

Harmonizing The Concept Of Omnibus Law As A Regulatory Solution For Education Transformation

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ABSTRACT

The quality of human resources is one of the factors that hinder the improvement of the competitiveness of education. Regulatory issues are related to several fields of education that often transform rules that do not improve intellectual quality in the midst of a pandemic. Based on changes in President Joko Widodo's administration, the Working Cabinet separated the Ministry of Education and Culture from the Higher Education Education and merged under the Ministry of Research and Technology under Minister Nadiem Makarim. Therefore the higher education cycle in tertiary institutions is now under the auspices of the Ministry of Education and Culture. Often it may have implementation problems and conflicts between agencies and law enforcement starting with the quality of the applicable regulations. As a result, the regulations and rules of the authorities do not accommodate an increase in the climate of competitiveness of domestic education, but this article conveys a message that the government needs to work out a solution to improve laws through the Omnibus Law. The existence of Omnibus Law is well known in legal theories that are studied in the introduction of legal science in the flow of existing legal systems. The Omnibus Law theory originates from a country that adheres to a common law system even though the Indonesian state itself adheres to a civil law system. For this reason, the purpose of this paper is to understand the Omnibus Law and its use to fix regulatory problems in Indonesia.

Kualitas sumber daya manusia merupakan salah satu faktor yang menghambat peningkatan daya saing pendidikan. Persoalan regulasi terkait dengan beberapa bidang pendidikan yang kerap mentransformasikan aturan yang tidak meningkatkan kualitas intelektual di tengah pandemi. Berdasarkan perubahan pemerintahan Presiden Joko Widodo, Kabinet Kerja memisahkan Kementerian Pendidikan dan Kebudayaan dari Pendidikan Tinggi dan melebur di bawah Kementerian Riset dan Teknologi di bawah Menteri Nadiem Makarim. Karenanya siklus pendidikan tinggi di perguruan tinggi sekarang berada di bawah naungan Kementerian Pendidikan dan Kebudayaan. Seringkali mungkin ada masalah implementasi dan konflik antara lembaga dan penegak hukum dimulai dengan kualitas peraturan yang berlaku. Akibatnya, regulasi dan aturan otoritas tidak mengakomodir peningkatan iklim daya saing pendidikan dalam negeri, namun pasal ini menyampaikan pesan bahwa pemerintah perlu mencari solusi untuk perbaikan hukum melalui Omnibus Law. Keberadaan Omnibus Law dikenal baik dalam teori-teori hukum yang dipelajari dalam pengenalan ilmu hukum dalam alur sistem hukum yang ada. Teori Omnibus Law berasal dari negara yang menganut sistem common law meskipun negara Indonesia sendiri menganut sistem civil law. Oleh karena itu, tujuan dari makalah ini adalah untuk memahami Omnibus Law dan kegunaannya untuk mengatasi masalah regulasi di Indonesia.

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1. Introduction

Ada dua Higher education institutions play a major role in producing highly educated societies in line with current economic needs which prioritize the harmonization of education and the economic welfare of the community. The term Tri Dharma Pendidikan is a term used by Indonesian educational leaders, Ki Hajar Dewantara, which describes educational institutions or environments around humans that influence student behavior, namely (1) Family education or informal education, (2) Education in schools or formal education, (3) Education in society or non-formal education. This classification is seen from the place where education takes place, so that Ki Hajar Dewantara distinguishes it into three with the title Tri Dharma of Education. The need and importance of higher education institutions in shaping a society is clearly seen through the rapid increase in the number of universities around the world. The increase in the number of tertiary institutions clearly shows that the contemporary economy today is very dependent on an educated society to meet the current economic needs which require knowledgeable and skilled human capital. (Widuseno 2012)

The economic development of a society is highly dependent on the development of knowledgeable and skilled human capital which continues to drive the growth of more public and private educational institutions. This article discusses in depth the role of higher education institutions in facing There was a separation in the leadership of the President of the Republic of Indonesia Ir.Jokowidodo in 2014 at the Ministry of Education and Culture (Kemendikbud) with the transfer of the Directorate General of Higher Education to the Ministry of Research and Technology to become the Ministry of Research, Technology and Higher Education (Kemenristekdikti). Through the process of harmonizing education and the economic welfare of the community based on data obtained from various sources such as journals, sayings and in particular the Ministry of Research, Technology and Higher Education (Kemenristekdikti) the provisions of Law of the Republic of Indonesia Number 12 of 2012 concerning Higher Education which was originally only for education higher education level at the lecture level and by Nadiem Makarim as minister of the Ministry of Education and Culture (Kemendikbud) is only intended for primary to high school education.(Harususilo 2019) The data obtained has been carefully deciphered so that it can be seen more clearly and easily. This article will also discuss the role, issues and challenges of higher education, the development of higher education and the readiness of the Ministry of Education and Culture in facing current job challenges.

The high demand for higher education is starting to cause problems for countries in Southeast Asia where they are no longer able to provide free higher education to all students due to the rising cost of education today. Students start taking tuition loans to continue their studies at a higher level. In addition, various challenges and problems arise such as a shortage of qualified teaching staff, a reduction in people who want to study, a lack of infrastructure, a shortage of skilled researchers and the problem of using English.(Wibawa 2019)

The problem will of course be different if the problem of education regulation is not only in terms of number, for example, such as overlapping regulations, inappropriate content, sectoral ego problems in uncontrolled regulation formation, to the problem of non-participatory formation processes so that regulations that are born receive rejection. from society. However, of course to overcome regulatory problems, it is not enough just to the omnibus law. At first glance, the omnibus law is indeed good for overcoming too many regulatory problems. But without other efforts, issues of disharmony, sectoral egos and non-participatory regulatory issues, of course the application of the omnibus law will not be effective. Therefore, in this paper, the author wants to review how the concept of the omnibus law should be applied in an effort to reform regulations in a better direction. Is the omnibus law sufficient or not to reform the Education regulations at the Ministry of Research, Technology and Higher Education (Kemenristekdikti), which was originally only intended for higher education at the college level and the Ministry of Education and Culture (Kemendikbud).

2. Method

This type of research is normative law. Normative legal research uses secondary data. The research approach used in writing this paper is a statutory approach. Peter Mahmud Marzuki's opinion provides an opinion that the statutory approach is an approach taken by examining all laws and regulations related to the current issue of higher education in the Government of President of the Republic of Indonesia Jokowi. The data sources used are primary legal materials, secondary legal materials, and tertiary legal materials. Secondary legal materials are expert opinions and legal opinions obtained from books, journals, newspapers, research results, the internet, and sources. Tertiary legal materials are in the form of a large Indonesian dictionary and a legal dictionary.(Marzuki 2016) Through literature studies of various documents and related legal literature, the data is processed and analyzed qualitatively. This research data is obtained from secondary data, namely data taken from library materials, including legal books, literature, legislation, official documents, previous research results, articles, magazines, newspapers, and other sources related to this paper. Then from the aspect of its nature in this research is descriptive analytical, which will describe the overall object studied systematically by analyzing the data obtained.(Achmad 2010)

3. Result and Discussion

3.1. The Role of Omnibus Law for Higher Education

Omnibus law is a law whose substance is to revise and / or repeal many laws. This concept developed in common law countries with anglo saxon legal systems such as the United States, Belgium, England and Canada. The concept of omnibus law offers solutions to problems caused by too many regulations (over regulation) and overlapping (overlapping). If the problem is solved in the usual way, it will take a long time and cost a lot. Not to mention that the process of designing and forming laws and regulations often creates deadlocks or is not in accordance with interests. One of the countries that adopted the omnibus law concept was Serbia in 2002 to regulate the autonomous status of Vojvodina Province. Until now, ASEAN countries still attach great importance to human resource development as the key to the country's development to enter an economic era based on knowledge and the global market environment. These ASEAN countries believe that their economic development is facing new challenges where the interests of science and the ICT revolution are the main drivers of economic growth in the present era.(Multazam 2019) The shortage of skilled manpower among countries in the Asia Pacific region is one of the main problems in economic and social development where higher education institutions play an important role in addressing this problem. Asian countries must improve the quality of their education systems to produce more skilled graduates to meet the needs of today's labor market.(Chandranegara 2020) Higher education institutions should also create more skills competitions such as the 'ASEAN Skills Competition' in order to increase workforce development which will contribute to improving the quality and skills of workers in ASEAN countries. The role of higher education institutions in ASEAN countries includes one very big aspect where the education system must be integrated according to the needs and desires of the current economy in order to create a knowledgeable and skilled society. The status of education in these ASEAN countries is currently being studied by SEAMEO RIHED and the ASEAN University Network (AUN) to create an educational network at all levels of higher education.

The Association of Southeast Asian Nations or ASEAN was founded on August 8, 1967 in Bangkok, Thailand through the ASEAN Declaration (Bangkok Declaration) signed by Indonesia, Malaysia, the Philippines, Singapore and Thailand. On January 7, 1984, Brunei Darussalam participated in ASEAN followed by Vietnam on July 28, 1995, Laos and Myanmar on July 23, 1997 and Cambodia on April 30, 1999. To this day, ten countries are members of ASEAN.. AEC has several main objectives such as creating a single market and production-based country, becoming a highly competitive economic region and a region that has fair economic development and integrated towards the global economy. In addition, the AEC also collaborates in human resource development and capacity building, recognition of professional qualifications and enhancing private sector involvement in advancing ASEAN member countries. In short, the AEC seeks to transform ASEAN into a region with free movement of goods, services, investment, skilled labor and capital (ASEAN Economic Community Action Plan). The implementation of the AEC in 2015 is expected to increase the flow of

regional university graduates among ASEAN countries. For example, graduates from Thailand can find work in all ASEAN countries and vice versa.(Anggono 2014)

However, of course, it is not enough to solve regulatory problems just to the omnibus law. At first glance, the omnibus law is indeed good for overcoming too many regulatory problems. But without other efforts, issues of disharmony, sectoral egos and non-participatory regulatory issues, of course the application of the omnibus law will not be effective. Therefore, in this paper, the author wants to review how the concept of the omnibus law should be applied in an effort to reform regulations in a better direction. Is the omnibus law sufficient or not to reform the regulations of the Ministry of Research, Technology and Higher Education (Kemenristekdikti), which was originally only intended for higher education at the college level and the Ministry of Education and Culture (Kemendikbud).

3.2. Need for Simplification of Higher Education Regulations

The role of educators in learning, among others, is as a facilitator and motivator for their students. For the sake of carrying out this role, educators (teachers and lecturers) need to understand how children learn, what are the situations and conditions that surround students, how the facilities and infrastructure are available for continued learning. Learning theories developed by education experts are: Learning theory according to the flow of Behaviorism, Cognitivism and Humanism.(Andri Fransiskus Gultom 2020)

a. Behaviorism Learning Theory

Behaviorism learning theory is based on the assumption that: (a) learning outcomes are in the form of observable changes in behavior; (b) behavior and behavior changes as a result of learning modified by environmental conditions; (c) the components of this behavioral theory are stimuli, responses and consequences; (d) an important determinant of environmental conditions in learning is reinforcement.(Wardaningsih, Wakhinuddin, and Ahyanuardi 2020)

b. Cognitivism Learning Theory

This theory is based on the assumption that: (a) individuals have the ability to process information; (b) the ability to process information depends on cognitive factors whose development takes place gradually in line with the stages of age; (c) learning is a complex internal process in the form of information processing; (d) learning outcomes are in the form of changes in cognitive structures; (e) the learning styles of children and adults differ according to their developmental stages.

c. Humanism Learning Theory

This theory is based on the assumption that: (a) the individual is a whole person, he has the freedom to choose to determine his life; (b) the individual has a desire to explore and assimilate his experiences; (c) learning is a function of the entire individual personality; (d) learning will be meaningful if it involves the entire individual personality (if it is relevant to individual needs, and involves the intellectual and emotional aspects of the individual). Hebb in Theories of Learning develops a theory that assumes that babies are born with neural networks with random interconnections. According to Hebb, sensory (sensory) experiences cause these neural networks to become organized and aid in effective interaction with the environment. According to Ulwan, effective methods and educational principles that are influential in shaping and preparing children to become Islamic generations are contained in the five techniques which will be described below:(Dye 2016)

d. Education with habituation

Habits in learning play an important role in cultivating and directing children into pure monotheism, noble morals, the virtue of the soul, and to carry out hanif (straight) syari'at. By understanding the meaning that is contained behind the prohibition of evil and heinous acts will give birth to peace and peace of mind because of leaving sin and immorality; Third, by changing the community environment. Education with habituation and training is one of the main supports of education and is one of the means in an effort to foster children's faith and straighten their morals. With face-to-face attention, giving warnings and motivation, as well as various directions and directions, the child will grow and develop naturally. (Sadiawati 2015)

e. Education with Advice

Among the methods and methods of effective education in an effort to shape children's faith, to prepare them morally, psychologically, and socially is to educate them by giving advice. Advice is very instrumental in explaining to children about all the essence, decorating them with noble morals, and teaching them about Islamic principles. Warning and correction for children must be based on love and compassion. It is undeniable that if advice is carried out sincerely and sincerely and the person who receives it is a person who is pure in spirit, open-hearted, has a wise and functioning mind, then the advice will be accepted more quickly and will be more lasting.

f. Supervised Education

Education accompanied by supervision is intended to assist children in their efforts to form aqidah and morals, to monitor them in psychologically and socially preparing, to constantly ask questions about their condition, both in terms of physical education and in terms of learning. Islam, with its universal principles and timeless rules, encourages parents to always control and supervise their children in every aspect of life and in every aspect of education. Parents must remind their children to look for friends who are good, intelligent, polite, honest, thrifty, studious, and have other noble qualities.

g. Education with Punishment

In order to uphold Islamic rules and syari'at, sanctions are stipulated for those who do not obey them. Allah SWT. Omniscient about the positive prospects of imposing sanctions on His servants. That punishment would not have been instituted by God were it not to appease individuals and society. The essence of sanctions is to free people from the actions of destroyers, traitors and arbitrary perpetrators. The application of regulations with Islamic sanctions during the time of the Prophet and Khulaf al-Rasyidin was proven to be effective in eroding crime in Islamic society, so it is rare to hear of murder, theft, defamation, drunkenness and other crimes. According to the Tafsir, even though there are many kinds of punishments, the main meaning in each punishment remains one, namely the existence of a painful element, both soul and body. Along with this definition, punishment is the suffering that is given or caused by someone (parents, teachers, etc.) after an offense, mistake or crime has occurred.

Islamic syari'at can only be implemented by educating oneself, generation and society so that they believe and submit to Allah alone and always remember Him. Parents' personalities, attitudes and ways of life are indirect elements of education. On the other hand, parental relationships that are mismatched, filled with strife and squabbling will lead the child to personal growth that is difficult and not easily formed. The experiences of children in the household will influence and even determine children's attitudes towards teachers, including religion teachers in schools.

3.3. Development of Higher Education in ASEAN Countries

The education system in ASEAN countries is different from one another where each higher education institution has a national education system that has a unique identity according to the needs and conditions of the country which is managed by their respective Ministry of Education. The development of the higher education systems of these countries is at different levels from one another. Indonesia has four types of higher education institutions such as academics, polytechnics, colleges as well as institutions and universities. Indonesia uses an information system or 'database' where each higher education institution will send an online report on every part to the national data system. This allows monitoring and evaluation tasks to be carried out easily. Brunei also has three types of higher education institutions that offer certificates, diplomas and degrees. One of the systems introduced in Indonesia is the introduction of 'Discover Year' where each student is required to take part in a community-based program or international experience outside their educational institution for one semester. (Michael and Widhyarto 2017)

This gives these students the opportunity to start a new business if the semester-long practical training is conducted with a particular company or agency. The Malaysian Ministry of Education has developed the Malaysia Education Development Plan (2014-2024) in an effort to achieve the aspirations of the country where this plan is a major contributor to the development of the country's social and economic capital to help the country compete in the labor market and create a skilled

generation according to the needs of the human capital market. momentA new assessment system has been created to help identify students' levels of knowledge, creativity and analytical skills.(Saifulloh 2017) Thailand also gives weight to the income of more students who are able to compete in international markets. The existence of 'Cooperative Education' and 'Work Integrated Learning for New Generation workforce' is a bridge between higher education institutions and the Thai job market. Meanwhile, Singapore adheres to international standard education policies in shaping their education system. The education system in Cambodia is only 30 years old and is still new compared to other countries and has the influence of the French, Soviet and Vietnamese countries.(Maphalala and Adigun 2021).

The education system in ASEAN countries is different from one another where each higher education institution has a national education system that has a unique identity according to the needs and conditions of the country which is managed by their respective Ministry of Education. The development of the higher education systems of these countries is at different levels from one another. Indonesia has four types of higher education institutions such as academics, polytechnics, colleges as well as institutions and universities. Indonesia uses an information system or 'database' where each higher education institution will send an online report on every part to the national data system. This allows monitoring and evaluation tasks to be carried out easily.(Mark 2019) Brunei also has three types of higher education institutions that offer certificates, diplomas and degrees. One of the systems introduced in Indonesia is the introduction of 'Discover Year' where each student is required to take part in a community-based program or international experience outside their educational institution for one semester. This gives these students the opportunity to start a new business if the semester-long practical training is conducted with a particular company or agency. The Malaysian Ministry of Education has developed the Malaysia Education Development Plan (2014-2024) in an effort to achieve the aspirations of the country where this plan is a major contributor to the development of the country's social and economic capital to help the country compete in the labor market and create a skilled generation according to the needs of the human capital market. moment. The State of Myanmar also has a mission to create an education system that is able to produce more knowledgeable people who are able to face the challenges of education today. A new assessment system has been created to help identify students' levels of knowledge, creativity and analytical skills.(Saifulloh 2017) Meanwhile, Singapore adheres to international standard education policies in shaping their education system. Singapore is inviting more international universities to open more campuses in their countries. The education system in Cambodia is only 30 years old and is still new compared to other countries and has the influence of the French, Soviet and Vietnamese countries.(Maphalala and Adigun 2021)

The formation of laws must be participative. Likewise, in forming laws with the concept of the omnibus law. Borrowing what Bivitri Susanti said, participation and socialization are different. Participation means accommodating aspirations, the public provides input on the drafting of a bill, while socialization is the introduction of an existing draft. The Omnibus Law has special characteristics that can endanger democracy. The application of this concept can be infiltrated by many interests, therefore, the DPR and the government must open access to information and involve the public at large. Referring to Law Number 12 of 2011 concerning the Formation of Laws and Regulations, the provisions of Law of the Republic of Indonesia Number 12 of 2012 concerning Higher Education must be implemented not just as a formality. In this case, the state must create a platform to accommodate and flow to convey clear public participation.(Anwar 2018)

So far, the mechanism for public participation is still vague, so that public participation in the formation of laws and regulations is only seen as a formal requirement. The public is the subject of the enactment of the law and must participate in it. The community must participate in determining the priority policy direction for the preparation of laws and regulations, without community involvement in its formation, it is impossible for a statutory regulation to be accepted and implemented properly. This is because one of the important conditions for producing a responsive law is community participation.(Soni akhmad nulhaqim, r. Dudy heryadi, ramadhan pancasilawan 2015) According to Nonet and Selznick, the importance of community participation in the formation of legal products must be seen in the participatory formation process by inviting as much participation as all elements of society, both from the perspective of individuals or groups of society, besides that it must also be aspirational originating from the desire or will of the community. Article

28D paragraph (3) reads: "Every citizen has the right to get equal opportunities in government". Unfortunately, in shaping the law, the right of everyone to have the same opportunity was forgotten. Public participation has not received better legal guarantees, in particular the mechanism for following up people's aspirations and the results of the follow-up to these aspirations, and the development of communication mechanisms or aspirations should go both ways. (Rukiyati 2017) The public is increasingly aware of their political rights, so that the making of laws and regulations can no longer be the domination area of bureaucrats and parliament. Although this public participation is too ideal and is not a guarantee that a law that is produced will be effective in society, at least the participatory steps taken by the legislative body in each legislative formation will encourage the public to accept the presence of a law. Seeing the importance of public participation, there is public participation in shaping laws as regulated in Article 96 of Law No. 12 of 2011 concerning the Formation of Laws and Regulations, it is necessary to clarify the container and the mechanism. This is intended so that there is a clear measure of the extent of public participation, and to prevent laws that are only formed in elite areas with mutilated public participation.

3.4. Principles for Harmonizing Education Regulations

At the harmonization stage, there are 2 (two) problems that occur in the mechanism for the formation of legislation: first, in the harmonization of the formation of laws, PPs, or Perpres; and second, harmonization in the formation of local regulations. The two ministries feel they have the authority to harmonize, or even formulate local regulations as a whole. For example, when the Ministry of Law and Human Rights issued Regulation of the Minister of Law and Human Rights No. 22 of 2018 concerning Harmonization of Draft Legislation established in the Regions by the Drafters of Legislation of the Ministry of Home Affairs expressed an objection to these provisions and sent a letter numbered 180/7182 / SJ containing a request to cancel the Permenkumham. Regarding the harmonization of this regional regulation, it has actually been accommodated in the revision of Law 12 of 2011 which was carried out in early September. However, it also leaves several notes, namely related to regional autonomy. Initially, the harmonization of the Ranperda was regulated as the authority of the bureau or the legal division of each regional government, but in the revision of the harmonization authority it was drawn into the affairs of the ministry or institution that administers government affairs in the field of forming laws and regulations. As stated by Khairul Fahmi in "Centralization of Regional Regulation Formation", Article 58 paragraph 2 has delegitimized the authority of local governments. (Hindun 2019)

According to Khairul Fahmi, the provisions of Article 18 paragraph (6) of the 1945 Constitution emphasize 2 (two) matters related to regional regulations. First, a regional regulation is an attribution of the 1945 Constitution so that its formation becomes a constitutional right of the Regional Government. As attributive authority, perda can be formed without having to wait for the delegation of regulations from higher regulations. In terms of harmonization, the provisions of Article 58 paragraph (2) will also impose a burden on the harmonization that must be carried out by the center through the ministry or agency in charge of very heavy legislation. Hierarchically, there will be more and more regulations at the lower level, if at the level of Law it is only 1, PP can be 5, 1 PP at least will also be responded to by one Perda in each region. Of course, the provisions of Article 58 paragraph (2) need to be reviewed. These problems also prove that to overcome regulatory problems it is not enough to just go to the omnibus law. If there is no clear harmonization mechanism, the application of the omnibus law to solve regulatory problems will also be ineffective, because the problem is not just too many regulations, but also a matter of disharmony regulations. At this stage, there needs to be a single authority to do so. This is intended so that harmonization is centralized and there is no overlapping authority. In this case, the formation of a special regulatory body as promised by the president needs to be considered for realization. In addition, Law of the Republic of Indonesia Number 12 of 2012 concerning Higher Education in Article 1 point 2 states that Higher Education is the level of education after secondary education which includes diploma programs, undergraduate

programs, master programs, doctoral programs, and professional programs, as well as programs specialists, organized by universities based on Indonesian culture.(Suryana 2017)

At the evaluation stage, laws that will be revised and / or repealed through the omnibus law need to be properly reviewed. In this case, it is important to understand that no law is perfect. However, in terms of correcting these imperfections, other aspects must also be considered. If laws are improved in one sector, then other sectors should not be ignored or sacrificed. For the record, referring to many reports, the government is reported to be removing the obligation. In this case, of course there will not be a problem if the government already has other alternatives to better prevent environmental damage, so that this discourse is raised.

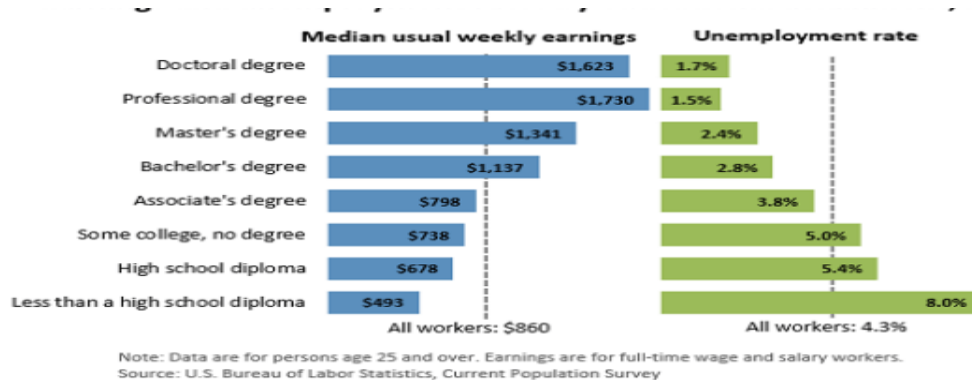


Figure 1. Earnings and unemployment rates by educational(Lavrinovicha, Lavrinenko, and Teivans-treinovskis 2015)

However, until now we can still encounter problems and obstacles related to the sustainability of higher education in various parts of the world, especially Indonesia. The following will discuss three serious problems related to higher education which are a scourge and must immediately find concrete solutions:

a. Increasing Education Costs

According to one report, the increase in the cost of education continued even faster than the inflation rate. Success in the realm of work is often marked by one's participation at the educational level. In this case, higher education according to U.S. data The Bureau of Labor Statistics shows that those who take tertiary education earn low rates of potential unemployment. The looming reality that accompanies the participation of community higher education is that the ability to access higher education financially is still difficult for many people to fulfill. Then if the cost of higher education continues to increase beyond the ability of middle class families and workers to pay, then the problem will spill over to other things. It was difficult for the Indonesian nation then to achieve progress and prosperity. The government and higher education institutions have actually paid enough attention to this problem and made a number of efforts to present creative solutions. The President of the Republic of Indonesia, President Ir. Joko Widodo, for example, in March came up with the idea of education credit. However, until now the discussion regarding this matter has not been clearly expressed.

b. Drop Out of Study

In general, students can be said to drop out of study if they do not study for two consecutive semesters, do not meet the minimum assessment standards that must be achieved, commit serious academic violations and / or do not carry out administrative obligations; one of which is the payment of tuition fees. The latter is the most frequent cause of students dropping out of study and most higher education institutions are proud of the release of these students from educational ties. While higher education is considered as the basis for the creation of individuals with integrity (well-educated), it is a shame if students due to limitations and

financial problems must eradicate their enthusiasm for education. Dropping out of studies then took the place of the second serious problem in the implementation of higher education. According to one report, at least one in three students each day have to drop out of higher education institutions and do not complete their studies. (Vitera 2018) Things like this that must be watched out. It also needs to be understood, economic and investment issues are the problems that most intersect with the interests of the community. Not infrequently, investment actually creates conflicts that lead to human rights violations and environmental damage committed by investors. According to the author, to overcome regulatory problems it is not enough to just go to the omnibus law. We need a special authority that really focuses on examining regulatory issues, both at the stages of formation, harmonization and evaluation. Later, the results of the study from the authority will be the basis for revising and/or repeal the law using the concept of the omnibus law.

4. Conclusion

Omnibuslaw should play a role in harmonizing education and the economic welfare of the community, sparking noble ideas that are not difficult to achieve but the process that must be passed is not as easy as one might think. Among them was the reign of the President of the Republic of Indonesia, Ir Jokowi, where there were changes to education, namely the beginning of the Ministry of Education and Culture. The Ministry of Research and Technology has now become an umbrella under Minister Nadiem Makarim to become the Ministry of Education and Culture. what must be done now is to realize this dream from an economic and social aspect which will lead to unity and integrated cooperation among all ASEAN countries. AEC can achieve economic prosperity safely and peacefully through the education system by maintaining their own identity due to the country's wealth, culture and shared values. There are many obstacles in the world of education, especially the skyrocketing costs so that people will find it difficult to get education and many dropouts occur due to not being able to pay school fees anymore. So the role of the Omnibus law is very important to synergize into a single rule as a regulation which is still returned to the original wheels. The Ministry of Research and Technology can accommodate all lines of education for the better. And will be a step forward and will make big changes for education in Indonesia. In addition, improving the quality of education through the Tri Dharma Perguruan Tinggi program to be of maximum quality in the current era through the use of information technology facilities is the forerunner to the latest method breakthroughs in online learning.

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