



PRESIDEN
REPUBLIK INDONESIA

LAW OF THE REPUBLIC OF INDONESIA
NUMBER 12 OF 2012
ABOUT HIGHER
EDUCATION

BY THE GRACE OF ALMIGHTY GOD THE
PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF INDONESIA,

- Considering : a. that the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia mandates the Government to to
endeavor and organize a national education system that increases faith, devotion to God Almighty, and noble character in the context of educating the nation's life and advancing science and technology by upholding religious values and national unity for the advancement of civilization and the well-being of mankind;
- b. that higher education as part of the national education system has a strategic role in educating the nation's life and advancing science and technology by paying attention to and applying humanities values as well as civilizing and empowering the nation
Sustainable Indonesia;
- c. that in order to improve the nation's competitiveness in the face of globalization in all fields, higher education is needed that is able to develop science and technology and produce intellectuals, scientists, and/or professionals who are cultured and creative, tolerant, democratic, have strong character, and have the courage to defend themselves
the truth for the benefit of the nation;
- d. that . . .



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- d. that in order to realize affordability and equitable distribution in obtaining quality higher education and relevant to the interests of society for progress, independence, and prosperity, it is necessary to arrange higher education in a planned, directed, and sustainable manner by taking into account the aspects of demographic and geographic;
- e. that to ensure the implementation of higher education required arrangements as basis and legal certainty;
- f. that based on the considerations as referred to in letters a, b, c, d, and e, it is necessary to form a Law on Higher Education;

Remembering : Article 20, Article 21, and Article 31 of the 1945
Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia;

By mutual consent
THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES OF THE REPUBLIC
OF INDONESIA
and
PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF INDONESIA,

DECIDE:

Setting : LAW ON HIGHER EDUCATION.

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CHAPTER I GENERAL PROVISIONS

Article 1

In this Law what is meant by:

1. Education is a conscious and planned effort to create a learning atmosphere and learning process so that students actively develop their potential to have religious spiritual strength, self-control, personality, intelligence, noble character, and skills needed by themselves, society, nation and state.
2. Higher Education is the level of education after secondary education which includes diploma programs, bachelor programs, master programs, doctoral programs, and professional programs, as well as specialist programs, organized by universities based on the culture of the Indonesian people.
3. Science is a series of knowledge that is systematically explored, compiled, and developed using a certain approach, which is based on scientific methodology to explain certain natural and/or societal symptoms.
4. Technology is the application and utilization of various branches of Science that produce value for the fulfillment of needs and survival, as well as improving the quality of human life.
5. Humanities is an academic discipline that studies the intrinsic value of humanity.



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6. Higher Education is an educational unit that organizes Higher Education.
7. State Universities, hereinafter abbreviated as PTN, are Universities established and/or organized by the Government.
8. Private Universities, hereinafter abbreviated as PTS, are Universities established and/or organized by the community.
9. Tridharma of Higher Education, hereinafter referred to as Tridharma, is the obligation of Higher Education to organize education, research, and community service.
10. Research is an activity carried out according to scientific rules and methods systematically to obtain information, data, and information related to understanding and/or testing a branch of science and technology.
11. Community Service is an activity of the academic community that utilizes Science and Technology to advance the welfare of society and educate the nation's life.
12. Learning is the process of student interaction with lecturers and learning resources in a learning environment.
13. The Academic Community is the academic community consisting of lecturers and students.
14. Lecturers are professional educators and scientists with the main task of transforming, developing, and disseminating Science and Technology through Education, Research, and Community Service.

15. Student. . .



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15. Students are learners at the Higher Education level.
16. The community is a non-governmental group of Indonesian citizens who have concerns and roles in the field of Higher Education.
17. Study Program is a unit of education and learning activities that has a certain curriculum and learning methods in one type of academic education, professional education, and/or vocational education.
18. The National Higher Education Standards are a set of standards that include national education standards, plus research standards, and community service standards.
19. The central government, hereinafter referred to as the Government, is the President of the Republic of Indonesia who holds the power of government of the Republic of Indonesia as referred to in the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia.
20. The Regional Government is the governor, regent, or mayor, and the regional apparatus as the organizing element of the regional government.
21. Ministry is the government apparatus in charge of government affairs in the field of education.
22. Other ministries are government agencies in charge of government affairs outside the field of education.
23. Non-ministerial Government Institution, hereinafter abbreviated as LPNK, is a central government institution that carries out certain government tasks.

24. Minister. . .



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24. Minister is minister who organizes government affairs in the field of education.

Article 2

Higher Education based on Pancasila, the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia, the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia, and Unity in Diversity.

Article 3

Higher education is based on:

- a. scientific truth;
- b. Reasoning;
- c. honesty;
- d. justice;
- e. Benefits;
- f. virtue;
- g. responsibility;
- h. diversity; and
- i. affordability.

Article

4 Higher education functions:

- a. develop skills and shape character and civilization of a dignified nation in order to educate the nation's life;
- b. developing an innovative, responsive, creative, skilled, competitive, and cooperative academic community through the implementation of Tridharma; and
- c. develop Science and Technology by paying attention to and applying Humanities values.

Article 5 . .



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Article

5 Higher Education aims to:

- a. to develop the potential of students to become human beings who are faithful and devoted to God Almighty and have noble character, healthy, knowledgeable, capable, creative, independent, skilled, competent, and cultured for the benefit of the nation;
- b. to produce graduates who master branches of Science and/or Technology to fulfill national interests and increase the nation's competitiveness;
- c. the production of Science and Technology through Research that pays attention to and applies the value of the Humanities in order to benefit the progress of the nation, as well as the advancement of civilization and the welfare of mankind; and
- d. The realization of Community Service based on reasoning and research work that is useful in advancing the general welfare and intellectual life of the nation.

CHAPTER II

ORGANIZATION OF HIGHER EDUCATION

Part One

Principles and Responsibilities of Higher Education

Article 6

Higher Education is organized on the principle of:

- a. the search for scientific truth by the Academic Community;
- b. democratic and equitable and non-discriminatory by upholding human rights, religious values, cultural values, plurality, unity, and national unity;

c. development . . .



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- c. development of academic culture and acculturation of reading and writing activities for the academic community;
- d. civilizing and empowering the nation that lasts throughout life;
- e. exemplary, willingness, and development of student creativity in learning;
- f. Student-centered learning with attention to the environment in harmony and balance;
- g. freedom in choosing a study program based on students' interests, talents, and abilities;
- h. a systemic whole with an open and multi-meaning system;
- i. favoring the economically underprivileged community groups; and
- j. empowerment of all components of the Community through participation in the organization and control of the quality of Higher Education services.

Article 7

- (1) The Minister is responsible for the organization of Higher Education.
- (2) The Minister's responsibility for the implementation of Higher Education as referred to in paragraph (1).
 - (1) includes regulation, planning, supervision, monitoring, and evaluation as well as guidance and coordination.
- (3) The Minister's duties and authority over the organization of Higher Education include:
 - a. general policies in the development and coordination of Higher Education as part of the national education system to realize the objectives of Higher Education;

b. determination
of . . .



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- b. the establishment of national general policies and the preparation of long-term, medium-term and annual development plans for sustainable higher education;
 - c. continuous improvement of quality assurance, relevance, affordability, equitable equity, and access to Higher Education;
 - d. stabilizing and increasing the capacity of academic management and management of Higher Education resources;
 - e. granting and revoking licenses related to the implementation of Higher Education except religious higher education;
 - f. general policies in the collection and utilization of all community potential to develop Higher Education;
 - g. the establishment of councils, assemblies, commissions, and/or consortia involving the Community to formulate Higher Education development policies; and
 - h. implementation of other tasks to ensure the development and achievement of Higher Education goals.
- (4) In terms of organizing religious higher education, the responsibilities, duties, and authorities are carried out by the minister who organizes government affairs in the field of religion.
- (5) Further provisions regarding the Minister's responsibility for the implementation of Higher Education as referred to in paragraph (2), the duties and authorities of the Minister as referred to in paragraph (3), and the duties and authorities of the Minister as referred to in paragraph (4).
- (3) shall be regulated in a Government Regulation.

Second part . . .



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Second Part

Science and Technology Development

Paragraph 1

Academic Freedom, Academic Freedom, and Scientific
Autonomy

Article 8

- (1) In organizing Education and the development of Science and Technology apply academic freedom, freedom of academic pulpit, and scientific autonomy.
- (2) The development of Science and Technology as referred to in paragraph (1) is carried out by the Academic Community through scientific learning and/or research by upholding religious values and national unity for the advancement of civilization and the welfare of mankind.
- (3) The implementation of academic freedom, freedom of academic pulpit, and scientific autonomy in Higher Education is the personal responsibility of the Academic Community, which must be protected and facilitated by the leadership of Higher Education.

Article 9

- (1) Academic freedom as referred to in Article 8 paragraph (1) is the freedom of the Academic Community in Higher Education to explore and develop Science and Technology responsibly through the implementation of Tridharma.

(2) Freedom . . .



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- (2) Freedom of the academic pulpit as referred to in Article 8 paragraph (1) is the authority of professors and/or Lecturers who have scientific authority and prestige to state openly and responsibly about something related to the clumps of science and branches of science.
- (3) Scientific autonomy as referred to in Article 8 paragraph (1) is the autonomy of the academic community in a branch of science and/or technology. Technology in discover, develop, express, and/or defend scientific truths according to scientific principles, methods, and academic culture.

Paragraph 2

Science and Technology Cluster

Article 10

- (1) The family of Science and Technology is a collection of a number of trees, branches and twigs of Science that are organized systematically.
- (2) The Group of Science and Technology as referred to in paragraph (1) consists of:
 - a. religious science family;
 - b. humanities;
 - c. social science family;
 - d. natural science family;
 - e. formal science clusters; and
 - f. family of applied sciences.
- (3) The clumps of Science and Technology as referred to in paragraph (2) are transformed, developed, and/or disseminated by the Academic Community through Tridharma.

Paragraph 3 .

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Paragraph 3

Academic

Community

Article 11

- (1) The academic community is a community that has a scientific tradition by developing an academic culture.
- (2) Academic culture as referred to in paragraph (1) is the entire system of values, ideas, norms, actions, and works originating from Science and Technology in accordance with the principles of Higher Education.
- (3) The development of academic culture as referred to in paragraph (1) is carried out by social interaction without distinguishing ethnicity, religion, race, intergroup, gender, social position, level of economic ability, and political flow.
- (4) Social interaction as referred to in paragraph (3) is carried out in learning, searching for scientific truth, mastering and/or developing Science and Technology and developing Higher Education as a scientific institution.
- (5) The academic community is obliged to maintain and develop an academic culture by treating Science and Technology as a process and product as well as a charity and moral paradigm.

Article 12

- (1) Lecturers as members of the Academic Community have the task of transforming the Science and / or Technology they master to Students by creating an atmosphere of learning and learning so that Students actively develop their potential.

(2) Lecturer .

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- (2) Lecturers as scientists have the task of developing a branch of Science and/or Technology through scientific reasoning and research and disseminating it.
- (3) Lecturers individually or in groups are required to write textbooks or textbooks, published by universities and/or scientific publications as one of the learning resources and for the development of academic culture and acculturation of reading and writing activities for the academic community.

Article 13

- (1) Students as members of the Academic Community are positioned as adults who have their own awareness in developing their potential in Higher Education to become intellectuals, scientists, practitioners, and / or professionals.
- (2) Students as referred to in paragraph (1) actively develop their potential by learning, seeking scientific truth, and/or mastering, developing, and practicing a branch of Science and/or Technology to become cultured scientists, intellectuals, practitioners, and/or professionals.
- (3) Students have academic freedom by prioritizing reasoning and noble morals and are responsible in accordance with academic culture.
- (4) Students have the right to obtain educational services in accordance with their talents, interests, potential, and abilities.
- (5) Students can complete the Education program according to their own learning speed and not exceed the time limit set by the University.

(6) Student. . .



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- (6) Students are obliged to maintain ethics and obey the norms of Higher Education to ensure the implementation of Tridharma and the development of academic culture.

Article 14

- (1) Students develop their talents, interests, and abilities through co-curricular and extracurricular activities as part of the education process.
- (2) Co-curricular and extracurricular activities as referred to in paragraph (1) can be carried out through student organizations.
- (3) Other provisions regarding co-curricular and extracurricular activities as referred to in paragraph (1) shall be regulated in the statutes of Higher Education Institutions.

Third Section

Types of Higher Education

Paragraph 1

Academic Education

Article 15

- (1) Academic education is Higher Education undergraduate and/or postgraduate programs directed at mastering and developing branches of Science and Technology.
- (2) The guidance, coordination and supervision of academic education as referred to in paragraph (1) are under the responsibility of the Ministry.

Paragraph 2. .



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Paragraph 2

Vocational Education

Article 16

- (1) Vocational education is a Higher Education diploma program that prepares students for jobs with certain applied skills up to an applied undergraduate program.
- (2) Vocational education as referred to in paragraph (1) may be developed by the Government up to an applied master's program or an applied doctoral program.
- (3) The guidance, coordination and supervision of vocational education are under the responsibility of the Ministry.

Paragraph 3

Professional

Education

Article 17

- (1) Professional education is higher education after an undergraduate program that prepares students for jobs that require special skill requirements.
- (2) Professional education as referred to in paragraph (1) may be organized by Higher Education and in collaboration with the Ministry, other Ministries, LPNK, and/or professional organizations responsible for the quality of professional services.

Fourth Section. . .



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Fourth Section
Higher Education Program

Paragraph 1
Bachelor Program, Master Program, and Doctoral
Program

Article 18

- (1) The undergraduate program is an academic education intended for graduates of secondary education or equivalent so that they are able to practice Science and Technology through scientific reasoning.
- (2) The undergraduate program as referred to in paragraph (1) prepares students to become intellectuals and/or scientists who are cultured, able to enter and/or create jobs, and able to develop themselves into professionals.
- (3) Undergraduate programs must have lecturers who have a minimum academic qualification of a master's program graduate or equivalent.
- (4) Graduates of undergraduate programs are entitled to use the bachelor's degree.
- (5) Further provisions regarding undergraduate programs are regulated in Ministerial Regulations.

Article 19

- (1) The master's program is an academic education intended for graduates of undergraduate programs or equivalent so that they are able to practice and develop Science and / or Technology through scientific reasoning and research.

(2) Program. . .



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- (2) The master's program as referred to in paragraph (1) develops students to become intellectuals, cultured scientists, able to enter and/or create jobs and develop themselves into professionals.
- (3) Master's programs must have lecturers with academic qualifications of doctoral program graduates or equivalent.
- (4) Graduates of the master's program are entitled to use the master's degree.
- (5) Further provisions regarding master's programs are regulated in Ministerial Regulations.

Article 20

- (1) Doctoral program is an academic education intended for graduates of master's program or equivalent so that they are able to discover, create, and/or contribute to the development and practice of Science and Technology through scientific reasoning and research.
- (2) The doctoral program as referred to in paragraph (1) develops and strengthens students to become wiser by increasing their ability and independence as philosophers and/or intellectuals, scientists who are cultured and produce and/or develop theories through comprehensive and accurate research to advance human civilization.
- (3) Doctoral programs must have lecturers with academic qualifications of doctoral program graduates or equivalent.

(4) Graduates . .



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- (4) Graduates of doctoral programs are entitled to use the doctoral degree.
- (5) Further provisions regarding doctoral programs are regulated in Ministerial Regulations.

Paragraph 2

Diploma, Applied Master, and Applied Doctoral
Programs

Article 21

- (1) The diploma program is a vocational education intended for graduates of secondary education or equivalent to develop skills and reasoning in the application of Science and/or Technology.
- (2) The diploma program as referred to in paragraph (1) prepares students to become skilled practitioners to enter the world of work in accordance with their fields of expertise.
- (3) The diploma program as referred to in paragraph (2) consists of programs:
 - a. diploma one;
 - b. diploma two;
 - c. diploma three; and
 - d. diploma four or applied bachelor's degree.
- (4) The diploma program as referred to in paragraph (3) must have Lecturers who have a minimum academic qualification of a master's program graduate or equivalent.
- (5) In the diploma one program as referred to in paragraph (3) letter a and diploma two program as referred to in paragraph (3) letter b may use instructors with a minimum academic qualification of a diploma three graduate or equivalent who have experience.

(6) Graduates . .



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- (6) Graduates of diploma programs are entitled to use an expert or applied bachelor's degree.
- (7) Further provisions regarding diploma programs are regulated in a Ministerial Regulation.

Article 22

- (1) The applied master program is a continuation of vocational education intended for graduates of applied bachelor programs or equivalent to be able to develop and practice the application of Science and / or Technology through scientific reasoning and research.
- (2) The applied master program as referred to in paragraph (1) develops students into experts who have high capacity in the application of Science and Technology in their profession.
- (3) Applied master programs are required to have lecturers with academic qualifications of doctoral program graduates or equivalent.
- (4) Graduates of the applied master's program are entitled to use the applied master's degree.
- (5) Further provisions regarding applied master's programs are regulated in Ministerial Regulations.

Article 23

- (1) The applied doctoral program is a continuation for graduates of an applied master's program or equivalent to be able to discover, create, and / or provide contribution to application, development, and practice of Science and Technology through scientific reasoning and research.

(2) Program. . .



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- (2) The applied doctoral program as referred to in paragraph (1) develops and strengthens students to become wiser by increasing their ability and independence as experts and producing and developing the application of Science and Technology through comprehensive and accurate research in advancing human civilization and welfare.
- (3) Applied doctoral programs must have lecturers with academic qualifications of doctoral program graduates or equivalent.
- (4) Graduates of the applied doctoral program are entitled to use the applied doctoral degree.
- (5) Further provisions regarding applied doctoral programs are regulated in Ministerial Regulations.

Paragraph 3

Professional Program and Specialist Program

Article 24

- (1) Professional programs are special expertise education intended for graduates of undergraduate programs or equivalent to develop talents and abilities to acquire skills needed in the world of work.
- (2) The professional program as referred to in paragraph (1) may be organized by Higher Education in collaboration with the Ministry, other Ministries, LPNK, and/or professional organizations responsible for the quality of professional services.
- (3) Professional programs as referred to in paragraph (2) prepare professionals.

(4) Program. . .



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- (4) Professional programs must have lecturers who have a minimum academic qualification of graduates of professional programs and / or graduates of master's programs or the equivalent with a minimum work experience of 2 (two) years.
- (5) Graduates of professional programs are entitled to use professional degrees.
- (6) Further provisions regarding professional programs are regulated in a Government Regulation.

Article 25

- (1) A specialist program is an advanced education that can be graded and is intended for graduates of professional programs who have experienced as professionals to develop their talents and abilities to become specialists.
- (2) Specialist programs as referred to in paragraph (1) may be organized by Higher Education in collaboration with the Ministry, other Ministries, LPNK and/or professional organizations responsible for the quality of professional services.
- (3) Specialist programs as referred to in paragraph (2) improve the ability to specialize in certain branches of science.
- (4) Specialist programs must have lecturers who have a minimum academic qualification of specialist program graduates and / or doctoral program graduates or the equivalent with a minimum work experience of 2 (two) years.
- (5) Graduates of specialist programs are entitled to use the specialist title.

(6) Provisions. . .



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- (6) Further provisions regarding specialist programs are regulated in a Government Regulation.

Paragraph 4

Academic Degrees, Vocational Degrees, and Professional Degrees

Article 26

- (1) Academic degrees are awarded by universities that organize academic education.
- (2) Academic degrees consist of:
 - a. Undergraduate;
 - b. master; and
 - c. Doctorate.
- (3) Vocational degrees are awarded by universities that organize vocational education.
- (4) Vocational degrees consist of:
 - a. PRIMARY EXPERT;
 - b. young experts;
 - c. intermediate expert;
 - d. applied bachelor;
 - e. applied master; and
 - f. applied doctorate.
- (5) Professional degrees are awarded by universities that organize professional education.
- (6) Professional degrees as referred to in paragraph (5) are determined by the Higher Education Institutions together with the Ministry, other Ministries, LPNK and/or professional organizations responsible for the quality of professional services.
- (7) Professional degrees consist of:
 - a. profession; and
 - b. Specialist.

(8) Provisions. . .



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- (8) Further provisions regarding academic degrees, vocational degrees, or professional degrees are regulated in a Government Regulation.

Article 27

- (1) In addition to the doctoral degree as referred to in Article 26 paragraph (2) letter c, Higher Education Institutions that have doctoral programs are entitled to grant honorary doctoral degrees to individuals who deserve awards in connection with extraordinary services in Science and Technology and/or meritorious in the field of humanity.
- (2) Further provisions regarding honorary doctoral degrees are regulated in Ministerial Regulations.

Article 28

- (1) Academic degrees, vocational degrees, or professional degrees are only used by graduates from universities that are declared entitled to grant academic degrees, vocational degrees, or professional degrees.
- (2) Academic degrees, vocational degrees, or professional degrees are only allowed in the form and initials or abbreviations received from universities.
- (3) Academic degrees and vocational degrees are declared invalid and revoked by the Minister if issued by:
 - a. Universities and/or Study Programs that are not accredited; and/or
 - b. individuals, organizations, or Higher Education providers who without the right to issue academic degrees and vocational degrees.
- (4) Professional degrees are declared invalid and revoked by the Minister if issued by:

a. College. . .



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- a. Universities and/or Study Programs that are not accredited; and/or
 - b. individuals, organizations, or other institutions that unlawfully issue professional titles.
- (5) An academic degree, vocational degree, or professional degree is declared invalid and revoked by the University if the scientific work used to obtain an academic degree, vocational degree, or professional degree is proven to be the result of plagiarism.
- (6) Individuals, organizations, or Higher Education providers who without rights are prohibited from awarding academic degrees, vocational degrees, or professional degrees.
- (7) Individuals who without right are prohibited from using academic degrees, vocational degrees, and/or professional degrees.

Fifth Section National Qualification Framework

Article 29

- (1) The National Qualifications Framework is a leveling of learning achievements that equalizes the outcomes of formal, non-formal, informal education, or work experience in order to recognize work competencies in accordance with the structure of work in various sectors.
- (2) The National Qualifications Framework as referred to in paragraph (1) becomes the main reference in determining the competencies of graduates of academic education, vocational education, and professional education.
- (3) Determination of graduate competencies as referred to in paragraph (2) is stipulated by the Minister.

Sixth Section. . .



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Sixth Section Religious
Higher Education

Article 30

- (1) Government or Community may organize religious higher education.
- (2) Religious higher education as referred to in paragraph (1) is in the form of universities, institutes, colleges, academies and can take the form of *ma'had aly*, *pasraman*, seminaries, and other similar forms.
- (3) Further provisions regarding religious higher education are regulated by Government Regulation.

Seventh Section
Distance Education

Article 31

- (1) Distance education is a teaching and learning process that is carried out remotely through the use of various communication media.
- (2) Distance education as referred to in paragraph (1) aims to:
 - a. providing higher education services to groups of people who cannot attend face-to-face or regular education; and
 - b. widen access and facilitate Higher Education services in education and learning.
- (3) Distance education is organized in various forms, modes, and scopes supported by learning facilities and services as well as an assessment system that ensures the quality of graduates in accordance with the National Higher Education Standards.

(4) Provisions. . .



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- (4) Further provisions regarding the implementation of distance education as referred to in paragraph (1), paragraph (2), and paragraph (3) shall be regulated in a Ministerial Regulation.

Eighth Section

Special Education and Special Service Education

Article 32

- (1) The Study Program can be implemented through special education for students who have difficulty in following the learning process and/or students who have special intelligence and talent potential.
- (2) In addition to special education as referred to in paragraph (1), the Study Program can also be implemented through special service education and/or special service learning.
- (3) Further provisions regarding Study Programs that implement special education as referred to in paragraph (1) and special service education and/or special service learning as referred to in paragraph (2) shall be regulated in a Ministerial Regulation.

Ninth Section

Education and Learning Process

Paragraph 1

Study Program

Article 33

- (1) The education program is implemented through the Study Program.

(2) Program. . .



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- (2) The Study Program has a curriculum and learning methods in accordance with the Education program.
- (3) Study programs are organized with the permission of the Minister after meeting the minimum requirements for accreditation.
- (4) The Study Program is managed by a management unit determined by the University.
- (5) The Study Program as referred to in paragraph (1) shall obtain accreditation when obtaining an implementation permit.
- (6) The Study Program must be re-accredited when its accreditation period expires.
- (7) Study Programs that are not re-accredited as referred to in paragraph (6) may have their license revoked by the Minister.
- (8) Further provisions regarding learning methods as referred to in paragraph (2), granting of Study Program permits as referred to in paragraph (3), and revocation of Study Program permits as referred to in paragraph (7) shall be regulated in Ministerial Regulation.

Article 34

- (1) The Study Program is held at the main campus of the Higher Education Institution and/or can be held outside the main campus in a province or in other provinces through cooperation with local Higher Education Institutions.
- (2) Further provisions regarding the implementation of Study Programs on the main campus of Higher Education and/or outside the main campus as referred to in paragraph (1) shall be regulated in a Ministerial Regulation.

Paragraph 27

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Paragraph 2

Curriculum

Article 35

- (1) The higher education curriculum is a set of plans and arrangements regarding the objectives, content, and teaching materials and methods used as guidelines for organizing learning activities to achieve higher education goals.
- (2) The Higher Education Curriculum as referred to in paragraph (1) is developed by each Higher Education Institution with reference to the National Higher Education Standards for each Study Program which includes the development of intellectual intelligence, noble character, and skills.
- (3) The Higher Education Curriculum as referred to in paragraph (1) must contain courses:
 - a. religion;
 - b. Pancasila;
 - c. citizenship; and
 - d. Indonesian language.
- (4) The Higher Education Curriculum as referred to in paragraph (1) is implemented through curricular, co-curricular, and extracurricular activities.
- (5) The courses as referred to in paragraph (3) are conducted for undergraduate and diploma programs.

Article 36

The professional education curriculum is formulated together with the Ministry, other Ministries, LPNK, and/or professional organizations responsible for the quality of professional services with reference to the National Higher Education Standards.



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Paragraph 3

Language of Introduction

Article 37

- (1) Indonesian as the official language of the country must be the language of instruction in Higher Education.
- (2) Regional languages can be used as the language of instruction in regional language and literature study programs.
- (3) Foreign languages can be used as languages of instruction in higher education.

Paragraph 4

Transfer and Equalization

Article 38

- (1) Student transfer can be done between:
 - a. Study Program in the same Education program;
 - b. type of Higher Education; and/or
 - c. Higher Education.
- (2) Provisions regarding the transfer of Students as referred to in paragraph (1) shall be regulated in a Ministerial Regulation.

Article 39

- (1) Vocational education graduates or professional education graduates can continue their education in academic education through equalization.
- (2) Graduates of academic education can continue their education in vocational education or professional education through equalization.

(3) Provisions. . .



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- (3) Further provisions regarding the equalization of vocational education graduates or professional education graduates as referred to in paragraph (1) and the equalization of academic education graduates as referred to in paragraph (2) shall be regulated in a Ministerial Regulation.

Article 40

- (1) Graduates of other countries' universities can take part in higher education in Indonesia after undergoing equalization.
- (2) Provisions regarding the equalization of graduates of other countries' universities as referred to in paragraph (1) shall be regulated in a Ministerial Regulation.

Paragraph 5

Learning Resources, Facilities, and Infrastructure

Article 41

- (1) Learning resources in the higher education environment must be provided, facilitated, or owned by universities in accordance with the developed study program.
- (2) Learning resources as referred to in paragraph (1) can be used jointly by several universities.
- (3) Higher Education provides facilities and infrastructure to meet educational needs in accordance with the talents, interests, potential, and intelligence of students.

Paragraph 6 . . .



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Paragraph 6

Diplomas

Article 42

- (1) Diplomas are given to graduates of academic education and vocational education as recognition of learning achievements and / or completion of an accredited study program organized by Higher Education.
- (2) The diploma as referred to in paragraph (1) is issued by the Higher Education Institution which contains the Study Program and degree that a Higher Education graduate is entitled to use.
- (3) Graduates of Higher Education who use scientific work to obtain diplomas and degrees, which are proven to be the result of plagiarism or plagiarism, their diplomas are declared invalid and their degrees are revoked by the Higher Education Institutions.
- (4) Individuals, organizations, or Higher Education providers who without rights are prohibited from providing diplomas.

Paragraph 7

Certificate of Profession and Certificate of Competency

Article 43

- (1) A professional certificate is an acknowledgement to practice a profession obtained by graduates of professional education organized by Higher Education in collaboration with the Ministry, other Ministries, LPNK, and / or professional organizations responsible for the quality of professional services, and / or other bodies in accordance with statutory provisions.

(2) Certificate. . .



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- (2) Professional certificates as referred to in paragraph (1) are issued by Higher Education together with the Ministry, other Ministries, LPNK, and / or professional organizations responsible for the quality of professional services, and / or other bodies in accordance with the provisions of laws and regulations.
- (3) Individuals, organizations, or Higher Education providers who without rights are prohibited from providing professional certificates.
- (4) Further provisions regarding professional certificates as referred to in paragraph (1) shall be regulated in a Government Regulation.

Article 44

- (1) Certificate of competency is a competency recognition of the achievements of graduates who are in accordance with the expertise in their branch of knowledge and / or have achievements outside their study program.
- (2) Competency certificates as referred to in paragraph (1) are issued by Universities in collaboration with professional organizations, training institutions, or accredited certification bodies to graduates who pass the competency test.
- (3) Certificate of competency as referred to in paragraph (2) can be used as a condition for obtaining certain jobs.
- (4) Individuals, organizations, or Higher Education providers who without rights are prohibited from providing competency certificates.
- (5) Further provisions regarding competency certificates are regulated in a Ministerial Regulation.

Tenth Section. . .



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Tenth Section Research

Article 45

- (1) Research in Higher Education is directed at developing Science and Technology, as well as improving the welfare of society and the competitiveness of the nation.
- (2) Research as referred to in paragraph (1) is conducted by the Academic Community in accordance with scientific autonomy and academic culture.
- (3) Research as referred to in paragraph (2) is carried out based on competency and competition pathways.

Article 46

- (1) Research results are useful for:
 - a. Science and Technology enrichment and learning;
 - b. improving the quality of Higher Education and the advancement of national civilization;
 - c. improvement independence, progress, and competitiveness of the nation;
 - d. fulfillment needs strategic national development; and
 - e. change Society Indonesia into a knowledge-based society.
- (2) Research results must be disseminated by disseminating, publishing, and / or patented by the Higher Education Institution, except for research results that are confidential, disturbing, and/or endanger the public interest.

(3) Result . .



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- (3) Research results of academicians who are published in international journals, obtain patents that are utilized by industry, appropriate technology, and / or books that are used as learning resources can be given meaningful awards by the Government.

Eleventh Section Community Service

Article 47

- (1) Community Service is an activity of the Academic Community in practicing and cultivating Science and Technology to advance the general welfare and intellectual life of the nation.
- (2) Community Service as referred to in paragraph (1) is carried out in various forms of activities in accordance with the academic culture, expertise, and / or scientific autonomy of the Academic Community and the socio-cultural conditions of the community.
- (3) The results of Community Service are used as a process of developing Science and Technology, enriching learning resources, and / or for learning and maturation of the Academic Community.
- (4) The government gives awards for the results of Community Service published in international journals, obtaining patents that are utilized by the business world and the industrial world, and/or appropriate technology.

Twelfth Section . . .



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Twelfth Section
Research and Community Service Cooperation

Article 48

- (1) Universities play an active role in mobilizing cooperation between universities and between universities and the business world, the industrial world, and the community in the fields of research and community service.
- (2) The Government, Regional Governments, and Communities utilize Higher Education as a center for Research or development of Science and Technology.
- (3) Universities can utilize research facilities in other Ministries and/or LPNK.
- (4) The government facilitates cooperation and partnerships between universities and between universities and the business world and the industrial world in the field of research.

Thirteenth Section of
Tridharma
Implementation

Article 49

- (1) The scope, depth, and combination of Tridharma implementation are carried out in accordance with the characteristics and needs of each type and program of Higher Education.
- (2) Provisions regarding the scope, depth, and combination of Tridharma implementation as referred to in paragraph (1) shall be regulated in a Ministerial Regulation.

Fourteenth Section. . .



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Fourteenth Section

International Cooperation in Higher Education

Article 50

- (1) International cooperation in higher education is a process of interaction in integrating the international dimension into academic activities to play a role in international relations without losing Indonesian values.
- (2) International cooperation should be based on the principles of equality and mutual respect by promoting Science, Technology and human values that benefit human life.
- (3) International cooperation covers the fields of Education, Research, and Community Service.
- (4) International cooperation in the development of Higher Education can be carried out, among others, through:
 - a. relationships between Higher Education institutions in Indonesia and Higher Education institutions in other countries in the provision of quality education;
 - b. development of centers for the study of Indonesia and local culture at universities at home and abroad; and
 - c. establishment of an independent scientific community.
- (5) National policies on international cooperation in higher education are stipulated in Ministerial Regulations.



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CHAPTER III
QUALITY
ASSURANCE

Part One Quality
Assurance System

Article 51

- (1) Quality Higher Education is Higher Education that produces graduates who are able to actively develop their potential and produce Science and/or Technology that is useful for the community, nation and state.
- (2) The government organizes a quality assurance system for higher education to obtain quality education.

Article 52

- (1) Quality assurance of Higher Education is a systemic activity to improve the quality of Higher Education in a planned and sustainable manner.
- (2) Quality assurance as referred to in paragraph (1) is carried out through the establishment, implementation, evaluation, control, and improvement of Higher Education standards.
- (3) The Minister establishes the Higher Education quality assurance system and the National Higher Education Standards.
- (4) The Higher Education quality assurance system as referred to in paragraph (3) is based on the Higher Education Database.

Article 53 .

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Article 53

The Higher Education quality assurance system as referred to in Article 51 paragraph (2) consists of:

- a. the internal quality assurance system developed by the College; and
- b. external quality assurance system conducted through accreditation.

Second Section

Higher Education

Standards

Article 54

- (1) Higher Education Standards consist of:
 - a. National Higher Education Standards set by the Minister on the proposal of a body tasked with compiling and developing National Higher Education Standards; and
 - b. Higher Education Standards set by each university with reference to the National Higher Education Standards.
- (2) National Higher Education Standards as referred to in paragraph (1) letter a is a unit of standards that includes national education standards, coupled with research standards, and community service standards.
- (3) The National Higher Education Standards are developed by taking into account academic freedom, freedom of academic pulpit, and scientific autonomy to achieve the objectives of Higher Education.
- (4) Higher Education Standards as referred to in paragraph (1) letter b consist of a number of standards in the academic and non-academic fields that exceed the National Higher Education Standards.

(5) In . . .



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- (5) In developing Higher Education Standards as referred to in paragraph (1) letter b, Higher Education has the flexibility to regulate the fulfillment of the National Higher Education Standards.
- (6) The Minister periodically evaluates the implementation of the Higher Education Standards.
- (7) The Minister announces the results of the evaluation and assessment of Higher Education Standards to the public.
- (8) Provisions regarding the evaluation as referred to in paragraph (6) shall be regulated in a Ministerial Regulation.

Third Section

Accreditation

Article 55

- (1) Accreditation is an assessment activity in accordance with predetermined criteria based on the National Higher Education Standards.
- (2) Accreditation as referred to in paragraph (1) is carried out to determine the feasibility of Study Programs and Universities on the basis of criteria that refer to the National Higher Education Standards.
- (3) The government established the National Accreditation Board for Higher Education to develop an accreditation system.
- (4) Higher Education Accreditation is carried out by the National Accreditation Board for Higher Education.
- (5) Accreditation of Study Programs as a form of public accountability is carried out by independent accreditation agencies.
- (6) Independent accreditation institutions as referred to in paragraph (5) are independent institutions formed by the Government or independent institutions formed by
(7) Institutions. .



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the Community recognized by the Government on the recommendation of the National Accreditation Board for Higher Education.



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- (7) Independent accreditation institutions as referred to in paragraph (6) are formed based on clumps of science and/or branches of science and can be based on regions.
- (8) Further provisions regarding accreditation as referred to in paragraph (1), the National Accreditation Board for Higher Education as referred to in paragraph (4), and independent accreditation agencies as referred to in paragraph (5) shall be regulated in a Ministerial Regulation.

Fourth Section Higher Education Database

Article 56

- (1) The Higher Education Database is a collection of data on the implementation of Higher Education for all universities that are integrated nationally.
- (2) The Higher Education Database as referred to in paragraph (1) functions as a source of information for:
 - a. accreditation agencies, to accredit study programs and universities;
 - b. Government, to regulate, plan, supervise, monitor, and evaluate as well as foster and coordinate Study Programs and Universities; and
 - c. Society, to know the performance of the Study Program and College.
- (3) The Higher Education Database is developed and managed by the Ministry or managed by an institution appointed by the Ministry.

(4) Organizer. . .



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- (4) Higher Education Organizers are required to submit data and information on the implementation of Higher Education and ensure its truth and accuracy.

Fifth Section

Higher Education Service Agency

Article 57

- (1) The Higher Education Service Institution is a Government work unit in the region that functions to help improve the quality of Higher Education implementation.
- (2) The Higher Education Service Institution as referred to in paragraph (1) shall be established by the Minister.
- (3) The Minister determines the duties and functions of the institution as referred to in paragraph (1) in accordance with the needs.
- (4) The Minister shall periodically evaluate the performance of the institution as referred to in paragraph (1).

CHAPTER IV

HIGHER EDUCATION

Part One

Function and Role of Higher Education

Article 58

- (1) Higher Education carries out functions and roles as:
 - a. Student and community learning platform;
 - b. a forum for the education of the nation's future leaders;

c. center. . .



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- c. center development Science
Science and Technology;
 - d. a center for the study of virtue and moral strength
to seek and find truth; and
 - e. the center of the development of the nation's
civilization.
- (2) The functions and roles of Higher Education as referred to in paragraph (1) are carried out through Tridharma activities stipulated in the Higher Education statutes.

Second Section

Forms of Higher Education

Article 59

- (1) The form of Higher Education consists of:
- a. university;
 - b. Institute;
 - c. high school;
 - d. polytechnic;
 - e. academy; and
 - f. community academy.
- (2) Universities are universities that organize academic education and can organize vocational education in various clumps of Science and/or Technology and if qualified, universities can organize professional education.
- (3) Institutes are universities that organize academic education and can organize vocational education in a number of specific clumps of Science and/or Technology and if qualified, institutes can organize professional education.

(4) School. . .



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- (4) Colleges are universities that organize academic education and can organize vocational education in one particular family of Science and / or Technology and if qualified, high schools can organize professional education.
- (5) Polytechnics are universities that organize vocational education in various clumps of Science and/or Technology and if qualified, polytechnics can organize professional education.
- (6) Academies are universities that organize vocational education in one or several branches of science and/or technology.
- (7) Community Academy is a Higher Education Institution that organizes vocational education at the level of diploma one and/or diploma two in one or several branches of Science and/or Technology based on local excellence or to meet special needs.

Third Section

Establishment of Higher Education

Article 60

- (1) PTNs are established by the Government.
- (2) PTS is established by the community by forming a legal entity with non-profit principles and must obtain a Ministerial license.
- (3) The organizing body as referred to in paragraph (2) may take the form of a foundation, association, and other forms in accordance with the provisions of laws and regulations.

(4) College . . .



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- (4) Established universities must meet minimum standards of accreditation.
- (5) Universities are required to have Statutes.
- (6) Changes or revocation of PTS licenses are carried out by the minister in accordance with statutory provisions.
- (7) Further provisions regarding the establishment of PTN and PTS as referred to in paragraph (1) through paragraph (5) and the change or revocation of PTS license as referred to in paragraph (6) shall be regulated in a Government Regulation.

Fourth Part

Higher Education Providing Organization

Article 61

- (1) The host organization is a work unit of Higher Education that jointly carries out Tridharma activities and resource management functions.
- (2) The organizing organization as referred to in paragraph (1) at least consists of elements:
 - a. policy makers;
 - b. academic executives;
 - c. supervision and quality assurance;
 - d. academic support or learning resources; and
 - e. administrative or administrative executives.
- (3) The organization of the College is regulated in the Statute of the College.

Fifth Section. . .



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Fifth Section Higher
Education Management

Article 62

- (1) Higher Education has the autonomy to manage its own institution as the center for the implementation of Tridharma.
- (2) The autonomy of Higher Education management as referred to in paragraph (1) is carried out in accordance with the basis and objectives and capabilities of Higher Education.
- (3) The basis and purpose as well as the College's ability to implement autonomy as referred to in paragraph (2) are evaluated independently by the College.
- (4) Further provisions regarding the evaluation of the basis and objectives as well as the ability of Higher Education to implement autonomy as referred to in paragraph (3) shall be regulated in a Ministerial Regulation.

Article 63

Autonomy of university management Higher Education is implemented based on the principle:

- a. Accountability;
- b. transparency;
- c. non-profit;
- d. quality assurance; and
- e. effectiveness and efficiency.

Article 64

- (1) The autonomy of Higher Education management as referred to in Article 62 includes the academic and non-academic fields.

(2) Autonomy . .



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- (2) Management autonomy in the academic field as referred to in paragraph (1) includes the determination of norms and operational policies as well as the implementation of Tridharma.
- (3) Management autonomy in the non-academic field as referred to in paragraph (1) includes determining norms and operational policies and implementation:
 - a. organization;
 - b. Finance;
 - c. student affairs;
 - d. manpower; and
 - f. infrastructure facilities.

Article 65

- (1) The implementation of Higher Education autonomy as referred to in Article 64 can be given selectively based on performance evaluation by the Minister to PTN by applying the Public Service Agency Financial Management Pattern or by forming a legal entity PTN to produce quality Higher Education.
- (2) PTN implementing the Public Service Agency Financial Management Pattern as referred to in paragraph (1) has governance and management authority in accordance with the provisions of laws and regulations.
- (3) PTN legal entity as referred to in paragraph (1) has:
 - a. initial wealth in the form of separated state assets except land;
 - b. independent governance and decision-making;

c. unit. . .



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- c. units that carry out accountability and transparency functions;
 - d. the right to manage funds independently, transparently, and accountably;
 - e. authority to appoint and dismiss their own lecturers and education personnel;
 - f. authority to establish business and develop endowment funds; and
 - g. authority to open, organize, and close Study Programs.
- (4) The government assigns PTN legal entities to carry out Higher Education functions that are affordable to the public.
- (5) Provisions regarding the implementation of PTN autonomy as referred to in paragraph (1) shall be implemented in accordance with the provisions of laws and regulations.

Article 66

- (1) PTN Statutes are stipulated by Ministerial Regulation.
- (2) Statute of PTN Agency Hukum established by Government Regulation.
- (3) Statutes of PTS set with letter decision of the organizing body.

Article 67

The implementation of university autonomy as referred to in Article 64 at PTS is regulated by the organizing body in accordance with the provisions of laws and regulations.

Article 68

Further provisions regarding the management of Higher Education as referred to in Article 64 and Article 65 shall be regulated in a Government Regulation.



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Sixth Section

Staffing

Paragraph 1

Appointment and Placement

Article 69

- (1) The university's workforce consists of:
 - a. Lecturers; and
 - b. education personnel.
- (2) Lecturers and education personnel as referred to in paragraph (1) are appointed and placed in Higher Education by the Government or the organizing body.
- (3) Any person who has extraordinary expertise and/or achievements can be appointed as a Lecturer in accordance with the provisions of the laws and regulations.

Article 70

- (1) The appointment and placement of Lecturers and education personnel by the Government is carried out in accordance with the provisions of laws and regulations.
- (2) The appointment and placement of lecturers and education personnel by the organizing body is carried out based on a work agreement or work agreement in accordance with the provisions of laws and regulations.
- (3) The organizing body as referred to in paragraph (2) is obliged to provide basic salaries and allowances to lecturers and education staff in accordance with the provisions of laws and regulations.

(4) Minister . . .



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- (4) The Minister may assign Lecturers appointed by the Government as referred to in paragraph (1) at PTN to improve the quality of Higher Education.
- (5) The Government provides incentives to Lecturers as referred to in paragraph (4).
- (6) Further provisions regarding the assignment of Lecturers as referred to in paragraph (4) and the provision of incentives to Lecturers as referred to in paragraph (5) shall be regulated in a Government Regulation.

Article 71

- (1) PTN leaders can appoint permanent lecturers in accordance with the National Higher Education Standards with the approval of the Government.
- (2) PTN provides basic salary and allowances to permanent lecturers as referred to in paragraph (1), in accordance with the provisions of laws and regulations.
- (3) The Government provides academic position allowances, professional allowances, and/or honor allowances to permanent Lecturers as referred to in paragraph (1) in accordance with the provisions of laws and regulations.
- (4) Further provisions regarding the appointment of permanent Lecturers at state universities as referred to in paragraph (1) shall be regulated in a Ministerial Regulation.

Paragraph 2 Level of Academic Position

Article 72

- (1) The academic rank of permanent lecturers consists of
(2) Level. . .



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expert assistants, lecturers, head lecturers, and
professors.



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- (2) The level of academic position of non-permanent lecturers is regulated and determined by the Higher Education organizer.
- (3) Lecturers who have 10 (ten) years of work experience as permanent Lecturers and have scientific publications and have a doctoral education or equivalent, and have met the requirements can be proposed to the academic rank of professor.
- (4) The retirement age limit for Lecturers who hold the academic position of professor is set at 70 (seventy) years and the Government provides professional allowances and honor allowances.
- (5) The Minister may appoint a person with exceptional competence at the academic rank of professor upon the recommendation of the University.
- (6) Provisions regarding the level of academic positions as referred to in paragraph (1), the provision of professional allowances and honor allowances as referred to in paragraph (4), and the appointment of a person with extraordinary competence as referred to in paragraph (5) shall be regulated in a Ministerial Regulation.

Seventh Section Student
Affairs

Paragraph 1 New
Student Admission

Article 73

- (1) The admission of new PTN students for each Study Program can be done through national admission patterns and other forms.

(2) Government. . .



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- (2) The government bears the cost of prospective students who will follow the national admission pattern.
- (3) Prospective Students as referred to in paragraph (2) who have fulfilled the academic requirements must be accepted by the University.
- (4) Universities maintain a balance between the maximum number of students in each study program and the capacity of facilities and infrastructure, lecturers and education personnel, as well as other educational services and resources.
- (5) Admission of new Higher Education students is an academic selection and must not be associated with commercial purposes.
- (6) PTS new student admissions for each Study Program are regulated by each PTS or can follow the national PTN new student admission pattern.
- (7) Further provisions regarding the admission of new PTN students nationally are regulated in a Ministerial Regulation.

Article 74

- (1) PTN is obliged to look for and attract prospective students who have high academic potential, but are economically disadvantaged and prospective students from frontier, outermost, and disadvantaged areas to be accepted at least 20% (twenty percent) of all new students admitted and spread across all Study Programs.
- (2) Study Programs that accept prospective students as referred to in paragraph (1) may obtain tuition assistance from the Government, Regional Governments, Universities, and/or the Community.

Article 75 . . .



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Article 75

- (1) Foreign nationals can be accepted as students at higher education institutions.
- (2) Acceptance of foreign national students as referred to in paragraph (1) must meet the requirements:
 - a. academic qualifications;
 - b. Study Program;
 - c. number of students; and
 - d. College location.
- (3) Further provisions regarding the requirements for admission of foreign national students as referred to in paragraph (2) shall be regulated in a Ministerial Regulation.

Paragraph 2

Fulfillment of Student Rights

Article 76

- (1) The Government, Regional Governments, and/or Universities are obliged to fulfill the rights of economically disadvantaged students to be able to complete their studies in accordance with academic regulations.
- (2) Fulfillment of Student rights as referred to in paragraph (1) is carried out by providing:
 - a. scholarships to outstanding students;
 - b. assistance or waive education fees; and/or
 - c. interest-free loans that must be repaid upon graduation and/or employment.

(3) College. . .



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- (3) Higher Education or Higher Education organizers accept payments that are partly borne by students to finance their studies according to the ability of students, parents of students, or those who finance them.
- (4) Further provisions regarding the fulfillment of Student rights as referred to in paragraph (1) through paragraph (3) shall be regulated in a Ministerial Regulation.

Paragraph 3
Student Organization

Article 77

- (1) Students can form student organizations.
- (2) Student organizations have at least the function to:
 - a. accommodates activities Students in developing students' talents, interests, and potentials;
 - b. develop creativity, sensitivity, critical thinking, courage, and leadership, as well as a sense of nationhood;
 - c. fulfill the interests and welfare of Students; and
 - d. develop social responsibility through community service activities.
- (3) The student organization as referred to in paragraph (1) is an intra-university organization.
- (4) Universities provide facilities and infrastructure as well as funds to support student organization activities.

(5) Provisions. . .



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- (5) Other provisions regarding student organizations are regulated in the university statutes.

Eighth Section Higher
Education Accountability

Article 78

- (1) Higher Education Accountability is a form of Higher Education accountability to the Community which consists of:
- a. academic accountability; and
 - b. non-academic accountability.
- (2) Higher Education Accountability as referred to in paragraph (1) must be realized by fulfilling the National Higher Education Standards.
- (3) Higher Education Accountability as referred to in paragraph (1) is carried out through an annual reporting system.
- (4) The annual report on Higher Education accountability is published to the public.
- (5) The annual reporting system as referred to in paragraph (3) is regulated in accordance with the provisions of laws and regulations.

Ninth Section Higher Education
Development

Paragraph 1
General

Article 79

- (1) The government facilitates cooperation between universities and between universities and the business world, industry, alumni, local governments, and / or other parties.

(2) Government. . .



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- (2) The government develops a Higher Education information management system.
- (3) The government developed a tiered coaching system through cooperation between universities.
- (4) The government develops open learning resources that can be utilized by the entire academic community.
- (5) The government develops networks between universities by utilizing information technology.

Paragraph 2

College Development Pattern

Article 80

- (1) The government is gradually developing centers of excellence at universities.
- (2) The government develops at least 1 (one) PTN in the form of a university, institute, and/or polytechnic in each province.
- (3) PTN as referred to in paragraph (2) is implemented based on Tridharma in accordance with regional superior potential to support national development needs.

Article 81

- (1) The Government together with the Regional Government shall gradually develop at least 1 (one) community academy in a field that is in accordance with the superior potential of the region in regencies/cities and/or in border areas.

(2) Academy . . .



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- (2) The community academy as referred to in paragraph (1) is implemented based on regional needs to accelerate community progress and welfare.

Article 82

Further provisions regarding the development of Higher Education as referred to in Article 79 through Article 81 shall be regulated in a Ministerial Regulation.

CHAPTER V

FUNDING AND FINANCING

Part One

Responsibilities and Funding Sources for Higher Education

Article 83

- (1) The government provides Higher Education funding allocated in the State Budget.
- (2) Local governments can provide support for Higher Education funds allocated in the Regional Revenue and Expenditure Budget.

Article 84

- (1) Communities can participate in funding Higher Education.
- (2) Higher Education Funding obtained from the Community as referred to in paragraph (1) can be given to Higher Education in the form of:

a. grant . . .



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- a. Grant;
- b. endowment;
- c. zakat;
- d. an offering of love;
- e. Collect;
- f. bounty fund;
- g. individual and/or corporate donations;
- h. Higher Education endowment fund; and/or
- i. other forms in accordance with the provisions of laws and regulations.

Article 85

- (1) Universities can participate in funding Higher Education through cooperation in the implementation of Tridharma.
- (2) Higher Education funding can also come from tuition fees borne by students according to the ability of students, parents of students, or other parties who finance them.

Article 86

- (1) The government facilitates business and industry by actively providing financial assistance to universities.
- (2) The Government provides incentives to businesses and industries or members of the Community who provide assistance or donations for the implementation of Higher Education in accordance with the provisions of laws and regulations.

Article 87 . . .



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Article 87

The Government and Regional Governments may grant the right to manage state assets to Higher Education for the purpose of developing Higher Education in accordance with the provisions of laws and regulations.

Second Section

Financing and Allocation

Article 88

- (1) The government sets the standard unit cost of Higher Education operations periodically by considering:
 - a. achievement of the National Higher Education Standards;
 - b. type of Study Program; and
 - c. regional cost index.
- (2) The Higher Education operational cost unit standard as referred to in paragraph (1) shall be the basis for allocating the budget in the State Budget for PTN.
- (3) The operational cost unit standard as referred to in paragraph (2) is used as a basis by PTN to determine the costs borne by students.
- (4) The costs borne by students as referred to in paragraph (3) must be adjusted to the economic capacity of students, parents of students, or other parties who finance them.
- (5) Further provisions regarding the standard unit of Higher Education operational costs as referred to in paragraph (1) shall be regulated in a Ministerial Regulation.

Article 89 . . .



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Article 89

- (1) Higher Education Funds sourced from the State Revenue and Expenditure Budget and/or Regional Revenue and Expenditure Budget as referred to in Article 83 are allocated to:
 - a. PTN, as operational costs, lecturers and education personnel, as well as investment and development;
 - b. PTS, as assistance for lecturers' professional allowances, professors' honor allowances, and investment and development; and
 - c. Students, as financial support to pursue Higher Education.
- (2) The Higher Education Fund as referred to in paragraph (1) letter a for PTN legal entities is provided in the form of subsidies and/or other forms in accordance with the provisions of laws and regulations.
- (3) Provisions regarding the form and mechanism of funding at PTN legal entities are regulated by Government Regulation.
- (4) Higher Education Funds sourced from the Regional Revenue and Expenditure Budget as referred to in paragraph (1) are financial assistance provided by the Regional Government for the implementation of Higher Education in their respective regions in accordance with regional capabilities.
- (5) The government allocates PTN operational support funds from the Education function budget.
- (6) The government allocates at least 30% (thirty percent) of the funds as referred to in paragraph (5) for Research funds at PTN and PTS.
- (7) The Research Fund as referred to in paragraph (5) is managed by the Ministry.

CHAPTER VI . . .



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CHAPTER VI IMPLEMENTATION OF HIGHER EDUCATION BY OTHER STATE INSTITUTIONS

Article 90

- (1) Universities of other state institutions may organize Higher Education in the territory of the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia in accordance with the provisions of laws and regulations.
- (2) Higher Education institutions of other countries as referred to in paragraph (1) have been accredited and / or recognized in their countries.
- (3) The government determines the regions, types, and study programs that can be held by other state institution universities as referred to in paragraph (1).
- (4) Universities of other state institutions as referred to in paragraph (1) shall:
 - a. obtain a Government license;
 - b. not-for-profit principle;
 - c. cooperate with Indonesian universities with the permission of the Government; and
 - d. prioritizes lecturers and education personnel who are Indonesian citizens.
- (5) Universities of other state institutions as referred to in paragraph (1) must support the national interest.
- (6) Further provisions regarding other state institution Universities as referred to in paragraph (2) through paragraph (5) are regulated in Ministerial Regulations.

CHAPTER
VII . . .



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CHAPTER VII
COMMUNITY PARTICIPATION

Article 91

- (1) The community participates in the development of Higher Education.
- (2) Community participation as referred to in paragraph (1) is carried out by way of:
 - a. determine the competence of graduates through professional organizations, the business world, and the industrial world;
 - b. provide scholarships and/or educational assistance to students;
 - c. monitoring and maintaining the quality of higher education through professional organizations or non-governmental organizations;
 - d. organizing quality private universities;
 - e. developing character, interests, and talents of students;
 - f. provide internship and practice places to students;
 - g. provide various assistance through corporate social responsibility;
 - h. support Research and Community Service activities;
 - i. share resources for implementation of Tridharma; and/or
 - j. role and other in accordance with provisions of laws and regulations.

CHAPTER
VIII . . .



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CHAPTER VIII
ADMINISTRATIVE
SANCTIONS

Article 92

- (1) Universities that violate the provisions of Article 8 paragraph (3), Article 18 paragraph (3), Article 19 paragraph (3), Article 20 paragraph (3), Article 21 paragraph (4), Article 22 paragraph (3), Article 23 paragraph (3), Article 24 paragraph (4), Article 25 paragraph (4), Article 28 paragraph (3), paragraph (4), paragraph (5), paragraph (6), or paragraph (7), Article 33 paragraph (6), Article 35 paragraph (3), Article 37 paragraph (1), Article 41 paragraph (1), Article 46 paragraph (2), Article 60 paragraph (5), Article 73 paragraph (3) or paragraph (5), Article 74 paragraph (1), Article 76 paragraph (1), Article 78 paragraph (2), or Article 90 paragraph (5) shall be subject to administrative sanctions.
- (2) Sanctions administrative sanctions as referred to in paragraph (1) in the form of:
- a. written warning;
 - b. temporary suspension of tuition assistance from the Government;
 - c. temporary suspension of education implementation activities;
 - d. termination of coaching; and/or
 - e. license revocation.
- (3) Further provisions regarding administrative sanctions as referred to in paragraph (2) shall be regulated in a Ministerial Regulation.

CHAPTER IX
PENAL PROVISIONS

Article 93

CHAPTE
R X . . .



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Individuals, organizations, or Higher Education providers who violate Article 28 paragraph (6) or paragraph (7), Article 42 paragraph (4), Article 43 paragraph (3), Article 44 paragraph (4),

Article 60 paragraph (2), and Article 90 paragraph (4) shall be punished with a maximum imprisonment of 10 (ten) years and/or a maximum fine of Rp1,000,000,000.00 (one billion rupiah).



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CHAPTER X
MISCELLANEOUS
PROVISIONS

Article 94

The implementation of Higher Education by other Ministries and LPNK is regulated by Government Regulation.

CHAPTER XI
TRANSITIONAL
PROVISIONS

Article 95

Prior to the establishment of an independent accreditation agency, study program accreditation was carried out by the National Accreditation Board of Higher Education.

Article 96

The Higher Education Service Institution must be established no later than 2 (two) years after this Law is enacted.

Article 97

When this Act comes into force:

- a. University establishment permits and permits to organize Study Programs that have been issued are declared to remain valid.
- b. management of Higher Education must adjust to the provisions of this Law no later than 2 (two) years after this Law is enacted.
- c. The management of State-Owned Legal Entity Universities and State-Owned Legal Entity Universities that have turned into Government-organized Universities with a public service agency financial management pattern are designated as Legal Entity
- d. management. .



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Universities and must adjust to the provisions of this Law no later than 2 (two) years.

d. management. .

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- d. financial management of State-Owned Legal Entity Universities as referred to in letter c follows the Public Service Agency Financial Management Pattern until the issuance of regulations implementing this Law.

CHAPTER XII CLOSING PROVISIONS

Article 98

- (1) The implementing regulations of this Law shall be stipulated no later than 2 (two) years as of the enactment of this Law.
- (2) Government Regulation on the form and mechanism of funding for PTN Legal Entity shall be stipulated no later than 1 (one) year after this Law is enacted.

Article 99

When this Law comes into force, all implementing regulations of Law Number 20 of 2003 concerning the National Education System (State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia of 2003 Number 78, Supplement to State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Number 4301) relating to Higher Education are declared to still apply as long as they do not conflict with the provisions in this Law.

Article 100

This Law shall come into force on the date of promulgation.

Order. .



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So that everyone may know it, ordered the promulgation
of Law this with
its placement in the State Gazette of the Republic of
Indonesia.

Endorsed in Jakarta

On August 10, 2012 PRESIDENT OF
THE REPUBLIC OF INDONESIA,

ttd.

DR. H. SUSILO BAMBANG YUDHOYONO

Promulgated in Jakarta

On August 10, 2012

MINISTER OF LAW AND HUMAN RIGHTS OF THE
REPUBLIC OF INDONESIA,

ttd.

AMIR SYAMSUDIN

STATE SHEET OF THE REPUBLIC OF INDONESIA YEAR 2012 NUMBER 158

Copy in accordance with the original
MINISTRY OF STATE SECRETARIAT RI
Assistant Deputy of Legislation for
Politics and People's Welfare,

Vishnu Setiawan



PRESIDEN
REPUBLIK INDONESIA

EXPLANATIO
N OF
LAW OF THE REPUBLIC OF INDONESIA
NUMBER 12 OF 2012
ABOUT HIGHER
EDUCATION

I. GENERAL

The Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia has a goal as mandated in the Preamble of the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia, namely *"...to protect the entire Indonesian nation and all Indonesian blood spilled and to advance the general welfare, educate the nation's life, and participate in implementing world order based on independence, lasting peace and social justice..."*.

To realize this goal, Article 31 paragraph (3) of the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia mandates that the Government seek and organize a national education system that increases faith and piety in God Almighty and noble character in order to educate the nation, which is regulated by law. In addition, Article 31 paragraph (5) mandates that the Government promote Science and Technology by upholding religious values and national unity for the advancement of civilization and the welfare of mankind.

Through. . .



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Through Law Number 20 of 2003 concerning the National Education System, the state has provided a clear framework for the Government in organizing national education in accordance with the mandate of Article 31 paragraph (3) of the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia. However, it still requires arrangements so that Higher Education can better function in developing Science and Technology by paying attention to and applying Humanities values for the empowerment and civilization of the nation.

The implementation of Higher Education as an integral part of the implementation of national education cannot be separated from the mandate of Article 31 paragraph (3) of the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia. In addition, in order to face the development of a world that increasingly prioritizes the basis of Science, Higher Education is expected to be able to play a strategic role in advancing the civilization and welfare of mankind.

At a practical level, the Indonesian nation is also inseparable from competition between nations on the one hand and partnerships with other nations on the other. Therefore, to increase the competitiveness of the nation and the power of Indonesian partners in the era of globalization, Higher Education is needed that is able to realize the dharma of education, namely producing intellectuals, scientists and / or professionals who are cultured, creative, tolerant, democratic, and have strong character, and dare to defend the truth for the benefit of the nation and mankind. In order to realize the dharma of Research and Community Service, Higher Education is needed that is able to produce research work in branches of Science and Technology that can be devoted to the benefit of the nation, state and mankind.

College. . .



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Higher Education as an institution that organizes Higher Education Research and Community Service, must have autonomy in managing its own institution. This is necessary so that in the development of Science and Technology in Higher Education academic freedom and academic pulpit apply, as well as scientific autonomy. Thus, universities can develop an academic culture for the academic community that functions as an authoritative scientific community and is able to carry out interactions that raise the dignity of the Indonesian nation in international relations.

Higher Education as the frontline in educating the nation's life, by developing Science and Technology to advance the general welfare and social justice for all Indonesian people.

II. ARTICLE BY ARTICLE

Article 1

Clear enough.

Article 2

Clear enough.

Article 3

Letter a

What is meant by "the principle of scientific truth" is the search, observation, discovery, dissemination and development of Science and Technology whose truth is scientifically verified.

Letter b

What is meant by "the principle of reasoning" is the search, observation, discovery, dissemination and development of Science and Technology that prioritizes thinking activities.

Letter c. . .



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Letter c

What is meant by "the principle of honesty" is higher education that prioritizes the academic morals of Lecturers and Students to always express data and information in Science and Technology as it is.

Letter d

What is meant by "the principle of justice" is that Higher Education provides equal opportunities to all Indonesian citizens regardless of ethnicity, religion, race and intergroup, as well as social and economic background.

Letter e

What is meant by the "principle of benefit" is that Higher Education is always oriented to the advancement of civilization and the welfare of mankind.

Letter f

What is meant by "the principle of virtue" is that Higher Education must bring goodness, safety and welfare in the lives of the Academic Community, Society, nation and state.

Letter g

What is meant by "the principle of responsibility" is that the Academic Community carries out Tridharma and realizes academic freedom, freedom of academic pulpit, and/or scientific autonomy, by upholding religious values and national unity as well as laws and regulations.

Letter h

What is meant by "the principle of diversity" is that Higher Education is organized in various branches of Science and Technology by paying attention to and respecting the diversity of Indonesian society in the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia.

Letter i . . .



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Letter i

What is meant by "the principle of affordability" is that Higher Education is organized with tuition fees borne by students according to their economic abilities, parents or parties who finance them to ensure that citizens who have the potential and academic ability to obtain Higher Education without economic barriers.

Article 4

Clear enough.

Article 5

Letter a

Clear enough.

Letter b

Clear enough.

Letter c

Clear enough.

Letter d

Research works include inventions and innovations in Science and Technology that can improve the standard of living to become a developed nation.

Article 6

Letter a

Clear enough.

Letter b

Clear enough.

Letter c

Clear enough.

Letter d

Clear enough.

Letter e. . .



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Letter e

Clear enough.

Letter f

Clear enough.

Letter g

Clear enough.

Letter h

What is meant by "open system" is that the implementation of Higher Education has flexibility in terms of delivery methods, choices and program completion times, across units, pathways and types of Education (*multi-entry multi-exit system*).

What is meant by "multimakna" is that education is organized with an orientation towards acculturation, empowerment, character and personality building, and various life skills.

Letter i

Clear enough.

Letter j

Clear enough.

Article 7

Clear enough.

Article 8

Paragraph (1)

What is meant by "academic" in "academic freedom" and "freedom of academic pulpit" is something that is scientific or theoretical in nature developed in Higher Education and free from the influence of practical politics.

Paragraph (2)

Clear enough.

Paragraph (3)

Clear enough.

Article 9 . .

.



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Article 9

Paragraph (1)

Clear enough.

Paragraph (2)

What is meant by "Lecturers who have the authority and scientific authority to state openly and responsibly about something related to the clumps of science and branches of science" are Lecturers who have doctoral qualifications or equivalent.

Professor is the highest academic position in Higher Education that has the authority to guide doctoral candidates.

Paragraph (3)

Clear enough.

Article 10

Paragraph (1)

Clear enough.

Paragraph (2)

Letter a

The clump of religious sciences is a clump of Sciences that studies beliefs about divinity or monotheism and religious sacred texts, including ushuluddin science, sharia science, adab science, da'wah science, tarbiyah science, Islamic philosophy and thought, Islamic economics, Hindu religious education science, Hindu religious lighting science, Hindu religious philosophy, Buddhist religious education science, Buddhist religious lighting science, Buddhist religious philosophy, Christian religious education science, Catholic religious education science, theology, missiology, pastoral counseling, and Khong Hu Cu religious education science.

Letter b. . .



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Letter b

The Humanities is a group of sciences that studies and explores human values and human thought, including philosophy, history, linguistics, literature, stage arts, and fine arts.

Letter c Social science is a group of sciences that studies and explores human relationships and various phenomena of society, including sociology, psychology, anthropology, political science, archeology, regional science, cultural science, economics, and geography.

Letter d The natural sciences are a group of sciences that study and explore the universe other than humans, including space science, earth science, biology, chemistry, and physics.

Letter e The formal science family is a family of Sciences that studies and explores theoretical formal systems, including computer science, logic, mathematics, statistics, and systems.

Letter f Applied science clusters are clusters of Science and Technology that study and explore the application of science to human life, including agriculture, architecture and planning, business, education, engineering, forestry and environment, family and consumers, health, sports, journalism, mass media and communication, law, libraries and museums, military, public administration, social work, and transportation.



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Paragraph (3)

Clear enough.

Article 11

Clear enough.

Article 12

Clear enough.

Article 13

Clear enough.

Article 14

Clear enough.

Article 15

Paragraph (1)

Clear enough.

Paragraph (2)

In the case of academic education for religious science clumps, the responsibility for implementation is carried out by the minister who organizes government affairs in the field of religion in coordination with the [Minister](#).

Article 16

Paragraph (1)

What is meant by "vocational education" is education that prepares students to become professionals with high work skills/abilities.

The vocational education curriculum is prepared together with professional societies and professional organizations that are responsible for the quality of professional services in order to meet the requirements of professional competence.

Thus, vocational education includes professional education.

Paragraph
(2) . . .



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Paragraph (2)

Clear enough.

Paragraph (3)

Clear enough.

Article 17

Paragraph (1)

Clear enough.

Paragraph (2)

Cooperation with Ministries, other Ministries, LPNK, and/or professional organizations, including the establishment of competency standards, determination of graduate qualifications, curriculum preparation, use of learning resources, and competency tests.

Article 18

Paragraph (1)

Clear enough.

Paragraph (2)

What is meant by "cultured" is an attitude and behavior that is always based on a system of values, norms, and rules of Science, which upholds religious values and national unity.

Paragraph (3)

Clear enough.

Paragraph (4)

Clear enough.

Paragraph (5)

Clear enough.

Article 19

Clear enough.

Article 20 . .

.



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Article 20

Paragraph (1)

Master's program students who have extraordinary abilities can continue to the doctoral program after at least 1 (one) year of following the master's program without having to pass the master's program first.

Paragraph (2)

Clear enough.

Paragraph (3)

Clear enough.

Paragraph (4)

Clear enough.

Paragraph (5)

Clear enough.

Article 21

Paragraph (1)

Clear enough.

Paragraph (2)

Clear enough.

Paragraph (3)

Clear enough.

Paragraph (4)

What is meant by "equal" is competence with reference to the Indonesian National Qualifications Framework.

Paragraph (5)

Clear enough.

Paragraph (6)

Clear enough.

Paragraph
(7) . . .



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Paragraph (7)

Clear enough.

Article 22

Clear enough.

Article 23

Paragraph (1)

Students of the applied master program who have extraordinary abilities can continue to the applied doctoral program after at least (1) one year of following the master program without having to pass the master program first.

Paragraph (2)

Clear enough.

Paragraph (3)

Clear enough.

Paragraph (4)

Clear enough.

Paragraph (5)

Clear enough.

Article 24

Paragraph (1)

Clear enough.

Paragraph (2)

Professional programs are the responsibility and authority of the Ministry, other Ministries, LPNK, and/or professional organizations responsible for the quality of professional services. Therefore, Universities can only organize them in collaboration with Ministries, other Ministries, NLNK, and/or professional organizations.

Program. . .



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Professional programs can use other equivalent names such as professional programs for doctors, engineers, pharmacists, notaries, psychologists, teachers/educators, journalists in accordance with the provisions of the Ministry, other Ministries, LPNK, and/or professional organizations responsible for the quality of professional services.

Paragraph (3)

Clear enough.

Paragraph (4)

Clear enough.

Paragraph (5)

Clear enough.

Paragraph (6)

Clear enough.

Article 25

Paragraph (1)

Clear enough.

Paragraph (2)

Specialist programs can use other names that are equivalent and have levels, including specialist and subspecialist doctor programs, professional engineer programs for primary, intermediate, and main, in accordance with the provisions of the Ministry, other Ministries, LPNK, and / or professional organizations responsible for the quality of professional services.

Paragraph (3)

Clear enough.

Paragraph (4)

Clear enough.

Paragraph (5)

Clear enough.

Paragraph (6) . . .



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Paragraph (6)

Clear enough.

Article 26

Paragraph (1)

Clear enough.

Paragraph (2)

Clear enough.

Paragraph (3)

Clear enough.

Paragraph (4)

Clear enough.

Paragraph (5)

Professional titles, among others, are used by the medical profession abbreviated as *Dr.*, the pharmacist profession abbreviated as *Apt.*, and the accountant profession abbreviated as *Akt.*

Paragraph (6)

Clear enough.

Paragraph (7)

Clear enough.

Paragraph (8)

Clear enough.

Article 27

Clear enough.

Article 28

Clear enough.

Article 29

Clear enough.

Article 30

Clear enough.

Article 31 . .

.



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Article 31

Clear enough.

Article 32

Clear enough.

Article 33

Paragraph (1)

Clear enough.

Paragraph (2)

Clear enough.

Paragraph (3)

Permits for study programs related to religious sciences are granted by the minister who organizes government affairs in the field of religion.

Paragraph (4)

Clear enough.

Paragraph (5)

Clear enough.

Paragraph (6)

Clear enough.

Paragraph (7)

Revocation of Study Program licenses related to religious science is carried out by the minister who organizes government affairs in the field of religion.

Paragraph (8)

Clear enough.

Article 34

Clear enough.

Article 35 . .

.



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Article 35

Paragraph (1)

Clear enough.

Paragraph (2)

Clear enough.

Paragraph (3)

Letter a

What is meant by "religion courses" is education to form students into human beings who believe and fear God Almighty and have noble character.

Letter b What is meant by "Pancasila course" is education to provide students with an understanding and appreciation of the ideology of the Indonesian nation.

Letter c What is meant by "citizenship courses" is education that includes Pancasila, the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia, the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia and Unity in Diversity to form students into citizens who have a sense of nationality and love for the country.

Clear enough.

Letter d

Paragraph (4)

What is meant by "curricular activities" is a series of structured activities to achieve the objectives of the Study Program.

Which...

..



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What is meant by "cocurricular activities" are activities carried out by students programmatically under the guidance of lecturers, as part of the curriculum and can be given a weight equivalent to one or two semester credit units.

What is meant by "extracurricular activities" are activities carried out by students as curriculum support and can be given a weight equivalent to one or two semester credit units.

Paragraph (5)

Clear enough.

Article 36

Clear enough.

Article 37

Clear enough.

Article 38

Clear enough.

Article 39

Clear enough.

Article 40

Clear enough.

Article 41

Paragraph (1)

Learning resources can take the form of, among others, the universe, legislative, executive and judicial institutions, teaching hospitals, laboratories, libraries, museums, studios, workshops, stadiums and broadcasting stations.

Paragraph (2)

Clear enough.

Paragraph
(3). . .



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Paragraph (3)

Clear enough.

Article 42

Clear enough.

Article 43

Paragraph (1)

What is meant by "professional certificates" include educator certificates issued by universities established by the Government to organize educator procurement programs as stipulated in the laws governing teachers and lecturers.

Paragraph (2)

Clear enough.

Paragraph (3)

Clear enough.

Paragraph (4)

Clear enough.

Article 44

Paragraph (1)

What is meant by "expertise in the branch of knowledge" is the ability of a person recognized by the Community for practical expertise, such as haircutting, graphic design, mechanics, and other forms of practical expertise.

What is meant by "achievements outside the study program" is other expertise that is not directly related to the study program, such as medical students who win swimming championships, mechanical engineering students who are skilled in journalism or photography, and so on.

Paragraph
(2) . . .



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Paragraph (2)

Clear enough.

Paragraph (3)

Clear enough.

Paragraph (4)

Clear enough.

Paragraph (5)

Clear enough

Article 45

Paragraph (1)

Clear enough.

Paragraph (2)

Clear enough.

Paragraph (3)

What is meant by "research carried out based on competency pathways" is research given to lecturers who have academic qualifications of doctoral program graduates without going through competition.

What is meant by "research based on competition" is research given to lecturers by competing.

Article 46

Paragraph (1)

Clear enough.

Paragraph (2)

What is meant by "must be disseminated" is Research funded by the Government and/or Regional Government.

Which...

..



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What is meant by "Research results that are confidential, disturbing, and/or endanger the public interest" is Research whose nature and results are related to state secrets or safety so that they cannot or should not be known, owned, and utilized by unauthorized parties.

Published means that the research results are published in accredited scientific journals and/or books that have been published by universities or other publishers and have an *International Standard Book Number (ISBN)*.

Paragraph (3)

Clear enough.

Article 47

Clear enough.

Article 48

Clear enough.

Article 49

Clear enough.

Article 50

Clear enough.

Article 51

Clear enough.

Article 52

Clear enough.

Article 53

Clear enough.

Article 54 . .

.



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Article 54

Clear enough.

Article 55

Clear enough.

Article 56

Clear enough.

Article 57

Paragraph (1)

Clear enough.

Paragraph (2)

Clear enough.

Paragraph (3)

What is meant by "in accordance with the needs" is a need based on the characteristics or profile of Higher Education in a particular region.

Paragraph (4)

Clear enough.

Article 58

Clear enough.

Article 59

Clear enough.

Article 60

Paragraph (1)

Clear enough.

Paragraph (2)

Establishment PTS which organizing
education
religious get permission which is
minister
organize affairs government at field
religion.

Which...

..



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What is meant by "non-profit principle" is the principle of activities whose purpose is not to seek profit, so that all remaining proceeds from activities must be reinvested in Higher Education to increase the capacity and / or quality of Education services.

Paragraph (3)

Clear enough.

Paragraph (4)

Clear enough.

Paragraph (5)

Clear enough.

Paragraph (6)

Clear enough.

Paragraph (7)

Clear enough.

Article 61

Clear enough.

Article 62

Clear enough.

Article 63

Letter a

What is meant by "the principle of accountability" is the ability and commitment to account for all activities carried out by the College to all stakeholders in accordance with the provisions of laws and regulations. Accountability, among others, can be measured from the ratio between students and lecturers, the adequacy of facilities and infrastructure, the implementation of quality education, and the competence of graduates.

Letter b . . .



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Letter b

What is meant by "the principle of transparency" is openness and the ability to present relevant information in a precise and accurate manner to stakeholders in accordance with the provisions of laws and regulations.

Letter c

What is meant by "non-profit principle" is the principle of activities whose purpose is not to seek profit, so that all remaining proceeds from activities must be reinvested in Higher Education to increase the capacity and / or quality of educational services.

Letter d

What is meant by "quality assurance principle" is a systemic activity to provide Higher Education services that meet or exceed national standards of higher education as well as continuous improvement of the quality of education services.

Letter e

What is meant by "effectiveness and efficiency" is a systemic activity to utilize resources in the implementation of Higher Education so that it is right on target and there is no waste.

Article 64

Clear enough.

Article 65

Paragraph (1)

Clear enough.

Paragraph (2)

Clear enough.

Paragraph
(3). . .



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Paragraph (3)

Letter a

PTN Legal Entity can utilize the wealth in the form of land and the results of its utilization become the income of PTN Legal Entity.

Property in the form of land cannot be transferred or pledged to other parties.

Clear enough.

Letter b

Clear enough.

Letter c

Clear enough.

Letter d

Clear enough.

Letter e

Clear enough.

Letter f

Clear enough.

Letter g

Paragraph (4)

Legal entity PTNs are PTNs that are wholly owned by the state and cannot be transferred to individuals or the private sector. To carry out Higher Education functions that are within the scope of the Ministry's responsibility, the Government compensates or bears part of the costs that have been incurred by the legal entity PTN.

Paragraph (5)

Clear enough.



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Article 66

Clear enough.

Article 67

Clear enough.

Article 68

Clear enough.

Article 69

Paragraph (1)

Letter a

Lecturers consist of permanent lecturers and non-permanent lecturers.

Letter
b

What is meant by "education personnel" are members of the Community who devote themselves and are appointed to support the implementation of Higher Education, including librarians, administrative staff, laboratorians and technicians, and information technology officers.

Paragraph (2)

Clear enough.

Paragraph (3)

What is meant by "people who have extraordinary expertise and/or achievements" is intended to meet Lecturers in all Higher Education programs, especially in diploma one programs and diploma two programs.

The provisions of the legislation in question are laws governing teachers and lecturers.

Article 70 . .



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Article 70

Paragraph (1)

Clear enough.

Paragraph (2)

The employment agreement or work agreement contains basic salary, income attached to salary, other income and social welfare guarantees and additional benefits in accordance with the laws governing teachers and lecturers.

Paragraph (3)

Clear enough.

Paragraph (4)

Clear enough.

Paragraph (5)

Clear enough.

Paragraph (6)

Clear enough.

Article 71

Paragraph (1)

What is meant by "permanent lecturers" are Lecturers who are not appointed by the Government (not civil servants/not state civil apparatus).

Paragraph (2)

Clear enough.

Paragraph (3)

Clear enough.

Paragraph (4)

Clear enough.

Article 72

Clear enough.

Article 73 . .



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Article 73

Paragraph (1)

The national admission pattern and other forms only apply to undergraduate and diploma program students.

What is meant by "other forms" is a pattern of new student admissions carried out independently by universities.

Paragraph (2)

Clear enough.

Paragraph (3)

Clear enough.

Paragraph (4)

Clear enough.

Paragraph (5)

Clear enough.

Paragraph (6)

Clear enough.

Paragraph (7)

Clear enough.

Article 74

Clear enough.

Article 75

Clear enough.

Article 76

Paragraph (1)

Clear enough.

Paragraph
(2) . . .



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Paragraph (2)

Letter a

What is meant by "scholarship" is tuition support provided to students to attend and/or complete higher education based on the main consideration of academic achievement and/or potential.

Letter b

What is meant by "tuition assistance" is tuition support provided to students to attend and/or complete higher education based on the main consideration of limited economic capacity.

Letter c

What is meant by "interest-free funding loan" is a loan received by students without interest to attend and/or complete higher education with the obligation to repay after graduating and earning sufficient income.

Paragraph (3)

Clear enough.

Paragraph (4)

Clear enough.

Article 77

Clear enough.

Article 78

Clear enough.

Article 79. .



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Article 79

Clear enough.

Article 80

Clear enough.

Article 81

Clear enough.

Article 82

Clear enough.

Article 83

Clear enough.

Article 84

Clear enough.

Article 85

Clear enough.

Article 86

Clear enough.

Article 87

State property management rights can take the form of, among others, land, marine, mining, plantation, forest and museum management rights.

Article 88

Paragraph (1)

What is meant by "Standard unit of operational cost" is the cost of organizing Higher Education outside of investment and development. Investment costs include the cost of procuring facilities and infrastructure and learning resources.

Paragraph
(2) . . .



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Paragraph (2)

Clear enough.

Paragraph (3)

Clear enough.

Paragraph (4)

Clear enough.

Paragraph (5)

Clear enough.

Article 89

Paragraph (1)

Letter a

The budget for PTN is allocated by the Government in the State Budget and/or by the regional governments in the Regional Budget in accordance with the provisions of laws and regulations.

Letter b The budget for PTS is allocated by the Government in the State Budget and / or by the Regional Government in the Regional Budget and Expenditure in the form of, among others, grants, program assistance for Education, Research, and Community Service activities in accordance with statutory provisions.

In addition to funding assistance, PTS can get help from lecturers appointed by the Government.

Letter c. . .



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Letter c

Financial support to pursue higher education for students can be provided in the form of scholarships, assistance or waiving tuition fees, and/or interest-free loans.

Paragraph (2)

Clear enough.

Paragraph (3)

Clear enough.

Paragraph (4)

Clear enough.

Paragraph (5)

What is meant by "operational assistance fund" is the Ministry's funds outside Non-Tax State Revenue allocated in the State Budget to assist the operational costs of Tridharma services.

Paragraph (6)

Clear enough.

Paragraph (7)

Clear enough.

Article 90

Clear enough.

Article 91

Clear enough.

Article 92

Clear enough.

Article 93

Clear enough.

Article 94 . . .



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Article 94

Clear enough.

Article 95

Clear enough.

Article 96

Clear enough.

Article 97

Clear enough.

Article 98

Clear enough.

Article 99

Clear enough.

Article 100

Clear enough.

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