RESEARCH ARTICLE

HOW SHOULD STUDENT BEHAVE? A LEGAL ETHICS AND POLICY TOWARDS NATIONALISM AND ANTI-RADICALISM CHARACTERS

Rodiyah[1✉], Batari Laskarwati[2], Ali Masyhar[3], Waspiah[4]
[1]Department of Administrative and Constitutional Law,
Faculty of Law, Universitas Negeri Semarang, Indonesia
[2,3,4] Faculty of Law, Universitas Negeri Semarang, Indonesia
✉ rodiyah@mail.unnes.ac.id

ABSTRACT

The university has become an important place in the cultivation of character for generations in many countries. Many universities in the world also apply a variety of systems in making policies to shape the character of campus communities, including students. This study aims to analyze legal and ethical policies for students in fostering an attitude of nationalism and anti-radicalism. This study also aims to describe the various forms of implementation of student ethics policies that are applied in the Faculty of Law, Semarang State University, Indonesia. This study uses a qualitative method with direct data collection through observation and interviews. This study bases its analysis on the theory of the operation of Lawrence M Friedman's law. The results of this study indicate that legal and ethical policies for students are interpreted by a variety of different interpretations both between managers and students. Various cases of inequality of perception lead to pros and cons. However, this research proves that the implementation of legal ethics and student character policies have been regulated in various rules, both at the national level (ministerial regulation), university level (rector regulation), and faculty level (dean regulation) all of which emphasize on forming attitudes nationalism and anti-radicalism.

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INTRODUCTION

Semarang State University (UNNES) is one of the State Universities in the city of Semarang. In 2018, Semarang State University has a vision of becoming a conservation-oriented and internationally reputable University. In 2018, Semarang State University has 8 Faculties, including: Faculty of Education, Faculty of Language and Arts, Faculty of Social Sciences, Faculty of Mathematics and Natural Sciences, Faculty of Engineering, Faculty of Sport Sciences, Faculty of Economics and Faculty of Law.

In 2019 Semarang State University has 8 Faculties and Postgraduate Programs with a significant number of students. The total number of Semarang State University students in 2019 was 29,087 students.

Table 1
Data Active Student of UNNES in 2019 (per January 2019)

No.	Program / Undergraduate Program (S1)	Male student	Female Student	Number of Students
1	Faculty of Education	889	3,288	4,177
2	Faculty of Language and Art	1,399	3,060	4,459
3	Faculty of Social Sciences	1,018	1,626	2,644
4	Faculty of Mathematics and Natural Sciences	839	2,636	3,475
5	Faculty of Engineering	1,769	1,286	3,055
6	Faculty of Sports Science	1,823	1,240	3,063
7	Faculty of Economics	964	2,703	3,667
8	Faculty of Law	691	785	1,476
9	**Graduate Program (S2)**	1,341	1,730	3,071
	TOTAL	10,333	18,354	29,087

Source: *Data UNNES, 2019*

The 1945 Constitution in its opening mandate has mandated that, one of the goals of the nationhood of Indonesia is to educate the life of the nation, in this case the University has an important role in educating the generation of the Indonesian nation. Through education in Higher Education, which in this case is a place where humans are given education to be able to humanize humans. Specifically, for UNNES students, students must be able to condition their behavior in the local community of Sekaran, Patemon, Sukorejo, and Kalirejo. The local community around UNNES is often referred to as the *SEPASUKA* community (Sekaran, Patemon, Sukorejo, and Kalirejo).

Students as *agents of change* must have basic provisions before entering the community, one of which is to be ethical in the campus environment. Student ethics can be seen in students living on campus. The students themselves in ethics also need a guide in attitude or ethics. In this case, UNNES has a Chancellor Regulation Number 19 of 2016 concerning the Ethics and Code of Conduct of UNNES Students and then there is a regulation governing the same thing, Rector's Regulation Number 44 of 2018 which was ratified in December 2019. The Rector's Regulation is useful to support the Atmosphere Academic in campus life.

Researchers found several phenomena carried out by Law Faculty students around student behavior on campus. One of the phenomena encountered by researchers is the large number of students who commit violations of smoking in public places such as in parking lots, at the Student Activity Center (*Pusat Kegiatan Mahasiswa*, PKM), Mosque, and other places that should be sterile from cigarette smoke. Another thing that is found in research is an offense in terms of dress, ranging from students who wore t-shirts and some clothing disrespectful. In addition, the shoes worn by students did not match the appeal in the Faculty of Law. Other violations committed by students of the Faculty of Law are cheating, this practice is still practiced by students. Another phenomenon encountered by researchers is parking habits that are not in accordance with the rules set. The parking area at Semarang State University has been arranged in such a way, however in reality, many students are parking anywhere and outside the designated parking area. The phenomenon of violations committed by these students is contrary to the Chancellor's Regulation No. 44 of 2018 concerning Ethics and Rules of Order of Semarang State University students. This study will discuss the Urgency of Campus Life Ethics Policy at the Law Faculty of Semarang State University which includes Normative, Sociological and Empirical Urgency. In addition, researchers will also discuss the Obstacles to the Implementation of Campus Life Ethics Policy at the Law Faculty of Semarang State University.

METHOD

The research method used in this study is to use qualitative approaches. A qualitative approach is a method of analyzing research results that produces descriptive analysis data, that is data stated by respondents in writing or verbally as well as real behavior, which is thoroughly researched and studied (Mukti, 2010). This type of research is sociological juridical, namely research that emphasizes the behavior of individuals or communities in relation to law (Marzuki & Peter, 2005). The focus of research in this study is the Urgency of Campus Life Ethics Policy at the Faculty of Law being the needs of students of the Law Faculty of Semarang State University in the perspective of Rector Regulation Number 44 of 2018 and the constraints of implementing Campus Life Ethics Policy at the Law Faculty of Semarang State University in the perspective of Rector Regulation Number 44 of 2018. The location of this study was conducted in the Faculty of Law, Semarang State University. The data source used in this study is primary data which includes the results of interviews

and observations and secondary data which includes library data and documentation. Data collection techniques in this study by observation, interviews and study document. In this study, the data analysis process was carried out in four stages, namely data collection, data reduction, data presentation / data *display*, and drawing conclusions.

STUDENT ETHICS AND POLICY
I. NORMATIVE, SOCIOLOGICAL, EMPIRICAL URGENCY OF CAMPUS LIFE ETHICS POLICY AT THE FACULTY OF LAW, SEMARANG STATE UNIVERSITY

The urgency of the Campus Life Ethics Policy is needed to find out how far this policy is needed in regulating student ethics and discipline. The following will describe the urgency in terms of normative, sociological and empirical.

1. **The Urgency of Normative Policy on Campus Life Ethics at the Faculty of Law, Semarang State University**

Rector's Regulation No. 44 of 2018 concerning Student Ethics and Rules of Conduct at Semarang State University is the official UNNES regulation governing the attitudes, actions, or behavior of students both on campus and off campus. UNNES students totaled 29,087 students. So, with such a large number of students a rule is needed to regulate the attitudes, actions and behavior of students in living on the campus of Semarang State University. Therefore, Semarang State University made Rector's Regulation No. 44 of 2018 concerning the Ethics and Student Rules of Semarang State University.

Nawiasky has a theory called *theorie von stufenufbau der rechtsordnung*. The arrangement of norms according to the theory is the fundamental norms of the state (*Staatsfundamentalnorm*); Basic rules of the state (*Staatsgrundgesetz*); Formal Law (*Formell Gesetz*); and Implementation regulations and autonomous regulations (*Verordnung En Autonome Satzung*). *Staatsfundamentalnorm* is the norm that is the basis for the formation of the constitution or Basic Law (*staatsverfassung*) of a country. The legal position of a *Staatsfundamentalnorm* is as a condition for the application of a constitution. *Fundamental norms* exist first from a country's constitution (Atamimi A, Hamid S, 1990; 287).

Based on the Nawiaky theory, A. Hamid S. Attamimi compared it to Kelsen's theory and applied it to the structure of the legal system in Indonesia. Attamimi shows the hierarchical structure of Indonesian law using Nawiasky's theory. Based on this theory, the structure of Indonesia's legal system is (Atamimi A, Hamid S, 1990; 287):

1) *Staatsfundamentalnorm* : Pancasila (Opening of the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia).
2) *Staatsgrundgesetz* : Body of the 1945 Constitution, MPR Decree, and Convention
3) State Administration.
4) *Formell gesetz* : Law.
5) *Verordnung en Autonome Satzung* : Hierarchically from Government Regulations to Decisions of Regents or Mayors.

The position of the Chancellor's Regulation No. 44 of 2018, explained by Ali Masyar as Chairman of the Research and Community Service Development and Publication Cluster and at the same time being an Expert Staff in Law and one of the Ethics Council members at Semarang State University, is as follows:

Undang-Undang Nomor 12 Tahun 2012 tentang Perguruan Tinggi

Peraturan Pemerintah Nomor 14 Tahun 2014 tentang Pengelolaan dan Penyelenggaraan Pendidikan tinggi

Peraturan Pemerintah Nomor 49 Tahun 2016 tentang Statuta UNNES

Peraturan Rektor Nomor 44 Tahun 2018 tentang Etika dan Tata Tertib Mahasiswa UNNES
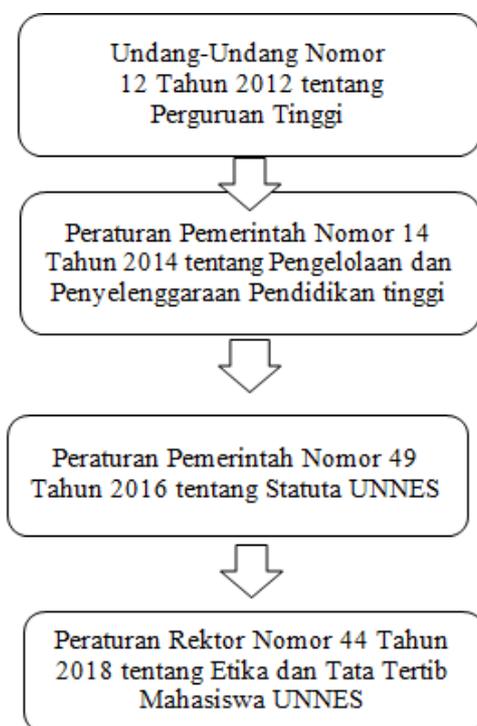
Fig. 1 Legal Position Rector's Regulation Number 44 of 2018

Based on the statement described above, matters regarding the urgency of the Rector's Regulation Number 44 Year 2018 were also conveyed, Ali Masyar as Chairperson of the Research and Community Service Development and Public Service Cluster and at the same time being an Expert Staff in Law and one of the Ethics Council members in Semarang State University, explains that f UNCTION of the Regulation Rector No. 44 of 2018 is that students are in on the right track , or is on track and really true. Mr. Ali added that the U NNES institution provides a regulation that is in line with the UNNES Vision and Mission, and so that students do not cross the tracks or remain on the right track. But in reality, on the ground, there are still many who violate the policy, this is due to several factors, ranging from internal factors and external factors.

In addition, there are Ethics Board as a supervisory policy, in fact, the Faculty of Law has provided a control-control, one example is the manufacture of X-Banner about communication ethics, ethics of dress and boards that contain moral messages. as stated by Nurul Febrianti as Chair of the Business Development, Career and Alumni Cluster who explained that for knowledge through exhibitors, then there are writings on the walls emphasizing moral education which is written in nature, if verbally, for example is a reprimand, like not may sit at the table. So, the reprimands tell and give understanding to them that this is wrong, but let the students be right, because there is no reprimand.

In addition to the socialization there were also exhibitors about dress ethics and communication ethics with lecturers at the Faculty of Law UNNES, in this case, the need for exhibitors at several points was not just 1, 2 points, but if necessary there were floors in the campus.

In addition to the preventive control that has been applied by the faculty, in the form of exhibitors and display of words that are positive, it is good that the lecturer gives a good example to students, becoming role models for students. This is the same as stated by Aprila Naravita, as Secretary of the Collaborative Development Cluster, PKL and KKL who provide an explanation that there must be role models in this lecturer, because it is useless to be socialized loudly but not balanced with good role models from the lecturer.

2. **Sociological Urgency Policy on Campus Life Ethics at the Faculty of Law, Semarang State University**

Sociological urgency is also needed considering in life on campus certainly involves the community , namely the community within the campus itself, besides that students are also closely related to the community outside the campus where, good ethics or good character must be owned by students to socialize on campus and off campus. One of the

functions of regulations or policies implemented by a tertiary institution, according to Ridwan Arifin's statement above, is that the function of a policy is to shape student character. So, through Rector's Regulation No. 44 of 2018 concerning Ethics and Rules is expected to be able to form a good student character.

Students in social life must naturally be armed with good ethics, so that the community also responds well. In ethics, students must know the basic concepts of ethics, and the following are the basic concepts of ethics (Kenneth, 2007; 155):

1.   Responsibility (*responsibility*)

Responsibility means that you accept all costs, obligations and obligations that will arise as a consequence of the decision you make. In terms of responsibilities, students have learned responsibility from activities on campus, namely when students take part in intra and extra campus activities. The intra and extra campus ethics also affects the personality or character of the student. An example is UKM Scout as an organization that emphasizes the formation of student character. Mohammad Zacki Pratama asserted that by participating in Scouting UKM, understanding of the tasks and responsibilities was also taught.

2.   Accountability (*accountability*)

Accountability is a characteristic of the system and social institutions: terms this means that there is a mechanism that determines who do act responsibly and who is responsible. The manifestation of accountability in this research is the presence of an Ethics Board whose task is to impose sanctions on students who violate them. The one who is responsible of course is the student who commits the violation, because the student is already considered an adult human who can be responsible for everything that happens due to his actions. One member of the Ethics Board is the Commander of the security guard, who can provide affirmative action prior to the realm of the ethics session such as reprimanding if there are students who think that do not match the parking lot. Thus, the accountability in the ethical concept in this study is fulfilled by the Ethics Board that determines who is responsible for any violations or problems.

3.   Liability (*liability*)

Liabilities are the characteristics of a political system in which a legal entity takes the role of giving permission to individuals to repair losses caused by other actors, systems or organizations. The manifestation of the liability in this study is that it allows students to apologize for their mistakes. Students who make mistakes in guidance given by the college that is at the faculty level first, then when it cannot *handle* by the faculty, has submitted to the Ethics Board of the University level. But in this case, students are very permitted to improve themselves, with certain

conditions such as promises on the stamp will not repeat the mistakes that have been made. Tri Sulistyono as Vice Dean of the Faculty of Law explained that the Ethics Board will convene if there is a serious violation, if the violation is minor or is handled by the Faculty, so initially there are incoming reports related to violations committed by students, then analyzed by the Ethics Board into violations what, if it is mild, it will be handled by the Faculty, if it is entered into a serious violation, it will be held at the university level . Ali Masyar as a member of the University level Ethics Board revealed that, the Faculty has autonomy in making policies and handling when a problem occurs, with a note that it is still in the reasonable category and does not exceed the limits.

Students just need habituation in the act should be. Therefore, this regulation is very important to shape the character of UNNES students in living on campus and off campus. Therefore, students must begin to be ordered or disciplined from small things, until later in creating big things also orderly. Rodiyah explained that the small things we must order to create the big things, all of those people will obey the rules when we all apply lovingly. The role of students in the community done by Regita Prameswari , Student UNNES force FH 2017 following the organization of the campus extras that IPNU such as, form of bhakti activities social in orphanages . This shows that good character is obtained from organizations that are followed on campus and off campus. With regard to intra and extra campus activities, ethics in behavior is also written and unwritten. Examples of ethics written in the AD / ART of each organization. The unwritten ethics are a habit.

This is consistent with the statement Arifin, Student of 2016 following the Linguabase Unit (intra-campus) explained that there are AD/ART, for example, drinking alcohol, not allowed backbiting one another. Based on the interview above, it is clear that the character of students is formed not only in lectures but when students join both intra and extra-campus organizations, where each organization has its ethics both written and unwritten that have a sufficient impact both for the UNNES and SEPASUKA communities.

3. **The Empirical Urgency of Campus Life Ethics Policy at the Faculty of Law, Semarang State University**

Student Ethics and Code of Conduct is no stranger to students who have been educated in tertiary institutions. However, even though it is familiar, in reality there are still many students who do not understand the Ethics and Rules of Conduct as students. Violations committed by UNHES FH students include smoking in the campus area, cheating, improper parking, wearing t-shirts during lectures, wearing short (disrespectful)

clothes while in college, wearing sandals. As stated by one of the 2015 FH UNNES students, Mariyatul Qibtiyah , who stated that they often see people smoking or students smoking in the gazebo, smoking in the canteen, and parking lots , as well as some students cheating during exams. The Faculty of Law has provided enforcement of smoking offenses in the form of making statements from students accompanied by KTM not to repeat them.

Some facts that occur in the field suggest that there are still many students who commit violations. Therefore, this regulation is important in order to regulate students in order to be lawful. Based on research conducted by researchers, some students who have been interviewed by researchers, the results are all students who do not understand anything related to ethics and order as students at UNNES, students only understand related to dress code, the rest they lack understanding.

Baidhowi stated that students' lack of understanding and ignorance regarding the Policy on Campus Life Ethics in addition to the lack of socialization was also due to student apathy. The understanding of students related to ethical policies in living on campus is very important, so there must be clear socialization related to the Ethics and Code of Conduct, considering that students' Ethics and Rules are used in living on campus and off campus.

Ali Masyhar as chairman of the Research and Community Service Development and Publication Cluster, UNNES Rector Expert Staff in Law, and members of the Student Ethics Board stated that socialization was already in place by each faculty, which was integrated at the time of PPAK, in PPAK there was material on Ethics in Campus life , but because the time is a little less absorbent for students. Student ignorance related to Ethics and Rules of students makes violations of Ethics and Rules occur, this is the same as conveyed by Erina Fionita Nurfajila (Political Science Student, 2016, Vice President of BEM KM 2019) that the possibility of the regulations has not been fully socialized, if it is conveyed fully for example the law is know whether or not considered know. Thus, ultimately the students to do something that is not known and abuse later declared guilty.

Lawrence M. Friedman argued that effective or not, and success or failure of a legal system depends on three elements, namely the law of substance law *(substance rule of law)*, legal structure *(structure of the law)*, legal culture *(legal culture)*.

1. Legal substance (substance rule of the law)

The substance of the law *(substance rule of the law)*, *the* substance of the law *(substance rule of the law)*, includes all written and unwritten rules, both material and formal law. The legal substance in the form of written rules in

this study is Rector's Regulation Number 44 Year 2018 concerning Ethics and Student Rules and Appeals in the form of banners from each Faculty at Semarang State University which are determined and agreed upon by the Faculty, and habits that live in Semarang State University in general and the Semarang State University Law Faculty in particular . Submission or outreach of this policy in the form of written rules and habits that are considered good by the surrounding environment such as the need to be polite and polite to the campus community such as lecturers and students. The above theory and interviews show that the legal substance at UNNES in general and the Faculty of Law in particular is written and unwritten law as well as formal and material law.

2. The structure of law *(structure of the law)*

Kelsen (2013) proposed legal structure *(structure of the law)*, covers the legal Institution, Legal Apparatus and law enforcement system. The legal structure is an element of the procedure of legal formation and form of law (in a substantial substance and hierarchy). According to Lawrence Friedman that the structure is characteristic - feature of solid formed slowly by the power of social forces in the long term, which modification of demands occurred and her deposition the long term from the social demands more (Nur Hidayat, 2017; 195). Legal structure in this study are:

a. Legal Institution in this research is Rector's Regulation Number 44 Year 2018 concerning Ethics and Rules of Conduct of UNNES Students.
b. Apparatus Law, namely policy makers, such as UNNES Rector, Vice-Rector for Student Affairs, UNNES Ethics Board, the Dean, Vice Dean for Student Affairs, De wan Ethics Faculty of Law UNNES. The structure of the Ethics Board can be seen in the attachment of this thesis.
c. Law enforcement in this study was carried out starting from reports of student violations that violated ethics and discipline on campus, then was given guidance at the faculty level, and then when serious violations would be handed over to the University, the UNNES Student Ethics Board. Severe violations can lead to sanctions in the form of Rector's Decree ranging from suspension to dropout (DO). Law Enforcement can be seen in the content of Rector's Regulation Number 44 Year 2018 CHAPTER VI Article 11.

3. Culture of law *(legal culture)*

Legal culture *(legal culture)*, the emphasis of the culture in general, habits, opinions, way of acting and thinking, directing force in society. Legal culture is needed to make good habituation to students. The legal culture that has been carried out in the law faculty is habituation to

law students to avoid plagiarism, the habituation is always stated by the lecturer in verbal speech while teaching in class and students are always directed to include reference sources and post writing on campus walls in the form of writing *"Be Original Don't Plagiarize"* see Figure 4.2.1 (1).

II. CONSTRAINTS ON THE IMPLEMENTATION OF CAMPUS LIFE ETHICS POLICY AT THE FACULTY OF LAW, SEMARANG STATE UNIVERSITY

Campus Life Ethics Policy at Semarang State University is an important policy for Semarang State University students because, Ethics is very important for ongoing learning and teaching activities and as a supporting factor for the realization of the Vision and Mission of Semarang State University. However, constraints arise in the implementation or implementation of the Campus Life Ethics policy. There are two obstacles in implementing Campus Life Ethics Policy namely, internal and external constraints.

1. **Internal constraints on the Implementation of Campus Life Ethics Policy at the Semarang State University Law Faculty**

    Internal constraints are obstacles that come from the policy makers, or in this case the policy makers Rector's Regulation Number 44 Year 2018 Semarang State University. Judging from Edwards III's view, Edward III argues that policy implementation is influenced by four variables, namely: (1) communication, (2) resources, (3) disposition, and (4) bureaucratic structure. The four variables are also interconnected with each other (Edward III, 1980: 1).

1) Communication

    Successful implementation of policies requires that the implementer knows what needs to be done. The Faculty of Law in communicating policy that is through delivery by the Dean and Vice Dean in events or activities on campus, one of which is in PPAK, Banner about dress ethics and communication ethics via telephone to lecturers, and written communication such as displays moral values on the Faculty of Law campus.

2) Sources

    Human Resources is positioned as an implementer of policies. The resources in implementing the policy in this study are, the Chancellor, Deans, Vice Deans, the University Student Ethics Board and the Faculty

Ethics Board, as well as lecturers and educational staff and security guards who act as supervisors.

3) Disposition

Disposition is the character and characteristics of the implementer. If the implementer has a good disposition, then he will run the policy as well as what is desired by policy makers. The characters possessed by the implementer in this study vary or vary, but the diversity of character actually becomes a good combination in making a policy or implementing a policy.

4) Structure of Bureaucracy

The organizational structure in charge of implementing the policy has a significant influence on the implementation of the policy. One of the important structural aspects of every organization is the existence of standard operating procedures (SOPs). SOP is a guideline for every implementer in acting. Organizational structure that is too long will tend to weaken supervision and lead to *red-tape*, which is a complex and complex bureaucratic procedure. This in turn causes organizational activities to be inflexible (Edward III, 1980; 1). Ali Masyhar said that the policy-making at the University had been adjusted by the existing SOP, the mechanism for hearing students who had committed violations was already in the attachment to Law Number 44 Year 2018. From Edward's theory, researchers then associate with data from interviews with policy makers. These obstacles were pointed out by Ali Masyar as the Ethics Board as well as the UNNES Rector's legal staff, where Ali Masyar's statement was also approved by the Rector of UNNES as the policy maker.

2. **Communication obstacle**

Based on information from Ali Masyar as the Ethics Board and the Rector of Legal Expert Staff, one of the obstacles in the implementation of policy making for Campus Life Ethics is the verbal delivery constraints what they want to regulate, namely the obstacles that they want to say (verbal obstacles) that they want to regulate same conveyed to the inside of a post.

A. **Human Resource Constraints**

The second obstacle is problem in Human Resources. Ali Masyar explained that for Human Resources there were no obstacles because they were complete, starting from the chairman, deputy, secretary, and member, which meant here was the Ethics Board of Semarang State University, so there are no obstacles in Human Resources.

B. **Disposition Constraints**

One of the obstacles to implementing policies is the disposition constraint, which is the difference in terms of the character of the policy

maker. In the interview **Ali Masyar** as the Ethics Board and Expert Staff of the Chancellor of the Law explained that differences of opinion and character are reasonable, instead they can become a color in policy making, so that it does not become an obstacle, instead it makes color in policy making.

C. Bureaucratic Constraints

Bureaucratic constraints are closely related to SOPs in making any legal product or in this case policy. **Ali Masyar** as the Ethics Board and the Rector of Legal Expert Staff in the interview explained that all policies have been adjusted to the existing SOP.'

3. External constraints Implementation of Campus Life Ethics Policy at the Faculty of Law, Semarang State University

External constraints are obstacles faced by policy makers in implementing policies . External constraints are closely related to the still occurrence of violations committed by students. There are several factors of student abuse. Researchers divide it into 2 factors, namely internal and external factors.

1. Internal factors

Internal factors violations committed by students are factors that arise from within the student. Baidhowi explained that indeed the violation was due to the Human Resources (HR) of the students themselves, the enthusiasm of knowledge, then the human resources of the education staff. Influences the occurrence of violations. Khirul Mustaqim (FH UNNES Student, 2014) added that the internal factor of habitual violations committed by the students themselves, for parker violations could be due to rush factors. Anisyah (Chair of the 2019 UNNES KM DPM KM Department of Indonesian Language and Literature, 2015) stated that the external factor for violations was an apathetic student culture factor.

2. External Factors

External factors occurring violations against students are factors outside the student's self. The meaning is external factors that cause students to violate the Ethics of Campus Life. M.Reza Wahyu Artura Putra as the 2017 Faculty of Law student of UNNES stated that the external factor for violations was the lack of deep socialization. While Setyo Sri Prihatin as a 2016 UNNES FH Student also added that the external factor for violations was the absence of supervisors and strict sanctions. According to Setyo sanctions for violations are less severe. In addition, other factors, namely interference from outside parties or in this case are parties that are not students or community of Semarang State University, are obstacles in the implementation of the Campus Life Ethics policy, in

accordance with a statement from Baidhowi that other triggers for violations are related to factors facilities provided by the campus.

CONCLUSION

This research concluded that the Urgency of Normative Ethical Policy on Campus Life at the Faculty of Law is that the existence of a Campus Life Ethics Policy at the Faculty is quite a guideline for students living on the Faculty of Law campus. It's just that in its implementation there is still a need for in-depth socialization and strict sanctions in its implementation. The Urgency of Sociological Policy on the Ethics of Campus Life in the Faculty of Law, namely the participation of the UNNES community, or in this case, all students, lecturers, education personnel and all leaders or officials of UNNES are still lacking primarily as students, due to their ignorance and lack of understanding of this regulation. . Students really need this as forming good student character so that in life on and off campus is also good. The Empirical Urgency of Campus Life Ethics Policy at the Faculty of Law is the importance of in-depth socialization related to Campus Life Ethics. Data in the field shows that there are still some Faculty of Law students who commit violations of student ethics such as smoking in the campus area, cheating, wearing t-shirts and sandals during lectures, parking is not in place. Even though the rules regarding the ethics of campus life already existed but were not given enough attention and heeded by UNNES and FH UNNES students because of their ignorance and student misunderstanding regarding the Rector's Regulation.

Internal constraints Campus Life Ethics Policy Implementation in the Faculty of Law based on the interview above, shows that the internal constraints of policy implementation Campus Life Ethics in the Faculty of Law of Semarang are communication problems are difficulties in verbal delivery of speech into text. (1) External Constraints: Implementation of Campus Life Ethics Policy at the Faculty of Law. There are several factors of student abuse. Researchers divide it into 2 factors, namely internal and external factors. (2) Internal factors: Internal factors of violations committed by students are factors that arise from within these students. Based on the results of this study, the researchers made conclusions about the constraints of internal factors faced by the Ethics Policy Makers of the Campus Life of Semarang State University, namely: 1) The character or character of the students themselves, 2) Student habits, 3) Factors of apathetic student culture. (3) External Factors: External factors occurring violations against students are factors outside themselves

students. Based on the results of this study, the researcher made a conclusion about the external constraints faced by the Ethics Policy Maker at the Semarang State University, namely: 1) Facilities from the campus that are felt by students to be incomplete, 2) Lack of in-depth supervision of deviant student behavior (ranging from minor violations to being allowed), 3) Lack of socialization about clear and real sanctions to students, so that students do not have fear when committing violations, 4) There is interference from outside parties, those who make the atmosphere worse, those who are not members of the UNNES community.

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QUOTE

In law a man is guilty when he violates the rights of others. In ethics he is guilty if he only thinks of doing so.

Immanuel Kant