

Law Number 11/2012 on the Juvenile Criminal Justice System in Overcoming Street Crime "Klitih" in Yogyakarta City

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Abstract

Street crime by teenagers in the city of Yogyakarta is evolving in its motives, it is no longer a matter of gangs between schools but has expanded beyond that. The motives also vary, from just a whim to show their strength to the intention to show their strength by hurting other innocent people. The Yogyakarta City Police have taken decisive action, they have made various preventive and repressive efforts to tackle street crime, but it is not enough to minimize the existence of these crimes. This paper will examine the factors that hinder the police from tackling street crimes and how to make teenagers aware of them. This writing is done in an empirical juridical manner to review the two things that are used as topics in this paper. The results obtained include the use of the Juvenile Criminal Justice system which is less able to prevent street crimes committed by adolescents in Yogyakarta City, because it is like a double-edged knife which means that the imposition of punishment must pay attention to the best interests of the child, while what is done has posed a threat and even caused real victims. Things that can be done to overcome can be done intensive counseling in schools about it. The suggestion given to overcome street crime is to be a little firmer in sanctions so that the function of the criminal law itself can protect people and provide a deterrent effect for the perpetrators.

Keywords: *Street Crime, Child Protection, Criminalization*



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INTRODUCTION

Street crime is still a frightening specter for residents of the Special Region of Yogyakarta (DIY). This is due to the vulnerability of some areas that are the target of operations of these street criminals. Unlike the crime of begal, street crime, which is generally referred to as this point, has its own patterns and motives in its activities. In general, this activity is motivated not because of economic motives, or revenge motives such as events caused by the phenomenon of brawls in general, but this crime is more motivated to show superiority to other road users. This is a scourge for residents who will carry out their activities at night, or residents who go home at night.

According to the Director of Criminal Investigation of the DIY Police, Kombes Pol Ade Ary Syam Indradi, he asked the public not to use the Klitih terminology from the street crime that occurred, according to him the terminology of klitih and street crime is very different. According to him, the meaning of klitih means activities for young people where they gather,

or with no intention of committing a crime. In contrast to that, street crime has indications to lead to criminal acts. Klitih is local wisdom in DIY, so it must be respected and appreciated. However, if street crime is already a criminal offense because it can take the form of a brawl, or ordinary street crime.(Setiawan, 2022)

Indeed, there has been a shift in the meaning of klitih itself. The term klitih is used as an ordinary walk carried out by young people based on no particular purpose just for fun and there is no intention to commit a crime. Generally, these young people walk just for fun to find free time to enjoy the atmosphere of the existing night hours, but the meaning has shifted from just walking to being added to criminal acts. It is the person who commits this criminal offense that damages the terminology of sleep itself. Without realizing it, what they have done has shifted the meaning of the original point from positive to negative and creates terror for citizens who want to do their activities at night.

What was conveyed by a criminologist from the Faculty of Social and Political Sciences UGM, Suprpto, explained that the meaning of klitih had shifted to be very negative since 2004. At that time, teenagers used their free time not by taking a normal walk but instead they looked for enemies on the road. This happened since the Yogyakarta city government had implemented a policy to return any student involved in inter-school brawls to their parents, or in other words, expelled from school. Since that event, teachers who have a hobby and are accustomed to brawling began to feel restricted and not free to prove the extension of themselves so that they vented this by clicking and revenge through brawls. According to him, this brawl phenomenon has been carried out for a long time, it's just that what used to use pebbles, now they are equipped with various equipment for brawls such as swords, celurit and gears. According to him, there are still many who think that if the perpetrator is still a child, then the punishment is only limited to coaching. This is what backfires, because the punishment is light, certain parties will take advantage of this.(Yulika, 2022)

Haniva Hasna, a criminologist, explains why the klitih phenomenon has become a common crime committed by teenagers in Yogyakarta society. According to her, klitih has become part of the identity of teenagers in Yogyakarta because the phenomenon continues and is considered a successful form of delinquency. There are many factors that cause teenagers or groups of teenagers to commit klitih. However, the main factors are the need for recognition from individuals or groups, existence, self-discovery, and prestige. According to Iva, klitih is usually committed by groups of teenagers who are experiencing an identity crisis. They experience biological and psychological changes that affect two main things, namely the development of a sense of consistency in their lives and the achievement of role identity. When adolescents fail to achieve the desired role identity, there is an expression drive to gain recognition for their actions. This leads to crimes committed by adolescents. Adolescents' self-control in this phase tends to be weak. They find it difficult to distinguish good and bad behavior in their search for identity and role. Adolescents who have difficulty controlling themselves tend to fall into delinquent behavior that has the potential to lead to crime. The environment of adolescents also has a major influence in determining their role and identity. School and interaction with peers are important environments for adolescents to express their roles in life. Adolescents' good and bad behavior is strongly influenced by their environment. Teenagers who lack self-control tend to find it difficult to sort out good and bad behavior to determine their identity and role, as well as gain recognition and existence in their environment.

Unfortunately, negative behavior is often the choice for teenagers to get a role and existence in their lives, as unfortunate by Iva.(Al Ansori, 2022)

In 2020, there were 46 cases with 82 perpetrators, while in 2021 there were 50 cases with 37 perpetrators. From January to November 2022, 17 cases with 45 perpetrators have been recorded. Harmintoyo explained that the children involved in the cases had undergone a legal process, although some cases were resolved through diversion. Diversion is carried out in accordance with the provisions in the Law, although not all cases can be resolved through diversion. He mentioned that the police do not recognize the term "klitih," but refer to it as a street crime that is generally committed by teenagers, such as junior high school students, high school students, or high school graduates. In the cases handled, street violence is committed by them without a clear motive. This action is done to show their identity in front of friends or other groups.(Sujatmiko, 2022)

This problem is interesting to study because street crime is still prevalent in the Special Region of Yogyakarta and is a scourge for those who must move at night. In addition to this, the SPPA Law, which is a legal instrument expected to overcome these crimes, seems to encounter a dilemma in addition to protecting children, also punishing those involved in criminal acts that are very detrimental to others. The novelty in this article is that it thoroughly discusses criminal law enforcement in the police, where it examines the obstacles of the police when handling klitih cases and how the role of the Yogyakarta community to overcome and prevent these crimes.

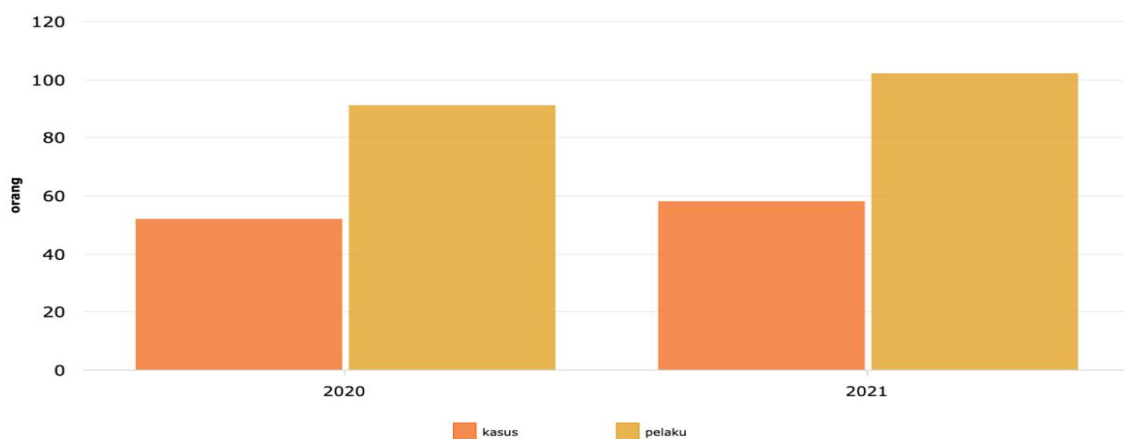
RESEARCH METHODS

This article uses an empirical juridical method that will examine the street crime of klitih and its law enforcement which will be studied by examining the relevant theories to answer these problems. The interview method is also used in answering problems regarding the role of the police in overcoming this klitih street crime to obtain comprehensive results in answering the formulation of the problem.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The Klitih Phenomenon as Street Crime and Law Enforcement

Data on klitih cases and perpetrators can be seen in the table below: (*Jumlah Kasus dan Pelaku Klitih di Jogja Meningkat pada 2021, 2022*)



Sumber : Polda DIY, Harian Jogja, Desember 2021

Prof. Barda Nawawi Arief quoted the 8th UN Congress in 1990 in Havana, Cuba about several factors that caused the crime. These factors are :(Arief, 2011, hlm. 13)

1. Unemployment, poverty, ignorance exists.
2. No decent housing and an unsuitable education system.
3. There is an increase in the number of people in the society who have no hope in their own lives, because the process of social integration does not occur. In addition, there are social evils and inequalities.
4. There is a relaxation in the family in the form of social ties.
5. There are circumstances that make it difficult for people to move from their city to another city.
6. The damage to the original culture of the community, which arises together with discriminatory things where it makes it disadvantaged and weak in the social field and in the social field of society in the form of welfare.
7. A decline in the quality of urban life that leads to an increase in crime in the community and a shortage of services and facilities in the neighborhood.
8. The difficulties experienced by the people who live there to integrate and socialize properly.
9. The abuse of drugs, alcohol and even narcotics.
10. The widespread activities of organized crime.
11. The existence of various kinds of encouragement, both in attitudes and ideas that lead to acts of violence or intolerance.

The terminology of Klitih itself can be interpreted as a criminal offense that is suspected of being maltreatment, beating, deprivation of theft with violence. At first, it was related to high school students who often committed juvenile delinquency in general where it was related to other high schools and was violent, and could also be the result of brawls.(Anggito Wijanarko & Ginting, 2021, hlm. 25)

Klitih crime is not an ordinary delinquency, this is because many victims have received physical injuries due to this street crime. If the victim chosen is in accordance with the criteria of the perpetrator, in this case a high school student who conflicts with another high school, it can be due to problems of brawling or inherited grudges or other things, the victim is indiscriminate, anyone can become a victim even though usually the victims are teenagers. The perpetrators of these crimes seem to have no thought for their future because they commit their crimes consciously and with a certain motive, either by hacking, attacking the victim with certain sharp weapons or even hitting. Those who commit these crimes rarely take property from their victims. This is different from crimes in the form of robbery where the perpetrators will take property from their victims. When they are satisfied, they will leave their victims alone. This is merely to show their power, either individually or in groups. Another characteristic of this crime is that it is committed at night and takes place on quiet roads or places, where people rarely pass by, thus minimizing witnesses to the crime.(Zulfikar Pamungkas, 2018, hlm. 25)

According to Suprpto's explanation, there is a suspicion that someone organizes and prepares the klitih perpetrators so that when they act they can be neat and well organized, this person is called a "mastermind". This "mastermind" has the authority to divide the tasks between the people who will carry out the task, divide the tasks of who drives and who attacks

the victim, even to anticipate the possibility of police officers passing in the area. this is based on research from 2004 to 2009, where it must be investigated thoroughly to its roots by the police, so that there is no regeneration among the perpetrators, because if they continue to regenerate then street crime will never stop.(Hartanto, 2022, hlm. 17)

As we all understand, a particular feature of crime in urban areas is the emergence and growth of various kinds of criminal and violent groups. Social and cultural changes have contributed to the phenomenon of criminal and violent groups in Yogyakarta. Recent developments in street crime have seen the emergence of a group called the klitih gang, which consists of teenagers in general. The area of operation of the klitih gang is not limited to one area, but also in other areas with much higher and varied mobility so that the targets or targets who become victims of this gene are random and all are considered enemies. This dynamic is a new problem in handling it because there is a lack of tracking based on various regional lines and alliances that exist between schools, especially since this phenomenon has spread to the regency, not centered in the city of Yogyakarta itself. (Harahap & Sulhin, 2021, hlm. 40)

The crimes committed by these adolescents not only endanger others who are victims, but also endanger themselves, especially their future lives.

Research conducted by Alan J. Drury, Matt DeLisi and Michael J. Elbert shows that chronic ex-offenders have a higher risk of experiencing a range of problems in adult life, including difficulty in finding employment, antisocial personality disorder, propensity to commit crime, propensity to commit violence, and lifelong mental health problems. This is supported by several previous studies showing that chronic ex-offenders have a higher risk of mental health problems, drug addiction, and other social problems. The research also emphasizes the importance of early intervention and prevention efforts to address the root causes of delinquent behavior and reduce the social costs associated with adolescent delinquency. Several previous studies have shown that the right intervention at the right time can help reduce the risk of delinquent behavior in adolescents. Therefore, early prevention efforts and timely interventions can help reduce the risk of delinquent behavior in adolescents..(Drury dkk., 2019, hlm. 11)

The Role of the Yogyakarta City Resort Police in Klitih Law Enforcement

Referring to Law Number 11 of 2012 concerning the Juvenile Criminal Justice System, children as perpetrators of criminal acts can be given two types of sanctions. The first sanction is an action sanction for perpetrators of criminal acts under the age of 14 which is stipulated in Article 69 paragraph 2 of the Juvenile Criminal Justice System law. While the second sanction is for criminal offenders aged 15 years and over. The police is an institution that is a subsystem in the Integrated Criminal Justice System (SPP) which has the first and main position, it is called the gate keeper of the criminal justice system.(Harkrisnowo, 2003, hlm. 2; Zulkarnaen dkk., 2021, hlm. 39) Adapun tugas polisi dalam rangkaian SPP ini ialah melakukan tindakan yang berupa penyidikan dimana hasil dari pendidikan itu ialah berita acara pemeriksaan.(Zulkarnaen dkk., 2021, hlm. 39)

For the child to get the best protection in the matter, then the protection to him must be organized as well as possible and must adhere to a fundamental thing which states that the best interests of the child must be considered as the highest priority or called the paramount of importance in all decisions concerning the child. If done without this principle, then efforts to

provide protection to children will face many obstacles. There is another principle that must be adhered to in this child crime, namely the principle of the best interest of the child is used on the grounds that many children here are only victims, this is due to ignorance due to their age of development. The police as the front line in enforcing the law on juvenile crime has a great responsibility to be able to harmonize the duties and authority of the Indonesian National Police as stipulated in Law No. 2 of 2002 concerning the Indonesian National Police, the Indonesian National namely that Police has the task of maintaining security and public order, enforcing the law, providing protection, protection, and community service.(Agustina & Aziz, 2016, hlm. 19; *Kepolisian Negara Republik Indonesia*, 2022) From the various kinds of police duties, it can be seen that in principle there are 2 police duties, namely the task of maintaining order, security, ensuring and maintaining the safety of people, objects, the state, and society as well as seeking obedience from citizens and society to applicable state regulations. This task is referred to as a preventive task and the second is a repressive task. This task is given to take action against all things that can cause security chaos in the community, nation and state.(Lase, 2022, hlm. 151) The function of the police in general is for social control in society, both repressive and preventive.(Lase, 2022, hlm. 151; Rahardjo, 2009, hlm. 28) The preventive function is carried out to provide protection, service, and protection for the community. While the police's repressive efforts are as law enforcers in society. Other police duties are as stated in article 2 of the Police Act, that the functions of state government are in the field of maintaining security and order in society, law enforcement, protection and service to the community.(Lase, 2022, 151)

Regarding this, the police have anticipated that street crime will not occur by holding routine operations every certain night. The operation is carried out in areas that are allegedly prone to street crime. The police will act against young people who are still out at curfew by taking them to the police station to be educated. To deter them, the condition for returning home from the police station is that their parents come to the police station to pick up their children. Before being allowed to go home, the police will provide brief counseling and education so that they understand why it is forbidden to travel in the middle of the night. In addition, the police will urge parents to supervise their children, by limiting their playing hours, to minimize the existence of klitih street crime.

Research proposed by Tyler (2003, 2006) states that people who believe they have been treated fairly and respected by the police are more likely to see law enforcement agencies and police officers as trustworthy and legitimate agents in controlling society. In addition, a more positive view of police legitimacy increases the likelihood of citizens reporting criminal activities to law enforcement agencies. This reflects previous findings on the relevance of Tyler's model to the entire criminal justice system, as well as subjective reviews of the model's relevance to policing. In a recent meta-analysis, Walters, and Bolger (2018) found support for Tyler's model in research on perceptions of procedural justice, institutional legitimacy, and compliance with the law. The current results differ from Walters and Bolger's (2018) previous meta-analysis in producing similar effects for procedural justice and legitimacy as predictors of cooperation. In Walters and Bolger's (2018) meta-analysis, legitimacy had a stronger impact on compliance than procedural justice, especially when longitudinal data were analyzed.(Bolger & Walters, 2019, hlm. 95)

Here the role of the police is also very crucial, according to an interview with the Yogyakarta Police investigator, Cahyo Nugroho, S.H., the police play an active role in the Diversion process in these street crimes. Investigators are obliged to seek diversion in this case so that children as perpetrators and victims get Restorative Justice. However, this is an agreement between the two parties as victims and perpetrators, if there is no agreement, it will continue to the next process, namely the prosecution process and examination in court. However, if there is an agreement, an official report will be made and will not be continued to the next stage. According to him, not all agreements can be reached between perpetrators and victims, due to several factors. Broadly speaking, the factors that make Diversion fail include:

1. The victim asked the perpetrator for a large compensation. Because the victim suffered serious injuries, surgery was required, and for this reason the victim asked the perpetrator for a large sum of money. As the perpetrator was from a poor family, he was unable to fulfill the victim's request and so the proceedings continued.
2. The victim asked for the perpetrator to be processed as a deterrent. This is not out of spite, but so that other children know that such actions have real and severe consequences, so that they will discourage them from committing street crimes.

According to him, the police have taken firm action against the perpetrators of this klitih street crime, it's just that it seems that children are only given leniency during the investigation process. In fact, the police have tried in such a way to apply the SPPA Law in this crime so that the function of criminal law can run optimally. As we know, in juvenile justice, there is an option for no detention due to several factors. As a substitute, children are required to report to the police twice a week. This is what many people see as if the perpetrator is given leniency, even though it is a punishment in accordance with the Juvenile Justice System Law. The police leadership has ordered its ranks to take firm action against the perpetrators of klitih street crime as a manifestation that the police are committed to tackling this crime to the fullest. According to him, the police and the community must work together to eradicate this street crime. Full trust and support are needed for the police in carrying out their duties so that in overcoming this crime it can be completed and as radical as possible. It must begin to be reduced to consider children who commit street crimes, not processed, and only returned to parents. This is a big misunderstanding from the community, because the police have implemented this SPPA Law as well as possible for the sake of the community. The obstacle experienced by the police in acting against street crime is the time limit given. According to Cahyo Nugroho, S.H., as an investigator at POLRESTA Yogyakarta, this time is the main factor that makes them must be extra in acting, because they are only given 15 days including an extension from the Prosecutor's Office. This short amount of time means that investigators must put aside other cases to resolve street crimes properly. Moreover, according to him, this street crime is a group crime, so the act may only be one perpetrator. Therefore, they must search for and find the perpetrators. This is because cases like this must be split so that there is clarity in relation to the crown witness.

Efforts to Awaken Teenagers Not to Join the Klitih Group

To overcome street crime in the form of klitih, various kinds of efforts are needed to prevent and overcome so that adolescents or children do not get involved in street crime that will harm them in the future. this effort is an effort by the police and the community to minimize the existence of street crime, so that it has an impact on the sense of security obtained by

members of the community and children can avoid some of the things that plunge them in their future. of course, a special synergy is needed between the family, the community, and the police to work together in preventing and overcoming this street crime case.

a. Effective Legal Counseling According to the Lives of Teenagers

As we all understand, legal counseling can be understood as a dissemination of certain legal information accompanied by an understanding of various legal norms and laws and regulations that apply to achieve the ideals that exist in society. In addition, this activity realizes and develops public awareness in law so that an orderly legal culture is realized and complies with applicable regulations, so that the rule of law is upheld. Legal awareness in society is a value that exists and grows in society in the form of understanding accompanied by obedience from the community to the applicable laws and regulations..(Sudjana, 2016, hlm. 3)

The target or goal of legal counseling itself is a noble value that can prevent adolescents from actions that will harm themselves by joining the klitih group.(Aulia dkk., 2019, hlm. 158; Sudjana, 2016)

The selection of effective methods is based on those that are wide-reaching, communicative, and adaptive for today's youth. For those who have a wide range of information technology, of course, for now the most effective is the internet media or specifically with social media. Because there are so many teenagers who have various kinds of social media accounts that can be easily accessed read or see well without the need for them to sit or a formal position. This will make counseling through social media, especially cooperating with public figures who are the same age as them, more effective, because the age is not far enough away so that teenagers and public figures have the same age so that there is no gap between them so that they will more easily accept what is conveyed by the public figure who conducts the legal counseling. Moreover, it is delivered with a communication style and also a style of speech that suits all their people so that it will be easier to understand, with such methods the purpose of legal counseling itself will be very effectively easily achieved by utilizing existing technology and by cooperating with public figures who are entrusted with conducting legal counseling so as not to follow various kinds of political groups that can harm their lives in the future. By cooperating with public figures, the goal will be to obtain the effectiveness of harmony between adolescents as an audience, existing legal issues, the law and can make adolescents avoid bad things that can harm them.

To get to the stage of adolescents being aware, understanding, understanding and obeying the law will certainly be helped by the use of social media, especially if the legal counselor, be it a person who can conduct legal counseling, or a public figure who is being favored by adolescents, can convince adolescents as their audience that by knowing, understanding, and obeying the law, there will be many benefits that will be obtained in it.(Ernis, 2018, hlm. 490)

The legal counseling efforts are carried out, it is hoped that adolescents will have legal awareness leading to legal compliance. According to Soerjono Soekanto, there are four indicators that will form teenagers' legal awareness sequentially, stage by stage. the stages include:(Mulyani dkk., 2021, hlm. 107; Rosana, 2014, hlm. 14)

- 1) First, the stage of knowledge of the law itself. This stage is the knowledge of adolescents about how to behave in accordance with the provisions of the law, namely about what actions are prohibited and punishable and what is allowed.
- 2) Second, the stage of understanding the law. In this stage, adolescents who already have various kinds of information from education related to street crime that can harm themselves understand it as well as possible. This is related to understanding the content, purpose and benefits of the regulations prohibiting street crime.
- 3) The third stage is legal attitude. in this stage is a tendency for the teenager to reject or accept the law due to an appreciation or realization that the law makes his life useful in his life. in this stage adolescents have gained an element in the form of appreciation for the rule of law.
- 4) the 4th stage or the last stage is the pattern of legal behavior. this stage is about the validity or invalidity of a regulation that exists in the society where the teenager lives. if a legal regulation applies, it is necessary to evaluate the extent to which it applies and the extent to which the community, especially the teenager, complies with it.

In line with this. Based on the author's interview with Cahyo Nugroho, S.H., the police at Yogyakarta Police Station have conducted effective counseling to overcome street crime. This is done by calling all school principals in the city of Yogyakarta for counseling on the importance of education about street crime. As he said, street crime is basically a crime that is often committed by school children, if not junior high school, high school children. But there are some cases involving university students, where they are still often busy taking care of their school gangs. This is the big question, why do children who have graduated from school, still take care of their original school, instead of taking care of their lectures.

b. Community Social Control Efforts

Lack of self-control, alcohol abuse and drug abuse were considered individual risk factors, while poor maternal parenting and antisocial peers were considered social risk factors. In addition, living in a neighborhood that is likely to produce criminal acts is evaluated as an environmental risk factor or opportunity. (Bobbio dkk., 2020, hlm. 7). This indicates that the role of the community is so great to shape the behavior of adolescents who can fall into street crime.

The role of the community in tackling the street crime of klitih is very much needed, especially in relation to the theory of social control. This theory says that every perspective that will discuss the control of human actions that are the target of social control is the behavior of the community itself. The purpose of supervision by the community is none other than so that community life can take place in harmony, peace, and life takes place in accordance with various patterns and regulations that have been mutually agreed upon. The system of educating in the life of the community has the purpose and intention that in adolescents in the community there is a change in behavior to act in accordance with the rules that have been mutually agreed upon. (Royani & Timur, 2021, hlm. 42)

This social control has the aim that the teenager lives in accordance with existing norms and does not obey the will of certain individuals and this system forces to act in accordance with existing norms. If the teenager does not want to obey the rules or norms, then they will be subject to strict sanctions. There are three types of sanctions that can be used in

conducting and controlling adolescents in accordance with the social control of society, including sanctions that have physical properties, sanctions that have psychological properties, sanctions that have economic properties. (Yani, 2015, hlm. 78)

The meaning of theory refers to all views that discuss the various kinds of behavioral controls that exist in society. The definition of social control theory itself leads to the problem of delinquency and crime where it is associated with various variables that have a sociological nature, including family structure, play groups and education. In this case, what is meant by social control theory has parallels with conformity theory as referred to by criminologist Travis Hirschi in his theory which says that: (Setyadi & Kholip, 2011, hlm. 243)

- 1) All things that are disobedient to the various rules that exist in social life are the result of the failure of socialization to individuals in society, especially adolescents, to act in accordance with the rules or regulations that exist in society.
- 2) Crime is evidence of the failure of various social groups to control and bind adolescents to have an orderly life such as school, community, and family.
- 3) All individuals have an obligation to learn to live orderly lives and not commit crimes.
- 4) Internal controls are more effective than external controls.

According to Travis Hirschi, this social control theory is further known as social bonding theory. He believes that humans are born to break the law and will distance themselves from those unlawful acts if something special happens to them. This will happen if the individual's bond to society is strong. The strong influence of social ties consists of 4 things, among others: (Mahdalena & Yusuf, 2017, hlm. 720)

- 1) Attachment factor, which is an ability of adolescents to have sensitivity to their feelings, thoughts, and desires. This shows the emotions or individuals involved towards other individuals. When individuals can assess and pay attention to their interactions with others, they are less likely to commit crimes.
- 2) Commitment factor, which is a component that is both conforming and rational. Before individuals commit criminal acts, they first go through a rational process where they weigh the advantages and disadvantages of their actions. The commitment has the opinion that society belongs to many individuals in it, therefore it will be a dangerous thing if the members of society are involved in criminal acts.
- 3) Involvement factor, the deeper the involvement in something, especially something positive, the less likely the individual will commit a crime. This is because the individual has limited energy and time because it has been devoted to other things that are positive. Because of this, the opportunity for the individual to commit a crime will be smaller and less likely to occur.
- 4) Belief factor, when people in society no longer have trust, then crime will arise. This is also related to loyalty, trust, and compliance with various norms in society, which will be firmly embedded in a person, which shows that various social rules are self-enforcing and their existence in the individual is also getting stronger and stronger.

According to Mr. Cahyo Nugroho when interviewed by the author, the role of parents is very large in controlling it. It must begin to instill a sense of attention to their children while at home. It can be started with certain restrictions, such as curfews and motorized

vehicle facilities. This is intended to prevent children from wandering around in the early hours of the morning. Although his goodbye was only limited to hanging out, but according to Cahyoi Nugroho, it could be different. Because in his experience, children who go out at night, if they do not become perpetrators, will become victims. This is why strict control from parents is so very necessary in overcoming these street crimes.

c. Strict Use of Criminal Law

According to Professor Barda Nawawi Arif, what is called countermeasures through this penal route is also referred to as efforts made by taking the path of criminal law. in this case the emphasis is on repressive nature, meaning that action is taken after the crime arises with fair law enforcement and where in the imposition of punishment on the person who has committed the crime.(Mulyadi, 2008, hlm. 390)

The use of strict criminal law has been carried out by POLRESTA Yogyakarta according to Cahyo Nugroho, S.H. According to him, the police have made routine patrol efforts to overcome this. This is done to anticipate the street crime, so that people feel safe in doing activities at night. If during patrols they find a group of teenagers who are still wandering at night, then coaching will be carried out by bringing them to the police station to be given an appeal. This is still considered less than optimal, because it has been found that groups of teenagers who were given an appeal committed street crimes and were caught during operations the next day. This factor continues to make the police at POLRESTA Yogyakarta more active in conducting operations to overcome this problem.

In addition to this, the purpose of using strict criminal law on street crime is related to the purpose of punishment, the objectives in punishment are:(Sholehuddin, 2003, hlm. 45; Wahyuni, 2017, hlm. 167)

- 1) Firstly, this punishment will have a deterrent and deterrence effect on the juvenile who committed the street crime. Here the meaning of this explanation is to keep the juvenile away from various possibilities to repeat the same crime, while the purpose of this deterrent means that the transfer has a function as an example that reminds and frightens other adolescents who want to commit street crimes.
- 2) Second, this punishment is a phase of rehabilitation for adolescents. This theory has the aim of being a way out to reach reform or rehabilitate the teenager. As for what is characteristic is that the transfer is seen as a social and moral treatment process for adolescents so that they can reintegrate socialize with the previous society reasonably.
- 3) Third, this punishment is considered as a vehicle for moral education or can be referred to as a reformation process. This is because in the process, juveniles are helped to realize their mistakes and acknowledge the wrongs that were directed at them.

CONCLUSION

The result of the explanation above can be concluded that the role of the police in taking action against klitih perpetrators based on law number 11 of 2012 is very important, because in addition to being at the forefront of the Criminal Justice System, the police are required to also provide the best for children in the sense that they can take action with penalties that are in accordance with the best life for the child himself. so, it is hoped that the punishment can provide a sense of justice for victims, perpetrators and the community where neutral peace is disturbed because of this klitih act.

Efforts to tackle this klitih crime can be made through a variety of effective ways and can directly enter teenagers, whose emotions are still unstable. This effort can be taken with effective legal counseling in accordance with the lives of teenagers, by trying to collaborate with public figures who are currently popular with teenagers so that what is conveyed and the purpose of the legal counseling itself can enter the hearts of teenagers to avoid the desire to commit klitih itself. Another effort that can be taken is through social control from the community, both schools, families, and society in general. In principle, this social control can reduce the desire to commit these crimes. the last effort is to use criminal law strictly. here it is not intended that children will be punished to deter them, but rather to educate that street crimes committed by anyone will face strict criminal law and anyone who has the desire to commit these crimes will later have real sanctions to receive.

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