

Higher Education Management and Operations in Fulfilling Citizen's Education Rights

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Abstract— Acknowledgement on education rights of citizens and its actualisation in real life, also the constitutional and legal protection of the rights, is an important aspect in governance and community implementation based on law. Formal Jurisdiction as stipulated in the Law No. 20 year 2003 and Law No 12 year 2012, where public universities legal entity in Indonesia has an obligation to manage and organize quality education and are able to meet the legal rights citizens in the field of higher education. This study objective is to obtain description of management and implementation of higher education based on fulfillment of the rights of citizens in the field of education implemented in state owned universities as an entity of universities in Indonesia which is an autonomous legal subject. This study used a qualitative approach with case study method. The results of this study are: 1. Education Law Design regarding the management and organization of higher education at state owned universities normative legal entities conducted in accordance with the law and based on education design in Indonesia; 2. Compile the legal rights of citizens in the field of higher education, including the legal rights of faculty, students and educators; 3. The fulfillment of the legal rights of faculty, students and educators by public universities legal entity.

Keywords— management of higher education, legal rights of citizens and legal entities of state universities

I. PRELIMINARY

Humans need education in life because education is the business so that people can develop his or her potential through a learning process and / or other means which are known and recognized by the public. Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia Year 1945 (Constitution NRI 1945) providing recognition of the aforementioned Article 31 of Law (1) which states that "every citizen has the right to education", and in of Law (3) confirmed that "the government shall manage and organize a national education system that enhances faith and piety and good character in the context of national life that is governed by law". To that end, all components required to achieve the life of the nation which is one of the goals of the Indonesian state (*vide* Explanation of Law No. 20 of 2003)

Normative-juridical, through Act No. 20 of 2003 on National Education System, the state has given a clear framework to the government in the implementation of national education in accordance with the mandate of Article 31 of Law (3) NRI Constitution of 1945. However, within the framework achieve national education goals, the government

still needs other arrangements in the field of education that is related to the position, duties, and functions of teachers and lecturers, as well as relating to the management and delivery of higher education. Therefore, substantially in addition issued a law on the national education system, namely Law No. 20 In 2003, it also enacted Law No. 14 Year 2005 on Teachers and Lecturers, and Law No. 12 Year 2012 on Higher Education.

In the context of the rule of law in education, completeness law or regulation positioned hierarchical and played dynamically as giving directions pace of educational reform law. Therefore, one important thing in education is the high principle of the rule of law upheld in law enforcement regulations undamgan Legal education is the study of education (Riyanto,2007;42).

One of the most important elements of the State of Law is the recognition of the guarantee of human rights and citizens as well as actualize in real life. Similarly, an important feature of government and society based on law is the protection of constitutional guarantees of individual rights. Including the rights of citizens to education separately.

Citizens in the context of a citizen in the concept of citizenship based on formal legal status, which is embodied in the laws and legal citizenship. This is to clarify the concept that citizens who are subject to the law in this study are the citizens within the limits of legal status, EF Isin have called "citizenship as status" of citizens who act according to the law and have the right to state protection (Isin,2009;364).

Constitutional rights are the rights guaranteed in the Constitution and by the NRI 1945 (Asshiddiqie,2006;25). Here is the recognition of citizens' constitutional rights in the field of education as expressly stated in Article 28 C of Law (1) Constitution NRI 1945 that, "Everyone has the right to develop themselves through the fulfillment of basic needs, is entitled to education and to benefit from the knowledge and technology, art and culture ". Furthermore, in Article 31 of Law (1) NRI Constitution of 1945 which states that "every citizen has the right to education". Legally, the substance of the foregoing article have the interpretation that on one side the right to education is the right of citizens of Indonesia, and on the other hand, the Government has an obligation to fulfill. In this context, the Government must realize the education available, accessible, acceptable and adaptable (HabibChirzin, the Constitutional Court Decision No. 025/PUU-IV/2006).

The recognition of the legal rights of Indonesian citizens in the field of education, as expressly stated in the three laws on education, namely, Law No. 20 Year 2003 on National Education System, Law No. 14 Year 2005 on Teachers and Lecturers, and Law No. 12 of 2012 on Higher Education. However, although in the constitution and legislation stated that education is the right of every citizen, but because of the limitations that exist, in fact, not all citizens who want a natural taste education. It is the responsibility of government, community, and education units to manage and make it happen.

Supposedly based on the principle of the rule of law, education belongs to the priorities in its development. In this case the necessary political commitment, political will, the political will, political action, and the political supervision of the government to implement all the rules that have been arranged in a hierarchical already real enough adequately manage the development of education in Indonesia. Thus, education for all as may be required under the law, the constitution, and legislation under it has not become a reality (Riyanto,2003:85).

In line with the constitutional rights and legal rights of citizens of these countries, particularly the problems in the field of higher education can be grouped into four areas of problems that must be met by the government for its citizens, namely, 1) equity and justice education for all citizens; 2) quality and excellence Legal Entity States Universities (PTN Legal Entity) to contribute and competitiveness in the global era; 3) education to meet the needs of the field in order to improve productivities business and industry; and 4) improving good governance and accountability in the administration and management of PTN Legal Entities (Suryadi,2014:4). In relation to the fulfillment of the rights of citizens, the existence of universities, especially PTN legal entity that legally mandated by the government and have full autonomy in the administration and management of higher education, it is natural to have a central role to realize the government's obligation in terms of the fulfillment of rights the rights of citizens.

To realize the fulfillment of the rights of citizens in the field of higher education, should be a comprehensive effort through various approaches. One is through law enforcement, which needs to be endorsed by the government design of how that should be made through the existence of the provisions of the legislation in the field of education. Or whether the design of the current education law and once enacted, have been optimal in the management and delivery of education in Indonesia so effective in managing, organizing, managing various problems in the field of higher education. So that the formulation of the problem in this research are:

- How to design management and delivery of higher education at the University of Education Indonesia (UPI) as a PTN Legal Entity.
- How the legal rights of Indonesian citizens in the field of higher education in the design of the national education law.

- How is the fulfillment of the legal rights of Indonesian citizens in the field of higher education in the management and organization of higher education by UPI PTN Legal Entity.

II. CHARACTERISTICS AND LEGAL ENTITY STATE UNIVERSITIES AUTHORITY

A. *Definition and Position of PTN Legal entity*

Definition of PTN Legal Entity is a public university that was established by the Government's status as an autonomous legal subject (vide Article 1 point 3 of Government Regulation No. 26 Year 2015). As an autonomous legal subjects, public universities have the autonomy to manage their own institution center hosts three responsibilities that must be carried out in accordance with the basis and purpose as well as the ability of the universities. Autonomy referred to above meilputi autonomy in the academic field and in the field non-academic (Basundoro,2015;107),

Provisions of law education in Indonesia distinguish the status and position of the college include State University (PTN), Legal Entity State Universities (PTN legal entity), and Private Universities (PTS). Also from the management pattern PTN, differentiated also on: a) State the pattern of management of state finances in general, b) State the pattern of financial management of public service agencies (PTN PPK BLU), and c) State as a legal entity (vide Article 27 Government Regulation No. 4 of 2014)

Differences in status and position as noted above, have different impacts on the authority of each State in implementing the autonomy of college, especially a fundamental difference in the autonomy in the areas non-academic.

In the context of autonomy in the areas nonacademic, Autonomous State University has independent authority to design it according to the needs of management and organization of higher education in the State Legal Entity concerned. However, any policy and / or regulations made PTN Legal Entity should still be based on the principle of "in accordance with the law on which" means the design of legal education that is formed must be appropriate and not contrary to the legal designs of national education relating to the management and organization of higher education (vide Article 40 of Government Regulation No. 17 of 2010).

B. *Authority of the Legal Entity State Universities Establishing Policies and Regulations (Design Education Law) Management and Delivery of Higher Education*

In line with the status and position held by the State Board of Law as stated in Law No. 12 Year 2012 and its implementation regulations, in the framework of the management of universities and higher education, PTN Legal Entity has the authority to determine and set policies and establish regulations governing internally.

The authority in determining policy and establish the rules, has no legal basis as provided in Article 50 and Article 51 of Government Regulation No. 17 Year 2010 on the

Management and Operation of Education. Article 50 of Government Regulation No. 17 of 2010 provides that the "Unit or education program shall be responsible for managing the national education system in the unit or educational programs as well as formulate and establish education policy in accordance with its authority".

Furthermore, in Article 51 of Law (1) is determined unequivocally that the authority to establish policies that are owned unit or educational program is restricted that the content of the policies made by the education unit or educational program must be an elaboration of the national education policy determined by the Minister of education, regional policy field prescribed educational Governors, Regents and Mayors and must comply with the provisions of the legislation. Legislation is meant here is Act No. 20 of 2003, Law No. 14 Year 2005, and Law No. 12 Year 2012.

Furthermore, according to Article 51 of Law (3) determined that, every college education policy stipulation pour it in: 1) long-term development plan of the college; 2) The college's strategic plan; 3) the annual work plan college; 4) The annual revenue and expenditure budget colleges; 5) regulations college leaders; and 6) other regulations college leadership.

In the context of PTN legal entity, the authority referred to in Article 50 and Article 51 of Government Regulation No. 17 Year 2010 is realized in the form of Long Term Development Plan (RPJP), Strategic Plan (Renstra), Work Plan and Annual Budget (RKAT), Basic Rules management and the implementation of PTN Legal Entity (Statutes), Regulation of the Board of Trustees, Academic Senate rules, Regulations Rector, and other implementing regulations.

Departing from the above description, it can be argued that the design of the education law committed by State Legal Entity whether it be a product of legislation or in the form of policy, should be referred to, by, and in accordance with the design of national education law. Design law nationwide education in the context of this research is to design legal education that make up the education system, management and delivery of education prevailing in Indonesia based on Law No. 20 Year 2003, Law No. 14 Year 2005, and Law No. 12 of 2012.

So that the third enforceability of legislation mentioned above shall be the basis, directions, grooves, frameworks, and strategies for PTN Legal Entity in the formation of various regulations and policies to manage and provide education in the field of higher education. Juridical consequences, that any rights, obligations and powers set out in the third such laws must implicitly or explicitly contained in any regulations and policies made by PTN Legal Entity.

III. RESEARCH METHODS

This study uses the case study method, which is one of the research methods in the social sciences which seeks to me to do in-depth study on a situation or event is referred to as the case of using systematic ways of doing observation, collection of data, analysis of information, and reporting the results.

The case study can use evidence of both quantitative and qualitative so the data collection techniques used in this study include literature, documentation study, observation, interviews, and focus group discussion. Data analysis techniques in the study as a whole involves attempts to interpret the data in the form of text or images. For that, researchers need to prepare the data for analysis, perform different analyzes, deepen understanding of the data, presenting data, and create a broader interpretation of the meaning that will be the data. (Creswell, 2010; 274).

IV. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

A. *Design Management and Delivery of Higher Education at the University of Education Indonesia as a PTN Legal Entity*

The results showed that in order to carry out the mandate of the government as the State Legal Entity as provided for in Article 65 of Law (3) of Law No. 12 of 2012 on Higher Education, Article 50 of Law (3) of Law No. 20 Year 2003 on National Education System, and Article 51 of Law (3) of Government Regulation No. 17 Year 2010 on the Management and Delivery of Education, the University of Education Indonesia (UPI) as a PTN Legal Entity has compiled, create, and publish a variety of regulatory requirements relating to the management and organization of higher education in the form Statute and its implementation as the Regulation Board of Trustees as well as the various derivatives regulation, namely Regulation and Regulation Rector Academic Senate. In addition UPI PTN Legal Entity has also formulated and established a variety of educational policies set out in the Long Term Development Plan UPI, the UPI Strategic Plan and the Annual Budget Plan and UPI.

Statute is a legal document that must be owned by every university in Indonesia, both public and private universities as stipulated in Article 66 of Law No. 12 of 2012 on Higher Education. In line with the mandate of the regulation, since February 28, 2014 promulgated by the Minister of Law and Human Rights of the Republic of Indonesia to the State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Year 2014 Number 41 ie Government Regulation No. 15 Year 2014 on the Statute of University of Education Indonesian (UPI Statute).

Article 1 of Law 2 of the Statute UPI aforementioned determine that, "Statutes UPI management is a basic rule that is used as the basis for constructing rules and operational procedures in the UPI". Under these provisions indicate that the statute is the supreme law that apply in the UPI and internal. Because it is only applicable special and internal, then in the context of the design legal education in Indonesia, where the Statute UPI remains to be appropriate and subject to legal education generally accepted in Indonesia, so the direction, strategies, and objectives of the Statute UPI should not deviate, and implementation must be based on Law No. 20 Year 2003 on National Education System, Law No. 14 Year 2005 on Teachers and Lecturers, and Law No. 12 of 2012 on Higher Education.

Given the Statute as the basis for the drafting of regulations and operational procedures at UPI, then the

implementation needs to be made in the framework of the implementation rules or regulations that derivatives should not deviate from the Statute UPI. So that a formal judicial, regulatory requirements now apply specifically and internally at UPI is:

1) *Government Regulation No. 15 Year 2014 on the Statute of the Indonesian Education University (UPI Statute);*

2) *UPI MWA Regulation No. 03 of 2015 as amended by Regulation No. MWA UPI 06 Year 2015 on the Amendment of the Board of Trustees Regulation No. 03 / PER / MWA UPI / 2015 concerning Implementing Regulation Government Regulation No. 15 Year 2014 on the Statute of the University of Education Indonesia; and*

3) *Various derivatives regulation, namely Regulation and Regulation Rector Academic Senate, as well as derivatives regulation.*

Because the Statute UPI is the implementing regulations of the Act No. 12 of 2012 on Higher Education, and also regulate matters specified in the Act No. 20 Year 2003 on National Education System and Law No. 14 Year 2005 on Teachers and Lecturers, the consequences of juridical is that the enforceability of all applicable regulations internal UPI or all of the policies set forth in the UPI, should not deviate or have to make a third legal statute schools mentioned above as a basis, the framework, strategy, structure and direction in the execution and implementation.

Article 50 of Law (6) of Law No. 20 of 2003 specifies that, "Higher Education determine the policy and have autonomy in managing educational institutions. Furthermore, the above provisions are set out in Government Regulation No. 17 Year 2010 on the Management and Operation of Education which states that, "The policy of the college is an elaboration and in line with Government policy and must comply or in line with the provisions of legislation in the field of education". The meaning of the provisions of these rules is that, while UPI as PTN Legal Entity is a legal subjects are autonomous and independent, but in designing the education law in the context of the implementation and management UPI still have to refer and refer to the design of the national education law, as specified in three laws of legal education as outlined above, This means that any additional regulations specific and internal UPI (Statute UPI, Regulation MWA, Regulation Rector, Regulation SA, and other regulations) and policies in the field of higher education (RPJP, strategic planning, RKAT, and other policies) existence and validity should not deviate from the design of the national education law.

The results show that UPI as the State Board of Law, in addition to already prepare, submit, and publish a variety of rules and regulations as described above, UPI also has developed and established a policy in the field of higher education, in particular the management and organization of UPI PTN Legal Entities, as stated in the Long Term Development Plan UPI, the UPI PTN Legal Entity Strategic Plan Year 2016 - 2020 (Appendix MWA Regulation UPI PTN Legal Entity Number 08 / PER / MWA UPI / 2015), as well as the Annual Work Plan and Budget UPI PTN Legal Entity. The existence and strength of binding of various rules and regulations or policies imposed on UPI PTN Legal Entity has

been appropriate and in line with the design of national education law.

B. Legal rights of Indonesian citizens in the Field of Higher Education in the Design of National Education Law.

In the context of this research, anyone who became Indonesian citizens who have legal rights in the field of higher education, limited only covers Lecturer, Personnel, and Students UPI PTN Legal Entity. In the legal substance of education in Indonesia is a lecturer, Personnel, and students have been determined in general in Law No. 20 Year 2003 on National Education System, and specifically is regulated in Law No. 14 Year 2005 on Teachers and Lecturers, as well as regulated in Law No. 12 of 2012 on Higher Education.

The results show that UPI as PTN Legal Entity, jams term lecturers and students, in contrast to the term Personnel, not explicitly can be found specifically in Law No. 20 of 2003 but generally used the term Educators for Lecturers and Students for Students term. It can be seen in Article 39 of Law No. 20 of 2003 which states that, "Educators are professionals in charge of planning and implementing the learning process, coaching and training, and conduct research and dedication to the community, especially for educators in higher education". Furthermore, anyone who include Educator? Can be found in Article 1 point 6 of the Law 20 Year 2003 is that, "Educators are educators who qualified as teachers, counselors, tutors, widyaswara, tutors, instructors, facilitators and other designations in accordance with their specialization, as well as participating in education".

Definition and terms expressly Lecturers can be found in Law No. 14 Year 2005 on Teachers and Lecturers and Law No. 12 of 2012 on Higher Education. Article 1 of Law 2 of Law No. 14 of 2005 and Article 1 of Law 14 of Law No. 12 of 2012 states that, "Lecturers are professional educators and scientists with the main task of transforming, developing and disseminating science, technology, and the arts through education, research, and community service."

The term Learners can be found in Law No. 20 of 2003 which in Article 1 of Law 4 which states that "Learners are community members who are trying to develop their potential through a learning process that is available on line, level and type of education". While the term students can only be found in Law No. 12 In 2012, namely in Article 1 of Law 15 that, "Students are students at higher education level".

Terms and understanding Personnel can be found in Law No. 20 of 2003 and Act No. 12 of 2012, as contained in the following chapters. Article 1 of Law 5 of Law No. 20 of 2003 states that, "education personnel are community members who are devoted and raised to support the provision of education". Furthermore, in Article 39 of Law (1) of Law No. 20 of 2003 determined that "education personnel in charge of the administration, management, development, monitoring, and technical services to support the educational process in the educational unit". While in Law No. 12 In 2012 the term Personnel can be found in Article 69 of Law (1), namely that, "Workforce college consisting of lecturers and Education Personnel".

The results showed that, what are the legal rights of Indonesian citizens in the field of higher education in the design of national law is a legal right derived from the legislation in the field of education law, can be expressed in the following table.

TABLE I. LEGAL RIGHTS OF INDONESIAN CITIZENS (CITIZEN) IN THE FIELD OF HIGHER EDUCATION BASED OF LAW NO. 20 YEAR 2003 ON INDONESIAN EDUCATION SYSTEM

As a citizen Subject Law	Legal rights of citizens in the Field of Higher Education on PTN BH	Legal basis
lecturer	Earned income and social welfare guarantee proper and adequate Awarded in accordance with the duties and job performance Getting a career coaching in accordance with the demands of the development of quality Obtain protection in carrying out its duties and intellectual property rights Obtain the opportunity to use the facilities, infrastructure, and education facilities to support the smooth implementation of the tasks	Article 40 paragraph (1) of Law No. 20 Year 2003 on National Education System
personnel	Income and social security were appropriate and adequate. Accordance * Choice of tasks and job performance. career guidance in accordance with the demands of quality development. legal protection and intellectual property rights to the results. the opportunity to use the facilities, infrastructure, and education facilities to support the implementation of the tasks.	Article 40 paragraph (1) of Law No. 20 Year 2003 on National Education System
College student	Every citizen shall have the same right to obtain a quality education Citizens who have physical, emotional, mental, intellectual, and / or social entitled to special education Citizens in remote or underdeveloped and remote indigenous communities are entitled to special education Citizens who have the intelligence and special talents are entitled to special education. Every citizen is entitled to increase the chance of lifelong education.	Article 5 (1) sd subsection (5) of Law No. 20 Year 2003 on National Education System.
	receive religious education in accordance with their religion and taught by educators who co-religionists. to be educated in accordance with their talents, interests, and abilities. get scholarships for high achievers. get the cost of education for those	Article 12 paragraph (1) of Law No. 20 Year 2003 on National Education System

(Table I, Cont.)		
	whose parents are not able to finance their education. moved into educational programs in line and other similar educational unit. menyelesailan education program in accordance with the learning pace of each and do not deviate from the provisions stipulated deadline.	

^a Source: Law No. 20 Year 2003 on National Education System

TABLE II. LEGAL RIGHTS OF INDONESIAN CITIZENS (CITIZEN) IN THE FIELD OF HIGHER EDUCATION BASED OF LAW NO. 14 YEAR 2005 ON TEACHERS AND LECTURERS

As a citizen Subject Law	Legal rights of citizens in the Field of Higher Education on PTN BH	Legal basis
Lecturer	Earn above the minimum living needs Security and Social Welfare Get promotions and awards in accordance with the duties and job performance Obtain protection in carrying out its duties and intellectual property rights Getting a chance to increase the competence, access to learning resources, information, facilities and infrastructure of learning, research and community service Having academic freedom, academic forum, and the autonomy of science Having freedom in assessing and determining the graduation of students Having the freedom of association in the organization of professional / scientific organizations	Article 51 paragraph (1) of Law No. 14 Year 2005
	Lecturers are outstanding, dedicated, exceptional and / or served in special areas entitled to receive award.	Article 73 of Law No. 14 Year 2005
	Government, local governments, communities, professional organizations, and / or higher education units shall protect lecturer in performing the tasks.	Article 75 of Law No. 14 Year 2005
	Lecturer obtain leave of absence in accordance with the legislation.	Article 76 of Law No. 14 Year 2005

^b Source: Law No. 14 Year 2005 on Teachers and Lecturers

TABLE III. LEGAL RIGHTS OF INDONESIAN CITIZENS (CITIZEN) IN THE FIELD OF HIGHER EDUCATION BASED OF LAW NO. 12 OF 2012 ON HIGHER EDUCATION

As a citizen Subject Law	Legal rights of citizens in the Field of Higher Education on PTN BH	Legal Basis
Lecturer	The college publishes textbooks or textbook written by Lecturer	Article 12 paragraph (3) of Law No. 12 In 2012
	The appointment and placement of lecturers by the Government in accordance with the provisions of the legislation	Article 70 of Law No. 12 Year 2012
	Lecturers who already have work experience of 10 years as a permanent lecturer and have scientific publications and doctoral education or its equivalent, and has met the requirements to be proposed to the hierarchy of academic professor	Article 72 of Law (3) of LawNo. 12 Year 2012
Personnel	Appointment and Personnel placement by the Government in accordance with the provisions of the legislation	Article 70 of Law No. 12 Year 2012
College Student	Students are entitled to educational services in accordance with their talents, interests, potential and abilities.	Article 13 paragraph (4) of Law No. 12 Year 2012
	Governments bear the cost of student candidates who would follow the pattern of the national New Student Reception	Article 73 paragraph (2) OF LAW No. 12 Year 2012
	PTN is required to seek and attract prospective students who have high academic potential, but underprivileged and prospective students of the leading regions, outermost, and left behind to be received at least 20% of all new students are accepted and spread in all courses.	Article 74 paragraph (1) OF LAW No. 12 Year 2012
	Government, Local Government, and / or College Students is obliged to fulfill the rights of underprivileged to be able to finish his studies in accordance with the academic regulations.	Article 76 paragraph (1) OF LAW No. 12 Year 2012
	Students fulfillment of the rights referred to in of Law (1) is done by providing: a. scholarships to outstanding students; b. assistance or free education; and / or loan without interest that must be repaid after graduation and / or get a job	Article 76 paragraph(2) OF LAW No. 12 Year 2012
	College or higher education providers receive payments borne by the participating students to finance their studies in accordance with the ability of students, or those who finance it.	Article 76 paragraph (3) OF LAW No. 12 Year 2012
	The college provides the infrastructure and funds to support the activities of student organizations	Article 77 paragraph (4) OF LAW No. 12 Year 2012

^c Source: Law No. 12 of 2012 on Higher Education

C. Legal Citizen's Rights in Education in Higher Education Management and Delivery by UPI PTN Legal Entity

The results showed that, how its rights in the management and penyelenggaraan higher education by UPI PTN Legal Entity can be seen in the following table.

TABLE IV. TABLE 2.4 CITIZEN'S RIGHTS LAW INDONESIA (CITIZEN) IN THE FIELD OF HIGHER EDUCATION THROUGH THE MANAGEMENT AND OPERATION OF HIGHER EDUCATION AT UPI OUTONOMOUS STATE UNIVERSITY

As a citizen Subject Law	Legal rights of citizens in the Field of Higher Education on PTN BH	fulfillment of a general right
Lecturer	Article 40 paragraph (1) of Law No. 20 Year 2003 on National Education System and Article 51 paragraph (1) of Law No. 14 Year 2005 on Teachers and Lecturers	Have not been met overall
	Article 73 OF LAW No. 14 Year 2005 on Teachers and Lecturers	Have been met overall
	Article 75 OF LAW No. 14 Year 2005 on Teachers and Lecturers	Have not been met overall
	Article 76 OF LAW No. 14 Year 2005 on Teachers and Lecturers	Have not been met overall
	Article 12 Paragraph (3) OF LAW No. 12 Year 2012 on Higher Education	Have not been met overall
	Article 70 OF LAW No. 12 Year 2012on Higher Education	Have been met overall
	Article 72 Paragraph (3) OF LAW No. 12 Year 2012 on Higher Education	Have not been met overall
Personnal	Article 40 Paragraph (1) OF LAW No. 20 Year 2003 on National Education System	Have not been met overall
	Article 70 OF LAW No. 12 Year 2012on Higher Education	Have been met overall
College Student	Article 5 Paragraph (1) s.dParagraph (5) OF LAW No. 20 Year 2003 on National Education System.	Have not been met overall
	Article 12 Paragraph (1) OF LAW No. 20 Year 2003 on National Education System	Have not been met overall
	Article 13 Paragraph (4) OF LAW No. 12 Year 2012on Higher Education.	Have been met overall
	Article 73 Paragraph (2) OF LAW No. 12 Year 2012 on Higher Education	Have not been met overall
	Article 74 Paragraph (1) OF LAW No. 12 Year 2012 on Higher Education	Have not been met overall
	Article 76 Paragraph (1) OF LAW No. 12 Year 2012 on Higher Education	Have not been met overall
	Article 76 Paragraph (2) OF LAW No. 12 Year 2012 on Higher Education	Have not been met overall
	Article 76 Paragraph (3) OF LAW No. 12 Year 2012 on Higher Education	Have been met overall
	Article 77 Paragraph (4) OF LAW No. 12 Year 2012 on Higher Education	Have been met overall

V. CONCLUSION

Based on the results of research and discussion of research results, conclusions can be stated as follows:

- Formal judicial, design legal education in the management and organization of higher education by UPI PTN Legal Entity has been implemented according to the authority, however, some of the substance required to be aligned and adjusted to the requirements of legislation on it and / or policies in the field of education are made by the central government and local governments in accordance with their authority.
- The fulfillment of the legal rights of citizens consisting of faculty, staff, and students are required to be met by UPI PTN Legal Entity because it is the mandate of the provisions of law education in Indonesia is sourced from Act No. 20 of 2003 on National Education System, Law No. 14 Year 2005 on Teachers and Lecturers, and Law No. 12 Year 2012 on Higher Education.
- In detail the legal rights of faculty, staff, and students who have not met and soon shall be met by the UPI PTN Legal Entity for an order from the legislation in the field of education, including:

A. for lecturers:

- 1) *provide legal protection, the protection of the profession, protection of health and safety, and protection of intellectual property rights for the results;*
- 2) *give leave in accordance with the provisions of the legislation;*
- 3) *provide learning resources in the form of print and publish textbooks or textbook by lecturer; and*
- 4) *propose lecturers who fulfill the requirements for immediate academic position professor.*

B. for education personnel:

- 1) *provide legal protection in carrying out the duties and rights to the results of intellectual property; and*
- 2) *implement career development in accordance with the demands of quality development.*

C. for college student:

- 1) *provide quality education as a consequence of the existence of UPI as State Legal Entity is to meet the requirements / criteria of governance, particularly in the areas of academic and quality;*
- 2) *provide scholarships to students who excel without requires inability economically;*

3) *bear the cost of new students who will follow the pattern of new admissions nationally;*

4) *seek, solicit and accept students who have high academic potential, but economically disadvantaged and come from the outermost, and left behind at least 20% of all new students accepted and spread on all courses; and*

5) *provide assistance or free education for students who are economically disadvantaged.*

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