

LEGAL BASIS FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF HIGHER EDUCATION CURRICULUM BASED ON LAW NO. 12 OF 2012 ON HIGHER EDUCATION

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Abstract

This study discusses the legal basis for the development of higher education curricula based on Law No. 12 of 2012 on Higher Education. This study examines the legal provisions governing the formulation and development of curricula in order to ensure the quality, relevance, and sustainability of higher education in Indonesia. The results of the study indicate that Law No. 12 of 2012 provides a strong and comprehensive legal basis for higher education institutions to develop curricula that are in line with national standards and national development needs. In addition, this law regulates the rights and obligations of higher education institutions in developing holistic, adaptive curricula that are oriented towards learning outcomes covering attitudes, knowledge, and skills. The implications of this legal basis encourage higher education institutions to implement a high-quality, character-building curriculum that is competitive at the national and international levels.

Keywords: Legal Basis, Higher Education Curriculum, Law No. 12 of 2012, Higher Education, National Higher Education Standards.

Introduction

The development of higher education curricula is a crucial aspect of the national education system because it directly determines the direction, content, and procedures for implementing the learning process and achieving the expected graduate outcomes. The curriculum not only serves as an academic guideline but also as a concrete manifestation of the vision, mission, and objectives of higher education institutions in producing quality human resources (Prasetyo, 2021).

Therefore, curriculum development must be based on a strong and clear foundation in order to respond to national and global development needs that continue to change over time and with the advancement of science and technology. Law No. 12 of 2012 on Higher Education is legally the main legal umbrella for curriculum development in all higher education institutions in Indonesia.

This law stipulates that every higher education institution is required to develop a curriculum that refers to the National Higher Education Standards (SN-Dikti) and has an orientation that prioritises learning outcomes that combine intellectual intelligence, noble character, and practical skills. This regulation is a concrete manifestation of the constitutional mandate to organise higher education in accordance with the needs of national character building and increasing competitiveness (*Higher Education Curriculum Book*, 2014).