ABSTRACT
Cases of educational crimes that have occurred recently have greatly shaken the world of higher education in Indonesia, one of which is a case of plagiarism in the Postgraduate Program of Doctoral Program (S-3) at Jakarta State University, so the authors are interested in researching several cases in universities. The existence of criminal law with criminal and administrative sanctions is needed to overcome various forms of irregularities in the world of higher education. The purpose of this study is to find the problem of the law relating to higher education and the role of law enforcement officers in tackling the crime of education in universities. While the main problem is the problem of the effectiveness of the law of the Republic of Indonesia number 20 of 2003 concerning the national education system and the law of the Republic of Indonesia number 12 of 2012 concerning higher education, as well as the problem of the functions and roles of law enforcement officers in tackling criminal acts of education in universities. This thesis uses normative law and empirical law research. In processing and analyzing data, researchers used qualitative analysis methodology, assisted with descriptive research, beginning with juridical analysis, supported by the law approach. All data collected is processed by systematically compiling data. The results of the study found problems namely the ineffectiveness of the two laws on education mentioned above, many found maladministration, lack of functioning and role of law enforcement officials and lack of legal action from the Ministry of technology research and higher education R.I. in overcoming legal violations in universities.

Keywords: Plagiarism, Law, Criminal Act, Education, College.

A. INTRODUCTION
Since the enactment of the Law of the Republic of Indonesia Number 20 of 2003 concerning the National Education System in the past decade, many criminal cases of education in higher education have sprung up in the community and national media. In addition to the enactment of the Law concerning the National Education System, the Republic of Indonesia Law Number 12 of 2012 concerning Higher Education is also applied, but cases of criminal acts in universities that appear do not diminish from the number of cases. Although it has been supplemented with the laws of the Republic of Indonesia concerning the national education system and the laws of the Republic of Indonesia concerning higher education, cases of educational crimes involving Rector, Professor, Director, Dean, Lecturers, Students in universities are increasingly widespread. Various problems that occur in universities include problems regarding the making of fake diplomas, plagiarism, illegal graduations, Corruption, Collusion and Nepotism problems, and other legal issues that are still difficult to get rid of.
The problem of criminal acts regarding the making of fake diplomas was found by the Ministry of Research and Technology, which in the meeting was discussed by two ministries namely the Ministry of Research, Technology and Higher Education and the Ministry of Administrative Reform and Bureaucratic Reform and the Indonesian National Police.

During the meeting, Menristekdikti Mohamad Nasir submitted documents related to fake diplomas from the results of the two tertiary edicts issued by National Police Chief General Badrodin Haiti. Tuesday (05/26/2015). (Hukumonline, 2015)

In addition, a search conducted by Tempo since mid-July found that there were many illicit practices, such as the opening of distant classes, compacted class schedules, engineering of proof of attendance, and forgery of student parent numbers. Dissertation as the main requirement for graduation, indicated many results of plagiarism. Although the students are listed in the Higher Education Data Base as students of UNJ, in fact most of the lectures are held in their respective regions. MY (initials) S-3 students majoring in Language Education UNJ admitted that the first semester of 2014 was held on the 4th floor of the Palembang PGRI University Postgraduate building. The lecture was compressed on Friday-Saturday. This lecture practice is considered to violate the rules. In 2015, the Ministry of Research, Technology and Higher Education sniffed the cooperation program without permission. (Tempo, 2017: 54)

BBC Indonesia (2017) states that the alleged case of plagiarism at the Jakarta State University (UNJ), became the attention of the general public, after the Academic Performance Evaluation team of the Ministry of Research and Technology, found an indication of plagiarism in a dissertation of five Southeast Sulawesi officials who obtained a doctorate at UNJ dated 9 September 2016. One of the five officials is initials (NA), the governor is inactive in Southeast Sulawesi. The non-active Governor of Southeast Sulawesi (NA) is one of the winners of a doctorate at UNJ who is suspected of committing plagiarism. The allegation of plagiarism carried out by five officials who studied at the UNJ was handled by an independent team formed by the Ministry of Research, Technology and Higher Education led by the Director General of Science and Technology Resources, Ali GhufronMukti.

Director General of Science and Technology Resources of the Higher Education, Ali GhufronMukti acknowledged that there is "always plagiarism" every year, even though there is no exact number data because "it has not been systematically arranged". He added that there is still a plagiarism for higher education because of cultural factors, weak awareness and lack of monitoring and supervision. (BBC Indonesia, 2017)

Furthermore (Wahyu H, 2015) said that: The Ministry of Research, Technology and Higher Education raided 'illegal graduation' held at the PodokCabe Open University Convention Hall, South Tangerang, Banten on September 19, 2015. The Chancellor of the Open University, TianBelawati, said Illegal graduations conducted at the Open University building have nothing to do
with the Open University. Students who are graduated are also not Open University students. The tenants of the Aldiana Nusantara Foundation building said they had conducted distance learning and wanted to hold a graduation ceremony for hundreds of students. However, based on an investigation conducted by the Ministry of Research and Technology, the Foundation did not conduct learning according to academic provisions.

In connection with the various phenomena of criminal acts in universities that occurred in the last decade is a deep concern. Criminal acts in higher education are carried out by unscrupulous actors, namely individuals, groups and organizations and education providers, without being given sanctions of imprisonment, sanctions for fines, administrative sanctions or other strict legal sanctions, these actions will continue to occur. The criminal act of education in higher education is carried out by the perpetrators of the education and various acts of omission carried out by the perpetrators of education, decision making, policy makers and society, all of which tarnish the positive image of the world of education at national and international levels.

During this time the prevention of criminal acts in higher education still rarely uses the articles in the Law of the Republic of Indonesia Number 20 of 2003 concerning the National Education System and the Law of the Republic of Indonesia Number 12 of 2012 concerning Higher Education. So that it is not surprising that individuals who commit criminal acts of education, are increasingly professional and growing continuously to commit crimes.

**Formulation of the problem.**

Based on the background of the above problems, there are the following problems:
2. What is the function and role of law enforcement officers in tackling criminal acts of education in universities?

**Research purposes.**

The purpose of this research is:
To find out and analyze the effectiveness of the Law of the Republic of Indonesia Number 20 of 2003 concerning the National Education System and the Law of the Republic of Indonesia Number 12 of 2012 concerning Higher Education in tackling the crime of education as well as the function and role of law enforcement officers in tackling the crime of education in College.

**B. RESEARCH METHODS.**

In processing and analyzing data in this study, researchers used qualitative analysis methodology, assisted by using descriptive research, which began with juridical analysis and was supported by a law approach. All data collected both primary and secondary data will be processed and analyzed by systematically compiling data.
In this legal research researchers used normative legal research and empirical legal research. First, using normative legal research, namely by using library material or secondary data. Library materials are materials derived from primary sources and secondary sources. After using normative legal research, researchers use empirical legal research. Empirical research includes researching and analyzing the workings of law in society such as the implementation of legislation, the role of legal institutions in law enforcement, the effectiveness of legislation, the legal influence on problems in universities and in society and others. The usefulness of both studies is needed in the development of legal research towards the degree of perfection of research results, so that it can solve existing problems.

C. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Every country has its own laws and regulations. All actions taken by its citizens in that country are based on the laws and regulations in that country. If there is an act of a citizen that is contrary to the laws and regulations, then the actions of that citizen are against the law. Including actions taken by the state and government if they violate, the state and government violate the law. This is based on Article 1 paragraph (3) of the 1945 Constitution which states that the Indonesian state is a legal state. The Indonesian state is based on law (rechtsstaat), not based on mere power (machtsstaat).

The 1945 Constitution is the highest legislation and other laws and regulations which are under it must be subject to the 1945 Constitution. Everyone must obey the rules that have been applied. Even though someone does not know that a new regulation has been enacted, the sanction is still given to someone who has violated the new regulation.

Furthermore, based on article 5 paragraph (1) of the 1945 Constitution states "The President has the right to submit a draft law to the House of Representatives, so the President with the House of Representatives issues Law Number 20 of 2003 concerning the National Education System, as a juridical basis on national education. In addition, there is Law Number 12 of 2012 concerning Higher Education as a juridical basis for Higher Education.

Not apart from the two education laws above, there is the Criminal Code (KUHP). Although it does not regulate criminal acts of education, the law occupies a prime position, because it regulates general crimes. If there is a general crime in the form of a crime and violation in the higher education environment, then use the Criminal Code, plus the use of criminal acts of corruption, namely Law No. 31 of 1999 concerning Eradication of Corruption Crime jo. Law of the Republic of Indonesia Number 20 of 2001 concerning Amendments to Law Number 31 of 1999 concerning Corruption. If there is a criminal act of corruption in the higher education environment then using the law.

In addition there are rules outside the law, namely the Minister of Research, Technology and Higher Education Regulation No. 100 of 2016 concerning Establishment, Amendment, Dissolution of State Universities and
Establishment, Amendment, Revocation of Private Higher Education Permits. Minister Regulation No. 100 of 2016, in addition to supporting the Law of the Republic of Indonesia Number 20 of 2003 concerning the National Education System and the Law of the Republic of Indonesia Number 12 of 2012 concerning Higher Education, also to support the Government Regulation of the Republic of Indonesia Number 4 of 2014 concerning Organizing Higher Education and Higher Education Management. In Government Regulation Number 4 of 2014 it is not regulated to regulate sanctions, but only regulates the Implementation of Higher Education by ensuring the quality of Higher Education so that the interests of the community are not harmed and Higher Education Management by ensuring that Higher Education autonomy can be realized.

The criminal act of education in particular in the Criminal Code is not regulated, but if there is a general crime involving crimes and violations, then law enforcement officials use the Criminal Code and the Act of corruption. If there is a crime in education, the police, prosecutors, judges and advocates use the Law of the Republic of Indonesia Number 20 of 2003 concerning the National Education System and the Republic of Indonesia Law Number 12 of 2012 concerning Higher Education and can be linked to the formulation of the articles in the Criminal Code if there is no article that determines the offense in the two education laws above. Between the Criminal Code and the offenses that are spread outside the Criminal Code in this case the legislation that is specific in nature has a connection point. The point of the relationship is found in the general rules of the book I of the Criminal Code. The provisions in the eight chapters of book I of the Criminal Code, also apply to the offenders spread outside the Criminal Code such as the Law on Education and National Systems and the Higher Education Law. The relevant law itself specifies special rules that deviate from the general rules which contain eight chapters in the Criminal Code.

3.2 The results of research into cases of criminal acts of education in universities related to criminal law policy, legal renewal and law enforcement.

Criminal law policy to overcome criminal acts of education in higher education is based on the selection effort to achieve the best results of criminal legislation in the sense of fulfilling the requirements of justice and usability and efforts to realize criminal legislation that is appropriate to the circumstances and situation time and for the future. In addition, the criminal law policy is essentially how criminal law can be formulated properly and provide guidance to legislators (legislative policy) and the implementation of criminal law (executive policy). Legislative policy is a very decisive stage for the following stages, because when criminal legislation is to be made, the objectives to be achieved are determined or in other words what actions are deemed necessary to be acted as prohibited by criminal law. . Criminal law policies in the form of imprisonment sanctions, criminal penalties and administrative penalties affect legal certainty and justice.

Therefore, the criminal law policy is to guarantee the quality of higher education, namely the existence of a law that guarantees a working environment,
education and professional providers between lecturers, students, organizations and providers of tertiary education. These policies include using:


2. Law of the Republic of Indonesia Number 20 of 2003 concerning the National Education System.

3. Republic of Indonesia Law Number 12 of 2012 concerning Higher Education.


In fact, there are only 5 (five) cases registered in the National Police for criminal cases of education in Higher Education. This means that there are not many cases in universities reported to the National Police. The POLRI in handling criminal cases of education and general criminal acts in principle tries to deal with criminal cases until they are finished. POLRI in handling cases in the world of education based on reports from the reporter. If there are no reports from universities or individual reporters to the police, the POLRI cannot check or investigate and investigate cases. However, many cases were reported and handled by the Indonesian National Police throughout Indonesia, namely cases in the Office of Education and Culture, ranging from kindergarten to high school equivalent to the form of public and private schools. The case is mostly carried out in the Ministry of Education and Culture, with a total of 54 (fifty-four cases). There were only 5 (five) cases of educational crime in Higher Education. This means that there are not many cases in universities reported to POLRI. Cases of criminal acts in the field of education which are still in the process of police investigation are 47 (forty seven) cases and the POLRI has finished handling 12 (twelve) cases.

In relation to cases of educational crime, namely the alleged making of a fake diploma and the alleged case of plagiarism said by Mr. HENDRI, officer of the Police Headquarters Criminal Investigation and Evaluation (Anev) section, his party can also handle cases of plagiarism and forgery of the diploma. If the case is reported by a tertiary institution to the National Police, then the PUSLABFOR (Center for Forensic Laboratory) will be followed up. Unlike the above, there is an opinion from the community, namely from Mr. Ilham in East Jakarta who said; It is ironic that perpetrators who only act as plagiarers or plagiarism of scientific work, dissertations and theses are given prison sanctions. According to the author, strict sanctions against perpetrators of plagiarism or plagiarism of scientific works, dissertations and theses or perpetrators of general crimes, need to be given in the form of sanctions of imprisonment and / or criminal penalties, or administrative sanctions, based on laws and regulations, in order to make an effect deterred the perpetrators. However, if the Draft Bill is passed in the future, in addition to the criminal sanction of imprisonment, the offender may be subject to criminal sanctions for social work and / or criminal penalties as an alternative to substituting imprisonment sanctions.
Thus, it was concluded that the two Education Laws, namely the Law of the Republic of Indonesia Number 20 of 2003 concerning the National Education System and the Law of the Republic of Indonesia Number 12 of 2012 concerning Higher Education, must be refined. All these separate laws are put together again in one law on higher education. It is necessary to clarify the regulation of the formulation of criminal acts of education in the law. If the formulation of a criminal act is not included in the new KUHP, then there is a legal vacuum (Rechtsvakuum), and the Judge can use the Higher Education Law, namely the Law of the Republic of Indonesia Number 20 of 2003 concerning the National Education System and the Republic of Indonesia Law Number 12 Year 2012 concerning Higher Education.

In addition, the case of plagiarism at the State University of Jakarta (UNJ) originated from the collaboration of UNJ's three (S-3) strata education program with 12 state universities reaping the spotlight. In the author's research in Kemenristekdikti on April 19, 2018, the plagiarism case that occurred at the Jakarta State University (UNJ) is currently in the process of legal proceedings at the Jakarta State Administrative Court (PTUN).

(Sumandoyo, A: 2018) said that: On May 7 2018 UNJ's Chancellor Daily Executive Intan Ahmad said 5 (five) students who did plagiarism at UNJ namely (initials) NA, NE, HH, MN, SS were given one year to improve his dissertation, including publishing their academic results in international journals.

The Chancellor of UNJ (JA) was the promoter for the five doctoral candidates who were accused of plagiarism, according to the Team of MrSaktiNasution from the legal section of the Directorate General of Institutional Affairs of the Ministry of Research and Technology, having been dismissed as a Lecturer, also dismissed from the Chancellor's Office. According to the researcher that the sanction's decision caused legal uncertainty and legal vacancies, because the status of the five plagiarists was not a student of UNJ. If you look at the recommendations of the Minister of Research and Technology, the doctorate and diplomas of the five plagiarists should be revoked.

With so many cases of educational crime occurring in universities, including cases of plagiarism. According to the author the case was 'blurred' so there was a lack of clarity in the process of handling the case. The case is only given mild sanctions in the form of administrative sanctions from the Ministry of Research, Technology and Higher Education. Several other cases also arrived at the National Police but the results of the process were unclear. There is a desire by some of them not to continue the case, but by choosing the settlement of the peaceful method, or choosing with mild sanctions namely administrative sanctions. Thus it can be concluded that the two laws on education, namely the Law of the Republic of Indonesia Number 20 of 2003 concerning the National Education System and the Law of the Republic of Indonesia Number 12 of 2012 concerning Higher Education, are not entirely effective in regulating and overcoming acts of action. criminal education.

The reluctance to report these cases by whistleblowers from individuals, organizations, education providers and the community is an obstacle to law
enforcement. Also the second factor is the existence of an alternative choice of sanctions for imprisonment, criminal sanctions for fines and administrative criminal sanctions which are the choices for education providers (government in this case kemenristekdikti), organizations, individuals (individuals). So, in general they choose the way of settlement with mild sanctions, namely by administrative sanctions or by peaceful means. This is evident from the sanctions given to individual S-3 UNJ students as mentioned above, they are only subjected to administrative sanctions namely by being obliged to improve their dissertation for one year. Is not according to the Law of the Republic of Indonesia Number 20 of 2003 concerning the National Education System regulates, if the offender violates Article 70, namely: Graduates whose scientific work is used to obtain an academic, professional, or vocational degree as referred to in Article 25 paragraph (2) is proven is a plaintiff convicted of a maximum imprisonment of two years and/or a fine of a maximum of Rp. 200,000,000.00 (two hundred million rupiah). This fact is necessary for the firmness of all law enforcement officials to implement the prevailing laws and regulations.

Need integration between law enforcement agencies in dealing with criminal acts, namely by using the criminal justice system (integrated criminal justice system) covering the process of investigation, prosecution of hearings in the trial up to the implementation of the judge's decision. In the judicial process, the trial proceedings began with the fact that violations of criminal acts in higher education up to court decisions constituted a single process. In relation to the fact that the judicial process is mostly only at the level of the National Police, even the cases in the Higher Education and Kemenristekdikti have many decisions in the form of administrative sanctions and mild sanctions decided by the Ministry of Research and Technology. Whereas there were only 2 (two) decisions made by the Supreme Court, namely the decision No. 2092K / PID.SUS / 2015 in 2016 which was filed by the Public Prosecutor with the defendant HARTJE RANSULANGI and the decision Number 196K/PID.SUS/2016 In 2017 the petition for cassation was filed by the Appellant I by the Public Prosecutor and the Appellant II by the Defendant EDI SUKAMTO, SE Both of these cassation decisions are not criminal acts of education in universities, but within the scope of the Ministry of Education and Culture. While the decision within the scope of Kemenristekdikti was found in the decision at the Singaraja Bali District Court with a decision letter No. 48/Pid.Sus/2016/PN.Sgr. In 2017, as Public Prosecutor I PUTU SUGIAWAN, S.H. and Defendant NI MADE TRISNA DHARMAYANTI. The Judge's Decision stated that the defendant NI MADE TRISNA DHARMAYANTI was proven legally and convincingly guilty of carrying out a criminal act of holding an education unit without the establishment permit from the Government. Thus the verdict in the Judiciary is in fact only a few, namely 2 (two) Cassation of the Supreme Court and 1 (one) decision in the District Court. However, there are many cases of educational crimes that occur in the field or outside the Court. This means that the function, the role of law enforcement officials has not been optimally implemented properly and the implementation of the education law is not effective. Consistent and integrated
law enforcement will bring benefits to society with the emergence of a deterrent effect. This is where integration is needed between law enforcement agencies in handling criminal acts of education known as the criminal justice system (Integrated Criminal Justice System) covering the process of investigation, prosecution of hearings in the trial up to the implementation of the judge’s decision.

In addition, there are many administrative errors or Maladministration carried out by the universities and the Ministry of Research, Technology and Higher Education, based on data that researchers obtained from Mr. ADRIANUS MELIALA at the Office of the Ombudsman of the Republic of Indonesia on May 3, 2018. conducted by the perpetrator, before the occurrence of a criminal act in the field of education. This is an indication of the number of violations and abuses committed by perpetrators, organizations in the world of education, especially in higher education institutions and Kemenristekdikti. Broadly speaking, the reports of maladministration that occur in universities and Kemenristekdikti/Kemendikbud/Ministry of National Education from 2014 to 2018 can be explained as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No</th>
<th>Maladministration</th>
<th>Number of reports</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Siding</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Discrimination</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Conflict of interest</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Prolonged delay</td>
<td>68</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Abuse of authority</td>
<td>39</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Deviation of procedure</td>
<td>62</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Request for compensation for money, goods and services</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Incompetent</td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Not providing service</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Not worth</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Amount</td>
<td><strong>244</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Whereas the number of maladministration reports in Elementary School = 50, Junior High School = 48, High School= 86, Others = 203. So the total report = 631. It turns out that the number of maladministration reports is the most is in the environment of higher education and Kemenristekdikti/Kemendikbud/Ministry of National Education which is 244 reports. Thus the maladministration report must be followed up by universities and the Ministry of Research, Technology and Higher Education.
At the end of this series of studies, the authors find that there is an agreement with the use of integrated legal theory (integrative jurisprudence).

Integrated theory was developed by J. Hall based on the conception of "law as action" or law as a pattern of action with elements in the form of: ideas or legal concepts (ideal or concept), facts (fact) and values (values). In its development it is necessary to pay attention to the rule of law and its construction (legal concepts and construction) as well as internal and external factors of the development actors, such as: awareness, goals, motivation, social and cultural. (Diantha, 2017: 77).

D. CONCLUSION.

a) Criminal law policy to prevent, cope with criminal acts in the field of education that applies today has been regulated in the Law of the Republic of Indonesia Number 20 of 2003 concerning the National Education System Chapter XX in articles 67 to 71, Law of the Republic of Indonesia Number 12 in 2012 concerning Higher Education Chapter IX Article 93, the Criminal Code, Law of the Republic of Indonesia Number 31 of 1999 concerning the Eradication of Corruption Crimes jo. Law of the Republic of Indonesia Number 20 of 2001 concerning Amendment to Law Number 31 of 1999 concerning Corruption and the Minister of Research, Technology and Higher Education Regulation Number 100 of 2016 concerning Establishment, Amendment, Dissolution of State Universities and Establishment, Change, Revocation of private university licenses. In connection with these laws and regulations, with various criminal acts occurring within the tertiary institutions within the last decade, the legal process was conducted not a few times out of court, because the verdict of judges from the district court up to the Supreme Court turned out to be few, and reports cases of criminal acts at the tertiary level of education throughout Indonesia to the Indonesian National Police are not many, namely only 5 (five) reports. At the cassation level in the Supreme Court, in reality there were only 2 (two) decisions on cassation of educational crimes. There is reluctance to report these cases by reporters from individuals, organizations, education providers and the community. This is an inhibiting factor in law enforcement. Also the second factor is the alternative choice of criminal sanctions namely sanctions for imprisonment, criminal sanctions for fines and administrative criminal sanctions which are the choice of education providers (the government in this case kemenristekdikti), organizations, individuals (individuals). In general they choose alternative ways of settlement with mild sanctions, namely by administrative sanctions or by peaceful means between the two parties.

b) The existence of criminal cases in the educational environment that occur in the community, has illustrated the difficulty of law enforcement officers in finding ways or solutions so that the law works as it should in accordance with existing norms. In fact the legislation made has been well made, but it makes it difficult for law enforcement officials to solve the problem, because of various considerations in solving cases in the world of education. In relation to criminal law enforcement carried out by law enforcement officers, known as the criminal
justice system or called the Integrated Criminal Justice System, it means an integrated criminal justice system. In the Integrated Criminal Justice System has two important roles, namely as a system and as a process. As a system, it is intended that there are functional and institutional relationships between each sub-section in the framework of law enforcement. Whereas as a process, it is intended that the judiciary takes the process in accordance with the provisions of criminal law and the establishment of functional and institutional relations of the applicable criminal procedural law. The related sub-systems are investigators, prosecutors / prosecutors, judicial bodies in the general court, legal advisors and correctional institutions. The establishment of functional and institutional relations between the Indonesian National Police, the Attorney General's Office, the Judiciary, Correctional Institutions and Advocates, in cases of criminal acts of higher education in Indonesia can be quickly handled and resolved together, in accordance with the provisions of the prevailing laws and regulations.

Suggestion.

a) To prevent and overcome criminal acts and violations of law in universities, then to State Universities, Private Universities and the Ministry of Research, Technology and Higher Education and law enforcement officials so as to implement and implement the Law of the Republic of Indonesia Number 20 Year 2003 concerning the National Education System in particular Chapter XX in articles 67 to 71, Law of the Republic of Indonesia Number 12 of 2012 concerning Higher Education, especially chapter IX of article 93, Book of the Criminal Law, Law of the Republic of Indonesia Number 31 1999 concerning Eradication of Corruption Crimes jo. Law of the Republic of Indonesia Number 20 of 2001 concerning Amendment to Law Number 31 of 1999 concerning Corruption and the Minister of Research, Technology and Higher Education Regulation Number 100 of 2016 concerning Establishment, Amendment, Dissolution of State Universities and Establishment, Change, Revocation of private university licenses, and other higher education laws and regulations consistently.

b) To the Government and the House of Representatives of the Republic of Indonesia, the Law Enforcement Institution, to reform the Criminal Code by stating the formulation of criminal acts and legal sanctions in their articles relating to the Criminal Act of Education and renewal Legislation concerning higher education to be changed into 1 (one) law only, so that the application of the law and the implementation of law by law enforcement officials can go according to the applicable law, which in turn can result in legal certainty and justice for all parties.

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