

Klitih and Street Crimes: Why Juvenile Involved in Crime?

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Abstract

The spectrum of crimes within society is becoming increasingly diverse. Notably prevalent among them are street crimes perpetrated by teenagers, commonly known as "*Klitih*." These offenses encompass acts of abuse, physical assault, and theft accompanied by violence. *Klitih* crimes are often associated with high school students, and the perpetrators are typically motivated by subjective factors such as personal animosity, a quest for revenge, discontent within specific groups, or simply a desire to fill their leisure time. The characteristic feature of *Klitih* crimes is their association with adolescents, and these actions are frequently carried out by teenagers who are still in the throes of their high

school years. The motivations behind such actions are often rooted in personal emotions and grievances. *Klitih* crimes occurring among students of similar age groups often involve a complex interplay of roles, wherein the victim's conduct plays a significant part. This interrelation is particularly evident in a juvenile street crime incident on Jalan Gedong Kuning, Bangutapan sub-district, Yogyakarta. Victim Precipitation, or the role of the victim, can be simplistically understood as the contribution of the victim's actions that accelerates or triggers the commission of a crime. In the Gedongkuning street incident involving *Klitih* actions, the victim's pursuit played a crucial role, acting as a catalyst that propelled the perpetrator to expedite their *Klitih* actions.

Keywords

Klitih, Street Crime, Juvenile Delinquency, Victim Protection, Law Enforcement

I. Introduction

Law is a series of rules and rules that regulate every behavior of society in its life so that it is always in harmony with existing values¹. Indonesia as a state of law wants the law to always be enforced and obeyed by every citizen without exception. This is solely to realize order, security, and welfare in society. The law

¹ Ratna Artha W, Introduction to Indonesian Law, (Depok: Rajawali Press, 2018)

must always be upheld by every citizen from all walks of life, including children as the next generation of the nation's ideals.

Life in society and law always cannot be separated from the problem of crime. Over time, crime problems continue to emerge from various forms of crime and are committed by various perpetrators. Crime as one of the human behaviors that experience deviations from social norms is a social problem in society, because both victims and perpetrators also come from that community. Topo Santoso and Eva Achjani Z, explained that crime is a complex phenomenon and can be understood from different sides. That is why in the whole can be captured various opinions about a crime event that vary from one to another². In the experience it turns out to be quite difficult to understand the evil itself.

Crime events that occur in the midst of community life in various types, quite inviting concern. It is no longer appropriate if crime is only seen from general factors, such as economic, social, social, environmental, and educational backwardness. However, this increasingly varied crime also needs to be viewed from other factors such as the form of recognition of existence and the prominence of the identity of certain groups and individuals.³ Increasingly, the complexity of crime and problems in society is increasingly frequent and disturbs society. Crime tends to continue to increase from year to year, not only the types of crimes

² Topo Santoso & Eva Achjani Zulfa, *Criminologi*, (Jakarta: King Grafindo, 2010)

³ Zainuri, Yanto, & Hartanti, "Criminological Review of Crimes committed by children (klitih) in the Special Region of Jogjakarta", Janabadra Journal, a study of Legal Research Results, no. 3, vol 2. 2020, Criminological review of maltreatment crimes committed by klithih children in the Special Region of Yogyakarta | Zainuri | (janabadra.ac.id)

vary, but the perpetrators can also be from all walks of life regardless of age.

Crimes that are now rife are crimes by children, which are generally in adolescence. The definition of a child according to Law Number 35 of 2014 concerning amendments to the Child Protection Law, a child is someone who is not yet 18 years old, including children who are still in the womb⁴. Children are referred to as one of the assets of the country where children as the younger generation will be the successors for the sustainability of a country. Children in adolescence, are experiencing a transition from the childhood phase to the weeding phase. They tend to begin to adjust their social conditions by searching for their identity and creating a new identity and relationship. Adolescents also usually experience a period of significant changes related to their psychological and emotional, such as becoming more temperamental, sensitive, and reactive feelings, things like this they will later bring and show in their associations so that they also affect how they live their social lives. However, children under certain conditions are also often faced with the law, children who commit criminal acts such as committing crimes in the practice of law in Indonesia are called children who are in conflict with the law, namely children who are 12 years old but not yet 18 years old who are suspected of committing criminal acts⁵.

⁴ Law of the Republic of Indonesia Number 35 of 2014 concerning Amendments to the Child Protection Law.

⁵ Riyon, Police Efforts in Handling Children Who Commit Criminal Acts of Abuse in the Bantul Regency Area. Thesis, Atma Jaya University Yogyakarta (2018), <http://e-journal.uajy.ac.id/16734/>

Yogyakarta is one of the regions in Indonesia known as the city of students⁶ which is crowded becomes the center of the destination for the younger generation to study. As a student city, Yogyakarta is also inseparable from the occurrence of crimes, especially crimes committed by children or adolescents. Child crime in Yogyakarta which is now in the public spotlight is the existence of street crimes by children or commonly called actions *Klitih*. Street crime or *Klitih* has disturbed the people of Yogyakarta. Because there have been a total of more than 58 cases of street crime since 3 years ago or *Klitih*⁷. This action is generally carried out in groups and the majority of perpetrators are teenagers of high school student age, and from this action can cause more than one victim. Victims as targets of action *Klitih* This can be predetermined, or spontaneously or randomly anyone who happens to cross paths who is often a fellow student.

Crime *Klitih* What happens may be a hereditary crime inherited from the seniority system to juniors as the successors of the same particular school alma mater. In Yogyakarta, there has also been a statement regarding the statement "Yogya emergency *Klitih*" that arises from various circles, especially social media users⁸. This is not an official statement from the government, the emergence of the term is purely from the hardening of society and as an illustration that *Klitih* is a serious societal problem.

⁶ Raafi, "The city of students, nickname for Yogyakarta" Suarajogja.id, July 29, 2021, accessed from <https://antarejatour.com/kota-jogja/kota-pelajar>

⁷ Gangsar Parikesit, "Klitih dari Tahun dan Tahun" Koran Tempo, January 9, 2022, accessed from [Klitih dari Year ke Tahun - Topik - koran.tempo.co](https://www.koran.tempo.co)

⁸ Chelin Indra S "Klitih di Jogja Trending Twitter, Here's the Story". Solopos.com, December 28, 2021, accessed from <https://www.solopos.com/klitih-di-jogja-trending-di-twitter-begini-ceritanya-1225178>

Remembering the action *Klitih* Can appear anywhere, the victim can be anyone even who has no problem or has no connection even with the perpetrator, but generally the victim is a student from a certain school who is felt to have had a conflict both knowing each other and without knowing each other. The mode that most often occurs in the background of the occurrence of action *Klitih* is an attempt to repay the dendan and also the dislike.

Crime *Klitih* The perpetrator and victim are the same as teenagers of student age, not infrequently also occur because of the role of the victim who provokes the occurrence of the crime. The role of victims in the occurrence of street crimes also needs to be taken into account. Departing from that, this article will review the review of Victimology on the role of victims for street crimes or crimes *Klitih* which happened in the Special Region of Yogyakarta.

II. Method

The method used in this writing uses the juridical-normative method, namely legal research focused on the existence of legal concepts as stated in the laws and regulations (*law in books*) with reference to various primary and secondary legal materials such as norms in official and legal regulations.⁹ Normative legal research is research that places law as a system of norms such as principles, norms, rules, laws and regulations, court decisions, agreements, and doctrines (teachings)¹⁰. The approach applied in normative

⁹ Soekanto, S, &; Mahmudji, S, *Normative Legal Research, a Brief Review*. (Raja Grafindo Persada, 2003)

¹⁰ Mukti Fajar, ND, & Yulianto Ahmad, *Dualism of Normative Legal Research and Empirical Legal Research*, (Student Library, 2010)

juridical writing is the statutory approach (statute approach) and the case approach (case approach). With this approach, the primary legal material used by legislation, and secondary legal material obtained from various references to books, journals, and other articles. Furthermore, the research data will be processed and further analyzed through qualitative processing techniques by selecting legal data that is able to answer the problems present, namely related to street crime by adolescents or *Klitih*. The results of the legal data will be described descriptively, analyzed, and also systematically so as to draw a scientific conclusion that answers the problems raised in this study.

III. Definition of *Klitih* street crime

Word *Klitih* itself is a word derived from Javanese, which is interpreted as walking at night. Today the term *Klitih* Associated as a meaning that refers to negative actions or behaviors in the form of crimes committed at night. According to IPDA Ris Daryoko as the head of unit 4 Subdit 3 Directorate of General Criminal Investigation of the Special Region of Yogyakarta, that in law there is no term *Klitih*, there are suspected crimes, molestation, mobbing, stripping and violent theft¹¹. *Klitih* itself is synonymous with high school adolescent age children. What needs to be underlined *Klitih* is not part of the crime of biological inheritance or the crime of congenital birth. Phenomenon *Klitih* happens just like that either consciously or unconsciously or either consciously or either planned or unplanned.

¹¹ Anggito W & Rehnalemken G, 2021, "Klitih Street Crime by Children in Yogyakarta". *Recidive Journal* 10, no 1. <https://jurnal.uns.ac.id/recidive/article/view/58845>

Klitih actions that are generally carried out by teenagers are usually motivated for subjective reasons such as feelings of dislike, desire to retaliate, riots of certain groups, or even just a sense of wanting to spend free time. Klitih action is not an ordinary child crime, because this form of action is to physically injure the victim, the victim can also be anyone randomly. In addition, *Klitih* which is generally carried out in groups, very rarely aims to forcibly take property or valuables belonging to the victim, but only to physically injure and make the victim helpless, the perpetrator will get satisfaction from it. The purpose of doing so is solely in the context of a show of force and to gain recognition of its existence¹².

From *the Klitih cases that are rife, according to the Yogyakarta City Resort Police, several evaluations were obtained related to the factors that encourage teenagers to commit street crimes or commonly called Klitih, namely due to internal factors and external factors.*¹³ First internal factors, internal factors that come from within the child himself can be a factor in committing crimes. According to Anagirati as a social worker at the DIY adolescent social rehabilitation child protection center¹⁴, it is the emotional adolescence that may explode at his age, as well as concern for his high group, such development needs assistance so that adolescents

¹² LM Psychology, "The Klitih Phenomenon in Yogyakarta: Why Does It Happen?" LM Psychology UGM, May 21, 2022, accessed from <https://lm.psikologi.ugm.ac.id/2022/05/fenomena-klitih-di-yogyakarta-mengapa-bisa-terjadi/>

¹³ Ahmad Fuadi, Poin Mutiah, & Hartosujono, "Detrmination Factors of Klitih Behavior", *Spirit Journal* 9, no 2, (2019), <https://jurnal.ustjogja.ac.id/index.php/spirit/article/view/6324/2922>

¹⁴ Anggito W & Rehnalemken G, 2021, "Klitih Street Crime by Children in Yogyakarta". *Recidive Journal* 10, no 1. <https://jurnal.uns.ac.id/recidive/article/view/58845>

can form good character. If a child has a high level of familiarity and relationships by spending time with his friends, and intensive communication will form a group of adolescents who seek self-identity. Instinctively, every individual must need appreciation from others for himself or his group, so that he feels his existence exists¹⁵. Sub-culture criminology theory that has delinquent indicators addresses the deviation of lower and middle class children that cause conflict and the emergence of gangs and peer groups in the form of loyalty to gangs by seeking status and recognition through violence.

Second, external factors, these external factors consist of several elements, namely: the environment, the environment in which children grow and develop plays an important role in shaping the child's personality. In criminology, social learning theory has the view that children will show their behavior on the basis of the behavior of adults around them. In this *Klitih* crime, the child's behavior in doing *Klitih actions is affected because he sees his upperclassmen or artists who commit Klitih crimes*, so that it has become a hereditary inheritance for juniors in one almamater. Then the family, in the process of learning, the family becomes the earliest source for children in observing and understanding good

¹⁵ Elly Malihah, Wilodati, & Gytha Larasati J, "Juvenile Delinquency Due to Student Friendship Groups", *Journal of Social Science Forum*, no 1, 2014, <http://journal.unnes.ac.id/nju/index.pkp/FIS>. *See also* Septhian Eka Adiyatma, et al. "How Should Law Student Think in Criminal Cases?." *Law Research Review Quarterly* 6, no. 4 (2020): 437-442; Anis Widyawati, "Criminal Policy of Adultery in Indonesia." *Journal of Indonesian Legal Studies* 5, no. 1 (2020): 171-186; Indah Sri Utari, and Ridwan Arifin. "Law Enforcement and Legal Reform in Indonesia and Global Context: How the Law Responds to Community Development?." *Journal of Law and Legal Reform* 1, no. 1 (2020): 1-4.

and bad values. Children generally need the role of the family in encouraging, developing and seeking and understanding various social values including human values, norms, religious, and others. The family is expected to be a safe place for a child when he experiences problems, children will always look and ask questions in the family to find solutions to these problems. The last is the advancement of technology and rapid development, especially in the field of transportation in the form of motorized vehicles and the field of modern communication with the emergence of devices accompanied by the development of the world of social media. The sophistication and convenience offered by the rapid advancement of technology without being accompanied by a sufficient level of control and policy makes children absorb all the information they get, both positive and negative, just like that.

IV. Chronology of *Klitih* crime cases by teenagers on Jalan Gedongkuning, Banguntapan, Yogyakarta

As of 3 years ago, there have been more than 58 cases of crimes. A case that recently occurred and became the public spotlight is a case of street crime or *Klitih action* on Jalan Gedongkuning. This crime occurred in the early hours of Sunday morning on April 3, 2022. This unfortunate incident was experienced by a student of one of the private high schools in Yogyakarta named Daffa Adzin Albazith who was 17 years old. The victim is a native of Kebumen, Central Java, and is suspected to be the son of one of the members of the Regional People's Representative Council of Kebumen

Regency. Reporting from Pikiranrakyat.com¹⁶, Street Crime or *Klitih* actions that occurred on Jalan Gedongkuning, in front of Banguntapan Village on April 3, 2022, were in the background because of offence and dislike.

The initial chronology before the incident was that the victim and his seven friends had been at an Indomie Food Shop to buy food for suhoor. Then passed two motorcycles used by five perpetrators, with one motorbike riding three. Membreyer, gassing the motor, like a mocking tone to the victim, this is what then becomes the trigger. Membreyer means that the perpetrator repeatedly raises the gas on his motto, so that the loud sound deafens the hearing of others. Because they were offended and did not like the bleyeran, this group of victims used four motorcycles to feel provoked and then tried to chase the group of perpetrators to the north on Gedongkuning road.

When in pursuit, the perpetrator who was chased suddenly turned back the direction of his motorcycle, meeting the group of victims who were chasing. When they met, the group of perpetrators suddenly swung sharp gear weapons at the group of victims. The frontmost motorcycle of the group of victims managed to avoid the swing of the sharp weapon. Then passed the second motorbike, namely the motorbike that the victim rode with his friend, the victim who was on the pillion bench was hit by a sharp weapon swing from the perpetrator and injured the victim's face. After successfully injuring the victim, the perpetrator

¹⁶ Luthfia Maharani T, "Chronology of Klitih Action That Killed a Child of Angoota DPRD in Yogyakarta, Two Perpetrators Arrested" April 5, 2022, accessed from <https://www.pikiran-rakyat.com/nasional/pr-014170235/kronologi-aksi-klitih-yang-tewaskan-seorang-anak-anggota-dprd-di-yogyakarta-dua-pelaku-ditangkap?page=2>

then fled. The group of victims went eastward and met officers of the DIY Sabhara Directorate, who were on patrol at the time. The victim was then taken to Hardjolukito Hospital. However, not long after the victim was declared dead. The Klitih crime case is widely discussed and invites concern from every circle of society, especially because the perpetrators and victims of the crime are teenagers.

V. Victimological Review of the Victim's Role in the Occurrence of Crimes

Factually the occurrence of a crime, not only due to the fault of the perpetrator. Victimology or the science of victims, in his study obtained a conclusion that the occurrence of victimization, the factor can occur because of the contribution or treatment of the victim himself. This means that in the occurrence of a crime, the victim can play an important role that becomes an element of the emergence of the crime. In the Hans Von Hentig Hypothesis states that in some ways the victim shapes and prints the criminal and his crime¹⁷. *Victim Precipitation* Or the role of the victim, more simply interpreted as the contribution of the victim's guilt that accelerates or triggers the occurrence of crime. Views related to victims and their role in victimology developed around the 1950-1970s.

From the chronology of street crime cases by children or actions *Klitih* on Jalan Gedong Kuning, Bangutapan Village, Yogyakarta. It can be viewed from the aspect of victimology that there is a role of victims that triggers crimes. The victim who gave chase made my pal *Klitih* can launch the action. It is possible that

¹⁷ Iswanto & Space, *Victimology*. (Faculty of Law Unsoed, Purwokerto, 2011)

it will be a different story if the victim does not provoke a criminal act by carrying out the pursuit. Victims who pursue perpetrators actually provoke perpetrators to commit crimes and put themselves as victims.

Basically, the study of victimology has a function to calculate the extent of the role of a victim in the occurrence of crime *Klitih* aforementioned. Here it can be seen that actually the victim has a hand and plays a role in the occurrence of crime *Klitih* in Gedongkuning, although in this case the role of the victim can be fairly passive, but the victim has a functional contribution by triggering the acceleration of crime. In essence, it can be interpreted that a crime does not arise if there is no victim of crime, who is the main actor and criminal or perpetrator in the event of a crime, also in the fulfillment of the interests of the perpetrator which results in the suffering of the victim¹⁸.

Adolescent behavior is all activities that go against public demand, coordinated on individuals, creatures, and products that may pose a risk¹⁹. These actions may not actually be classed as

¹⁸ I Gusti Ngurah P, Teaching Material for Victimology Course: The Role of Victims of Crime, (Faculty of Law, Udayana University: Denpasar, 2017).

¹⁹ Laili Hanik Atum M, "Analysis of Klitih Perpetrators Accompanied by Crimes Based on Criminal Profiling in the Yogyakarta Special Region Police, Thesis, Publication Manuscript, Faculty of Law, Universitas Ahmad Dahlan (2017): 5, http://eprints.uad.ac.id/15332/1/T1_1500024254_NASKAH%20PUBLIKASI.pdf. See also Claudia Carolina Indra Putri, "Juridical Review of Restorative Justice in the Juvenile Justice System through Diversion." *IJCLS (Indonesian Journal of Criminal Law Studies)* 4, no. 1 (2019): 1-8; Enggal Prayoga Wijaya, "Knowing Victims to Protect Them, A Book Review "Viktimologi: Perlindungan Korban dan Saksi" Bambang Waluyo, SH, MH, Sinar Grafika Jakarta, 2011, 320 pages, ISBN 978979074378." *Journal of Indonesian Legal Studies* 6, no. 2 (2021): 483-490.

criminal acts. However, in the Criminal Code, it can also be concluded that juvenile delinquency can be equated with committing crimes but the interpretation is incorrect. As it is realized that wrong acts are the actions of lawbreakers who are considered enemies of social demonstrations by the state that must be rejected. An evil act must contain elements, in particular: (1) there is a human act, (2) it must be in accordance with what is described in the rules of law, (3) it must be proven that there is guilt on the part of the person who committed the act. Judging from the picture above, the use of the sentence crime in the definition of juvenile delinquency, actually cannot be represented either juridically or morally²⁰

Almost all high schools in Yogyakarta have the habit of having associations which are then commonly called gangs or gangs. As a student city, Yogyakarta itself cannot be separated from the brawls carried out between one high school and another. With the rampant brawls that occurred in Yogyakarta, the Yogyakarta local government finally took precautions against battles between students by replacing all bets or school marks on their school uniforms which were originally in the name or identity of each high school (SMA) into a bet that sounded more general, namely "Yogyakarta City Students" which was applied to all secondary schools in Yogyakarta²¹. The approach taken by public authorities to prevent fights between high schools (SMA) will trigger

²⁰ Simandjuntak, *Background of Juvenile Delinquency: Etymology of Juvenile Delinquency*, (Bandung: Alumni publisher)

²¹ Khoirunisa, "Klitih as Street Crime by Juveniles in Yogyakarta", *Kompasiana.com*, May 26, 2022, accessed from https://www.kompasiana.com/20_011_a_khoirunisa8784/628f99a3ce96e556477fafb3/klitih-sebagai-kejahatan-jalanan-oleh-remaja-di-yogyakarta

aggression between schools in Yogyakarta and can trigger reprisals. However, this hope has not been successful enough to reduce the level of student brawls in this student city. Which is marked by the still occurrence of consecutive fights that have even killed several students in Yogyakarta.²²

Since the issuance of Law Number 8 of 1981 concerning the Code of Criminal Procedure (KUHAP), the position of thugs as people who have basic freedoms has received increasing attention. However, with so much material from the Criminal Procedure Code directing the guarantee of thugs, the insurance portion provided to victims is still lacking. In an offense, the survivor of a mistake is essentially the one who experiences the most, but does not get as much consideration as the law governing the wrongdoer. This makes the victim's state completely ignored when the wrongdoer has been convicted with criminal approval by the court.

The culprit is a party who uses or harms the person concerned. Losses suffered by other victims, losses in the form of physical, mental, financial, trust, and others. This relates to status, position, typology of the victim, etc²³. The depiction asserts that the individual in question is a victim arising "purely" from a fault. This implies that it is a real or real victim. Even though it does not rule out the possibility that there are victims who are tainted, here

²² Bastian Widyatama, "Yogyakarta City of Education, Between Jargon and Reality" Kompasiana.com, February 27, 2016, accessed from <https://www.kompasiana.com/bastianwidyatama/56d17c1ad17a61e23c15e0f0/yogyakarta-sebagai-kota-pendidikan-antara-jargon-dan-realita>

²³ Andika Legesan, Victims of Crime as one of the factors in the occurrence of rape, *Journal of Lex Crimen* 1, no 4, (2012): 18, <https://media.neliti.com/media/publications/3159-ID-korban-kejahatan-sebagai-salah-satu-faktor-terjadinya-tindak-pidana-pemeriksaan.pdf>

the victim is involved or important to the perpetrator or there are factors from the victim that trigger the occurrence of a mistake. For victims of violations, the events of the violations that befell them will undoubtedly negate the framework of belief. Thus, it may be a type of loss of trust in the public arena, which appears as the presence of side effects of fear, tension, skepticism, doubt, misery, depression and various other ways of avoidance. Behave²⁴

The victim can play a useful role if something goes wrong, either intentionally or unintentionally, directly or indirectly. One reason for this victimological belief is through "integrated widespread observation". Everything must be viewed in a coordinated broad manner (important full-scale) as well as seen in mini-clinical terms, to get a picture of reality according to the original extent, about something, especially with regard to the significance of something²⁵. The work in question is the character and condition of a person who may become a victim of life or mentality and conditions that can trigger a person to do wrong deeds. The issue then arises, why victims who really experience physical, mental and social misfortune, should also be considered as associations that play a role and can trigger violations, even

²⁴ Julaidin, *Punishment Without a Judge: An Approach from the Victimology* (Padang: Lemabaga Research and Community Service, Ekasakti University Padang, 2019). *See also* Dani Muhtada, and Ridwan Arifin. "Penal Policy and the Complexity of Criminal Law Enforcement: Introducing JILS 4 (1) May 2019 Edition." *Journal of Indonesian Legal Studies* 4, no. 1 (2019): 1-6; Yosefin Dika Tyas Wangi, "Policy of Development for Juvenile Delinquency in the Perspective of Indonesian Criminal Justice System Reform (Study on Institute for Special Development Children LPKA Kutoarjo, Central Java, Indonesia)." *Journal of Indonesian Legal Studies* 2, no. 2 (2017): 85-100.

²⁵ Gosita Arief, *Victimology and Criminal Procedure Code*, (Jakarta: Akademika Pressindo, 1986)

victims are expected to be responsible for these violations. the movements they make. committed by criminals.

VI. Conclusion

This study concluded and highlighted that the inclination of teenagers to engage in street crimes, colloquially known as Klitih, is influenced by both internal and external factors. Internally, the child's own predispositions can play a role in their propensity to commit crimes. Externally, environmental elements, such as the surroundings in which children grow and develop, significantly contribute to shaping their personalities. Within the dynamics of criminal acts, the victim assumes a functional role, whether consciously or unconsciously, directly or indirectly impacting the occurrence of the crime. This victimological perspective is underpinned by the concept of "*unified widespread observation*," emphasizing the need for a broad, integrated understanding at both macro and micro levels to grasp the actual proportions and dimensions of a situation, particularly regarding its relevance.

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