

ACADEMIC SENATE DECREE  
UNIVERSITAS PENDIDIKAN INDONESIA  
NUMBER: 01/SENAT AKD/ UPI-HK/XII/2015

ON

GUIDELINES FOR ACADEMIC FREEDOM, FREEDOM OF ACADEMIC  
PULPIT, AND SCIENTIFIC AUTONOMY  
UNIVERSITAS PENDIDIKAN INDONESIA

WITH THE GRACE OF ALLAH'S GUIDANCE

ACADEMIC SENATE OF UNIVERSITAS PENDIDIKAN INDONESIA

- Considering
- a. that in order to implement the provisions of Article 40 Clause (1c) the Government Regulation Number 15 of 2014 on the Statute of Universitas Pendidikan Indonesia, the Academic Senate is tasked with formulating regulations for implementing academic freedom, freedom of the academic pulpit, and scientific autonomy;
  - b. that in conjunction with the letter a above, it is deemed necessary for the Academic Senate to stipulate an Academic Senate Decree on Guidelines for Academic Freedom, Freedom of Academic Pulpit and Scientific Autonomy of Universitas Pendidikan Indonesia

- In view of
1. Law Number 20 of 2003 on National Education System (State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia of 2003 Number 78, Supplement to the State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Number 4301);
  2. Law Number 14 of 2005 on Teachers and Lecturers (State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Number 157 of 2005, Supplement to the State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Number 4586);

3. Law Number 12 of 2012 on Higher Education (State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia of 2012 Number 158);
4. Government Regulation Number 4 of 2014 on the Implementation of Higher Education and Management of Higher Education;
5. Government Regulation Number 15 of 2014 on the Statute of the Indonesian Education University;
6. Government Regulation Number 13 of 2015 on the Second Amendment to Government Regulation Number 19 of 2005 on National Education Standards (Supplement to the State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Number 5670);
7. Board of Trustees Regulation Number 03/PER/MWA UPI/2015 on the Regulation of Implementing Regulations of Government Number 15 of 2014 on the Statute of the Indonesian Education University as amended by Board of Trustees Regulation Number 06/PER/MWA UPI/2015 on Amendments to Board of Trustees Regulations Number 03/PE/MWA UPI/2015 on the Regulation of Implementing Regulations of Government Number 15 of 2014 on the Statute of the Indonesian University of Education;

Taking into account Opinions and suggestions of members of the Academic Senate at the Academic Senate Plenary Meeting on December 22, 2015;

#### DECIDES

To stipulate Guidelines for Academic Freedom, Freedom of Academic Pulpit, and Scientific Autonomy.

Guidelines for Academic Freedom, Freedom of Academic Pulpit, and Scientific Autonomy consist of:

- A. Introduction
- B. Objectives
- C. General Provisions
- D. Implementation of Academic Freedom, Freedom of Academic Pulpit, and Scientific Autonomy
- E. Closing

Article 2

The guidelines as referred to in Article 1 are contained in the appendix, which is an integral part of this decree.

Article 3

This decree comes into effect on the date of stipulation.

Stipulated in: Bandung

On: December 28, 2015

Academic Senate

Universitas Pendidikan Indonesia

Chairperson,

Secretary,

Prof. Dr. H. Syihabuddin. M.Pd.

EID 196001201987031001

Dr. H. Nugraha, S.E., M.Si., Akt., CA.

EID 19661226199001002

## APPENDIX

ACADEMIC SENATE DECREE  
UNIVERSITAS PENDIDIKAN INDONESIA  
NUMBER: 01/SENAT AKD/ UPI-HK/XII/2015  
ON

GUIDELINES FOR ACADEMIC FREEDOM, FREEDOM OF ACADEMIC  
PULPIT, AND SCIENTIFIC AUTONOMY  
UNIVERSITAS PENDIDIKAN INDONESIA

### A. Introduction

Guidelines for academic freedom, freedom of the academic pulpit, and scientific autonomy are held based on higher education's philosophical, theoretical, and juridical foundations. Based on a philosophical foundation, higher education is developed through the principle of freedom of critical thinking of the academic civitates and the development of scientific-based democratic values in realizing the Tridarma of higher education. Through this principle, higher education will develop innovations and findings while maintaining mutual respect for differences in the developing views and thoughts. Therefore, higher education is held based on the principle of seeking scientific truth by the academic civitates; democratic and fair as well as not discriminatory by upholding human rights, religious values, cultural values, pluralism, national unity, and integrity (Law on Higher Education Number 12 of 2012 Article 6 letters a and b).

According to the theoretical basis, the guidelines for academic freedom, freedom of the academic pulpit, and scientific autonomy refer to the assumptions and principles in realizing the role and function of higher education. As stated in Law on Higher Education Number 12 of 2012 Article 4, the function of higher education is to develop and shape the character and civilization of a dignified nation; developing innovative, responsive, creative, skilled, competitive, and cooperative academics through the implementation of the Tridharma; as well as developing science and technology by paying attention to and applying the values of humanity.

Juridically, the guidelines for academic freedom, freedom of the academic pulpit, and scientific autonomy are based on Government Regulation Number 15 of

2014, which stipulates the status of Universitas Pendidikan Indonesia (UPI) as a Legal Entity University. As a legal entity university, based on Law Number 12 of 2012 and Government Regulation Number 4 of 2014, UPI has the autonomy to organize higher education. Similarly, Law Number 12 of 2012 Article 8 Clause (1) mandates every tertiary institution in providing education and developing science and technology to enforce three pillars of academic life: academic freedom, freedom of the academic pulpit, and scientific autonomy. Law Number 12 of 2012 explains, “The term “academic” in “academic freedom” and “freedom of academic pulpit “ is something scientific or theoretical in nature developed in Higher Education and free from practical political influences”.

The first pillar, academic freedom, “Academic freedom ... is the freedom of the academic civitates to explore and develop science and technology responsibly through the implementation of the Tridharma” (Law Number 12 of 2012 Article 9 Clause (1)). The second pillar, the freedom of the academic pulpit, “Freedom of the academic pulpit... is the authority of professors and/or Lecturers who have scientific authority and prestige to state openly and responsibly regarding something related to groups and branches of knowledge” (Law Number 12 of 2012 Article 9 Clause (2)). The third pillar, scientific autonomy, “Scientific autonomy ... is the autonomy of the academic civitates in a branch of Science and/or Technology in finding, developing, revealing, and/or defending scientific truth according to rules, scientific methods, and academic culture” (Law Number 12 of 2012 Article 9 Clause (3)).

The three academic pillars are the personal responsibility of the academic civitates, and their existence must be guaranteed by the leaders of higher education as explicitly stated by Law Number 12 Article Clause (3), “The implementation of academic freedom, freedom of the academic pulpit, and scientific autonomy in Higher Education is the personal responsibility of the academic civitates, which must be protected and facilitated by the leaders of Higher Education.”

Based on the explanation above, it is implied that academic freedom is the spirit of the three pillars of campus life which is inherent in all academics. This academic freedom must be a guide in organizing various forms of scientific activities among fellow academics. Academic freedom and scientific autonomy apply to every member of the academic civitates in conducting studies, research, learning science, and guidance for and between fellow academics. The freedom of the academic pulpit is the authority for professors and/or lecturers who are recognized as having scientific

authority and prestige to express their thoughts and opinions on the academic pulpit (*excathedra academica*) regarding something related to their scientific discipline. The recognition of scientific authority and prestige is based on the fulfillment of various requirements and reputation as an academic. The freedom of the academic pulpit will provide the opportunity and freedom to express thoughts and opinions that can be scientifically justified. Freedom of the academic pulpit is also a privilege for academics who are entitled to it, but this privilege cannot be separated from responsibilities. The freedom of the academic pulpit within the scope of academic freedom is guided by academic norms and codes.

With the enactment of academic freedom, freedom of the academic pulpit, and scientific autonomy, the essential characteristics of each unit at the higher education level are complete as a vehicle for learning. Academic freedom and the freedom of the academic pulpit simultaneously open up opportunities for the academic civitates to test each other's thoughts and opinions. This openness is important to develop the spirit and academic culture among fellow academics so that an attitude of tolerance for differences in views as well as openness in thinking and opinion is born.

## B. Objectives

Academic Freedom, Academic Freedom of the Pulpit, and Scientific Autonomy carried out by the academic civitates aim to:

- a. improve the academic quality and culture in the field of science and technology, in accordance with the expertise and academic authority;
- b. provide the most significant benefit to the community, nation, and state;
- c. maintain fair and civilized values, norms, science, religion, and human dignity on the basis of personal responsibility as an academician in accordance with the prevailing laws and regulations;
- d. realize the vision, mission, and maintain the good name of the university.

## C. General Provisions

1. The university leaders guarantee the implementation of academic freedom, freedom of the academic pulpit, and scientific autonomy in accordance with

the interests of the academic civitates based on scientific norms and principles as well as ethical and religious values.

2. Lecturers have academic freedom, freedom of the academic pulpit, and scientific autonomy.
3. Students as part of the academic civitates have academic freedom in developing their potential in higher education to become intellectuals, scientists, practitioners and/or professionals through learning and seeking scientific truth as well as co-curricular or extracurricular activities.
4. Academic freedom is the freedom of the academic civitates to carry out academic activities related to education and the development of science and technology independently and responsibly to implement the Tridharma.
5. Freedom of academic pulpit is part of academic freedom. Freedom of the Academic pulpit allows lecturers to express their thoughts and academic opinions in academic forums that are in accordance with scientific principles, values, ethics, norms, and statutory regulations.
6. Freedom of academic pulpit is the authority of lecturers in disseminating research results and conveying academic views through lectures, scientific meetings, and scientific publications.
7. Academic freedom and freedom of the academic pulpit are carried out with the following conditions:
  - a. striving so that activities and results can improve academic quality;
  - b. striving so that the activities and their results are beneficial to the community, nation and state;
  - c. personally responsible for the implementation and results in accordance with norms, scientific and religious norms;
  - d. maintaining the good name of the university and not in conflict with ethical and religious values;
  - e. not disserving other parties and the public interest in accordance with legal norms.
8. Scientific autonomy is the independence and freedom of the academic civitates in a branch of science and technology inherent in the peculiarities/uniqueness of the branch of science in revealing, discovering, and/or defending the truth according to its scientific paradigm ensure sustainable scientific growth.

9. The university guarantees academic freedom, freedom of the academic pulpit, and scientific autonomy, which are correlated with the realization of human rights, both the rights of the academic civitates and the community as a whole.
10. The university upholds moral principles, scientific ethics and defines academic freedom, freedom from the academic pulpit, and scientific autonomy in consideration of the following matters.
  - a. Academic freedom is the freedom of the academic civitates to responsibly and independently carry out academic activities related to the Tridharma of higher education.
  - b. The university leaders strive and ensure that the academic civitates can exercise academic freedom in the context of carrying out their duties and functions independently in accordance with personal aspirations and based on scientific norms and principles.
  - c. In implementing academic freedom, the academic civitates should strive so that the activities and results do not harm the implementation of the Tridharma activities of higher education.
  - d. In exercising academic freedom, the university leaders may allow university resources as long as these activities are not intended to disserve other people or solely obtain personal material benefits.
  - e. In carrying out academic freedom and freedom from the academic pulpit, each academic civitates must be personally responsible for the implementation and results in accordance with scientific norms and rules.
  - f. Freedom of academic pulpit applies as part of academic freedom that allows lecturers to express their thoughts and opinions in accordance with scientific norms, ethics and principles.
  - g. University leaders may invite experts from outside the campus to express their thoughts and opinions in accordance with scientific norms and rules in the context of implementing academic freedom.
  - h. The implementation of academic freedom and freedom of academic pulpit is directed at strengthening the development of science and technology for national development.



- i. The scientific autonomy of the academic civitates must be guided by norms, ethics, and scientific principles.
- j. The realization of scientific autonomy is regulated and monitored by the Academic Senate.

#### D. Implementation of Academic Freedom, Freedom of Academic Pulpit, and Scientific Autonomy

In implementing academic freedom, each academic civitas has the following rights.

1. Getting legal protection in carrying out the Tridharma of higher education in accordance with the applicable rules and regulations.
2. Obtaining recognition and awards from the university and the academic community in carrying out the Tridharma of Higher Education.
3. Getting policy support and facilities from university leaders in implementing the Tridharma of higher education.

In implementing academic freedom, each academic civitas has the following obligations.

1. Carrying out the Tridharma of Higher Education in accordance with the interests, areas of expertise, and scientific authority that they have.
2. Responding to the demands and dynamics of change and scientific development in the context of implementing the Tridharma of higher education.
3. Maintaining and developing academic insight and competence through various scientific activities in the fields of expertise and scientific authority they are responsible for.
4. Respecting the results of research and scientific studies of various parties in various fields of expertise and cooperating in various scientific activities.
5. Upholding and enforcing values, ethics, and academic integrity in various fields of science and expertise.

In implementing the freedom of the academic pulpit, each lecturer has the following rights.

1. Getting legal protection in accordance with the applicable rules and regulations.
2. Obtaining guarantees to formulate, maintain, publish, and utilize research and development results in the fields of expertise and scientific authority that they have.
3. Participating in various activities and scientific forums to formulate, maintain, publish, and utilize research and development results in the field of expertise and scientific authority that they have in accordance with scientific ethics.
4. Obtaining intellectual property rights from the research and development results in the field of science and academic authority in accordance with scientific ethics as well as the applicable laws and regulations.

In implementing the freedom of the academic pulpit, each lecturer has the following obligations.

1. Formulating, maintaining, publishing, and applying research results in the field of expertise and scientific authority that they have.
2. Maintaining the good name of the university in various scientific activities in accordance with scientific ethics as well as the applicable laws and regulations.
3. Using research results in accordance with their field of expertise and scientific authority in accordance with scientific ethics as well as the applicable laws and regulations.
4. Maintaining research results by upholding scientific ethics and respecting research results from various parties in various scientific fields.

In implementing scientific autonomy, each academic civitas has the following rights.

1. Protecting and maintaining academic values in accordance with their educational background and experience, which are their scientific expertise and authority;
2. Disclosing and/or defending the truth in accordance with the epistemology of science in accordance with the nature of science as well as the applicable laws and regulations;

3. Studying science, broadening insight, and enriching expertise, in strengthening scientific ontology, epistemology, and axiology;
4. Obtaining legal guarantees to carry out various research and other scientific studies in accordance with their scientific epistemology;

In carrying out scientific autonomy, each academic civitas has the following obligations.

1. Researching, developing, and publishing the results in the form of books, journal articles or other publications in accordance with their field of expertise and scholarship.
2. Maintaining the good name of the university in various scientific activities in accordance with scientific norms and ethics.
3. Developing and innovating in accordance with their fields of expertise, authority, and scientific ethics.
4. Building scientific independence in accordance with the development of science and technology by upholding scientific ethics and divine values.

#### E. Closing

1. The university leaders are obliged to provide guarantees for the rights of the academic civitates in exercising academic freedom, freedom from the academic pulpit, and scientific autonomy as regulated in this provision.
2. The university leaders are obliged to sanction the academic civitates who have been proven to have violated this provision in implementing academic freedom, freedom of the academic pulpit, and scientific autonomy.
3. The sanctions in question are in the form of academic and/or administrative sanctions, which are determined and proposed by the Academic Senate in accordance with the applicable rules and regulations.
4. The university leaders are obliged to give awards to the academic civitates who have succeeded in developing their academic abilities in scientific research and development by upholding academic freedom, freedom of academic forum and scientific autonomy as regulated in this provision.

Stipulated in: Bandung

On: December 28, 2015

Academic Senate

Universitas Pendidikan Indonesia

Chairperson,

Secretary,

Prof. Dr. H. Syihabuddin. M.Pd.

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