progressive Law and Legal Studies* 3, no. 03 (November 2025): 396–410, <https://doi.org/10.59653/jplls.v3i03.2005>.

students are taught to apply the law as a set of static, textual rules without considering the sociological or political context.²²

Recent research suggests that legal education in Indonesia is plagued by:

- a. **Low Educational Standards:** A lack of competent attorneys and judges results from formalistic teaching that ignores "legal reasoning" skills.²³
- b. **Fragmented Curriculum:** The separation of legal studies into departments (Legal Sciences, Islamic, Customary, etc.) prevents a "holistic legal competence".²⁴
- c. **Lack of Ethical Grounding:** Professional ethics violations, such as bribery, are often concurrent with a lack of compassionate judgment in court.²⁵
- d. **Disconnect from Practice:** Law graduates often lack the practical skills to handle real-world cases, leading to judicial mistakes and political meddling.²⁶

The "crisis of accountability" that has emerged since the judiciary gained independence in 2001 marked by the arrests of several judges for bribery has resulted in a deep-seated "distrust of judges within Indonesian society".²⁷ This distrust is the fuel for the "no viral, no justice" trend. When the public perceives that the formal system is corrupt or biased toward the "middle-upper" socio-economic classes (class-bias), they turn to social media as an alternative deliberative forum.²⁸

6. Reforming the Perspective: Clinical Legal Education (CLE) and *motiveringsplicht*

To restore the integrity of the sentencing process, particularly in high-profile mutilation cases, reform must start in the law faculties. Clinical Legal Education (CLE) stands as a "catalyst for producing socially conscious, skilled legal professionals". Unlike traditional lectures, CLE allows students to engage with "real-world" cases through legal

²² Adriaan Bedner and Jacqueline Vel, "Legal Education in Indonesia," *The Indonesian Journal of Socio-Legal Studies* 1, 1-31, no. 1 (October 2021), <https://doi.org/10.54828/ijls.2021v1n1.6>.

²³ Heri Heriyanto, "The Influence of Legal Education, Judicial Performance, Police Accountability, And Community Perceptions Of Crime Prevention In Indonesia," *West Science Law and Human Rights* 1, no. 02 (April 2023): 42-49, <https://doi.org/10.58812/wslhr.v1i02.59>.

²⁴ Rodiyah Rodiyah, "Clinical Legal Education in Indonesia Objectives and Advantages," *Clinical Legal Education in Indonesia Objectives and Advantages* 1 (n.d.): 1-10, <https://doi.org/10.15294/iccle.v1i01.20801>.

²⁵ Andi Muhammad Asrun, Zainal Arifin Hossein, "Evolution Of Indonesian Judiciary," April 2023.

²⁶ Adriaan Bedner and Jacqueline Vel, "Legal Education in Indonesia," *The Indonesian Journal of Socio-Legal Studies* 1, no. 1 (September 2021): 1-31, <https://doi.org/10.54828/ijls.2021v1n1.6>.

²⁷ Andi Muhammad Asrun, Zainal Arifin Hossein, "Evolution Of Indonesian Judiciary," April 2023.

²⁸ Shalih Mangara Sitompul Muhammad Rustamaji and Rahimah Embong Tojiboyev Sarvar Zafarovich, *The Reduction of Criminal Justice Policy in Indonesia: Justice versus Virality*, 5 No.2 (October 2025): 442-72, <https://doi.org/10.53955/jhcls.v5i2.637>.

aid bureaus, fostering a sense of social responsibility and bridging the gap between theory and practice.²⁹

Key components of an ideal legal education reform include:

- a. **Case-Based Learning:** Moving away from textual analysis toward the discussion of real or fictive cases from the first day of law school to develop legal reasoning.¹⁴
- b. **Inventory of Precedents:** Lecturers should inventory and comment on Supreme Court judgments to create a "culture of scrutiny" and promote judicial consistency.¹⁴
- c. **Interdisciplinary Integration:** Law must be taught "of something" integrating technology, forensics, and psychology to understand the "interdisciplinary nature" of modern crimes like mutilation.
- d. **Clinical Training in Ethics:** Promoting a "humanitarian approach to judgment" and teaching students how to handle "undue influence" from media or political sources.

Furthermore, the judiciary must adopt a more rigorous *motiveringsplicht* (duty to provide reasons). A decision that is "onvoldoende gemotiveerd" should be grounds for a cassation appeal.³⁰ This involves a standardized evaluative model for motives, categorizing them into:

- a. **Rational-Emotional:** Such as jealousy or self-defense.
- b. **Manipulative-Opportunistic:** Such as material gain or planned revenge.
- c. **Pathological:** Driven by mental disorders or extreme social pressure.

Integrating these categories into national sentencing guidelines, as proposed in recent 2025 research, would lead to a more "humane, consistent, and fair" criminal justice system. This aligns with the Supreme Court's 2024 goal: "With integrity comes a quality judiciary".

7. Future Outlook: The New KUHP and the 2035 Judicial Road Map

The enactment of Law Number 1 of 2023 marks the final period of the fifth phase of the 2010–2035 judicial road map. The new Code officially recognizes "living law" (customary law) and introduces a more rehabilitative penal system. However, the

²⁹ Rodiyah Rodiyah, "Clinical Legal Education in Indonesia Objectives and Advantages."

³⁰ Tesya Savita Yulistia Akbari and Sarkawi, *Judicial Considerations in the Ultra Petita Verdict Number: 3/Pid.Sus-Anak/2024/PN Pnj on the Crime of Premeditated Murder Committed by a Juvenile*, n.d., 6–15, <https://doi.org/10.33019/jph.v3i1.24>.

implementation of this "new paradigm" faces significant obstacles. Most judges still adhere to "legal positivism," prioritizing certainty over substantive justice. There is a "fundamental tension" between the old colonial logic of punishment and the new national identity represented by Pancasila, which demands social justice without discrimination.³¹ Moreover, the "accountability crisis" continues to shift from a crisis of independence to one of professional ethics.³² To ensure that the new Penal Code does not merely become a tool for "two-tiered justice" where the rich buy their way into rehabilitation and the poor face the gallows there must be an "integrated governance framework" for legal education. This involves not just changing the laws, but changing the "legal, economic culture" of the people who apply them.³³

C. CONCLUSION

Sentencing disparities in Indonesian mutilation cases are fundamentally driven by a systemic failure to analyze perpetrator motives and a judicial susceptibility to the "penal populism" generated by digital social reactions. The current legal education model, which remains entrenched in formalistic positivism and detached from sociological realities, fails to equip jurists with the forensic and ethical resilience required to withstand the pressures of the "no viral, no justice" era. To rectify these inconsistencies, Indonesia must transition toward a clinical legal education paradigm that emphasizes interdisciplinary reasoning and implement standardized sentencing guidelines that prioritize substantive justice over mere procedural adherence. Only through such comprehensive reform can the judiciary fulfill its 2035 Road Map of manifesting a quality system where integrity serves as the foundation for every judgment, particularly in the face of extreme crimes that test the nation's commitment to human rights.

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³¹ Iyus Suryana, "Construction of Judicial Interpretation In Indonesia's Criminal Justice System Regarding The Implementation of The New Penal Code," *Indonesian Journal of Law and Justice* 2, no. 4 (March 2025): 1-9, <https://doi.org/10.47134/ijlj.v2i4.3853>.

³² Andi Muhammad Asrun, Zainal Arifin Hossein, "Evolution Of Indonesian Judiciary," April 2023.

³³ Teddy Asmara, "Legal Economic Culture in the Context of Judges Settling Criminal Cases in Courts: What Can We Learn from Indonesia?," *Pakistan Journal of Criminology* 16, no. 01 (January 2024): 697-705, <https://doi.org/10.62271/pjc.16.1.697.705>.

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