

ABSTRAK

Klitih memiliki kepanjangan yang artinya *Kliling Golek Getih* (Keliling Cari Darah) yang merupakan fenomena kejahatan jalanan yang terjadi di Daerah Istimewa Yogyakarta terutama Klaten dan Magelang. Diketahui kalau pelaku *klitih* adalah pelajar remaja dengan kekerasan. Banyak korban *klitih* yang meninggal dunia akibat siksaan fisik yang cukup parah. Tujuan penelitian adalah mengidentifikasi pelaku *klitih* dari perspektif lingkungan internal dan lingkungan eksternal. Lokasi penelitian adalah Kota Yogyakarta. Responden penelitian adalah orang yang pernah melakukan tindakan *klitih*, orang tua dan teman sebaya pelaku. Sedangkan pengumpulan data menggunakan pengamatan, wawancara dan dokumentasi, teknik analisis data menggunakan teknik analisis data kualitatif deskriptif model Miles and Huberman. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa: Dari sisi internal pertama secara kepribadian keadaanya baik dan positif misalnya memiliki harapan dan cita-cita, tidak banyak menuntut. Kedua secara ekonomi kuat terlihat dari tingkat pendidikan yang dimiliki kepala keluarga dan tingkat pendapatan yang dimiliki kedua orang tua sangat mencukupi misalnya penghasilan yang didapatkan gaji diatas UMR dan mempunyai bisnis sampingan seperti usaha toko mebel. Ketiga secara umum keharmonisan keluarga bagus dan sedikit ada catatan bahwa peran orang tua yang kurang efektif karena anaknya jauh dari orang tua, serta ada orang tuanya sudah pisah sehingga kontrol orang tua terhadap kegiatan anak diluar rumah kurang diperhatikan. Dari sisi eksternal pertama secara hubungan sosial dengan teman sebaya disekolah membentuk perilaku yang jelek bagi para ketiga narasumber, karena para narasumber hampir setiap hari bertemu dengan teman-teman sekolahnya. Mereka terbentuk dalam perilaku yang kurang baik karena lebih sering bertemu dengan teman sekolah dan memilih teman yang kurang tepat. Kedua di lingkungan masyarakat mendukung pembentukan karakter remaja, namun pelaku kurang aktif di lingkungan Masyarakat sehingga pembentukan karakter di lingkup Masyarakat menjadi kurang terbentuk.

Kata Kunci: *Identifikasi Personal, Kejahatan, dan Pelaku Aksi Klitih.*

ABSTRACT

Klitih is an acronym derived from "*Keliling Golek Getih*" (Wandering to Seek Blood), referring to a street crime phenomenon occurring in the Special Region of Yogyakarta, particularly in Klaten and Magelang. It is known that the perpetrators of *klitih* are teenage students who commit acts of violence. Typically, *klitih* perpetrators target individuals perceived to be high school or vocational school students in secluded areas and engage in physical bullying, sometimes driven by economic factors. Many victims of *klitih* have died due to severe physical abuse. The objective of this research is to identify *klitih* perpetrators from the perspective of internal and external environments. The study was conducted in Yogyakarta City, with respondents including individuals who have engaged in *klitih*, their parents, and their peers. Data collection methods included observation, interviews, and documentation, while data analysis employed qualitative descriptive techniques based on the Miles and Huberman model. This model involves data collection, data reduction, data display, and drawing conclusions. The results of this research show that: From an internal perspective, first of all, his personality is in a good and positive condition, for example he has hopes and aspirations, he doesn't hold back much. Secondly, economically it is strong, as can be seen from the level of education of the head of the family and the level of income that both parents have is very sufficient, for example the income earned is above the minimum wage and they have a side business such as a furniture shop. Third, in general, family harmony is good and there are a few notes that the role of parents is less effective because their children are far from their parents, and some parents are separated so that parental control over children's activities outside the home is given less attention. From the external side, firstly, social relationships with peers at school have a stronger influence because they meet school friends more often and choose the wrong friends so it has a big impact. Secondly, the community environment supports the character formation of teenagers, but the perpetrators are less active in the community environment so that character formation in the community environment is less formed.

Keywords: Personal Identification, Crime, and Klitih Perpetrators.