

## ABSTRAK

Fenomena kenakalan remaja merupakan dampak dari globalisasi yang menyebabkan perilaku menyimpang, salah satunya adalah praktik klitih. Berdasarkan data Polres Yogyakarta, pada tahun 2021, jumlah kasus klitih meningkat menjadi 58 kasus dengan 102 tersangka. Penelitian ini mengkaji secara sosio-legal fenomena klitih, serta meneliti bagaimana hukum dan norma sosial mempengaruhi perilaku klitih di Yogyakarta. Teori sistem dari Lawrence Friedman digunakan untuk menggambarkan penanganan klitih di wilayah hukum Polresta Yogyakarta. Tujuan penelitian ini adalah menganalisis kebijakan kriminal terkait penanganan kenakalan remaja di Indonesia, mengidentifikasi faktor-faktor penyebab klitih di Yogyakarta, serta mengkaji aspek *socio-legal* terhadap tindak pidana klitih di wilayah Polresta Yogyakarta. Penelitian ini menggunakan pendekatan yuridis empiris dengan kajian sosio-legal dan spesifikasi deskriptif analitis. Data dikumpulkan melalui penelitian lapangan dan studi pustaka, yang kemudian dianalisis secara kualitatif. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa kebijakan kriminal terkait kenakalan remaja di Indonesia diatur dalam KUHP dan Undang-Undang Nomor 11 Tahun 2012 tentang SPPA. Hal ini didasari oleh instrumen Hukum Internasional seperti The Riyadh Guidelines, The Tokyo Rules dan The Beijing Rules. Kebijakan ini mengakomodasi penerapan keadilan restoratif berupa diversifikasi bagi anak, dengan kewenangan Kepolisian pada tahap penyelidikan, penyidikan, dan penangkapan. Faktor penyebab klitih meliputi faktor intrinsik seperti intelegensia, usia, jenis kelamin, dan kedudukan dalam keluarga, serta faktor ekstrinsik seperti lingkungan rumah tangga, pendidikan, pergaulan, dan media massa. Penanganan klitih di wilayah Polresta Yogyakarta melibatkan, penyelidikan, penyidikan, dan penangkapan serta pendampingan pemeriksaan, dengan kerja sama LPKA dan Bapas Kelas I Yogyakarta.

**Kata Kunci:** Klitih, Anak Jalanan, Polres Kota Yogyakarta, *Socio-Legal*

## **ABSTRACT**

*The phenomenon of juvenile delinquency is a consequence of globalization, leading to deviant behavior, one manifestation of which is the practice of klitih. According to data from the Yogyakarta Police, in 2021, the number of klitih cases increased to 58, with 102 suspects. This study examines the klitih phenomenon from a socio-legal perspective and investigates how laws and social norms influence klitih behavior in Yogyakarta. Lawrence Friedman's systems theory is employed to elucidate the handling of klitih within the jurisdiction of the Yogyakarta Police. The objectives of this study are to analyze criminal policies related to the handling of juvenile delinquency in Indonesia, identify the factors contributing to klitih in Yogyakarta, and explore the socio-legal dimensions of the klitih crime in the Yogyakarta Police jurisdiction. This research adopts an empirical juridical approach, with a socio-legal study and descriptive analytical specifications. Data were collected through field research and literature review, which were then analyzed qualitatively. The results of the study show that criminal policies related to juvenile delinquency in Indonesia are governed by the Penal Code and Law Number 11 of 2012 on the Juvenile Criminal Justice System. These policies are based on international legal instruments such as the Riyadh Guidelines, the Tokyo Rules, and the Beijing Rules. They accommodate the application of restorative justice in the form of diversion for children, with the police holding authority at the investigation, inquiry, and arrest stages. The factors contributing to klitih include intrinsic factors such as intelligence, age, gender, and family status, as well as extrinsic factors such as household environment, education, social interactions, and mass media. The handling of klitih in the Yogyakarta Police jurisdiction involves investigation, inquiry, and arrest, as well as examination assistance in collaboration with the Juvenile Correctional Institution (LPKA) and the Class I Correctional Center (Bapas) in Yogyakarta.*

**Keyword: Klitih, Street Children, Yogyakarta City Police, Socio-Legal**