



LAW ENFORCEMENT AGAINST PERSONS OF CRIMINAL ACTIONS FOR FORGISTRATION OF DIPLOMAS IN LEGISLATIVE GENERAL ELECTIONS

Nurbaiti Syarif,¹ Winda Yunita,² Andri Putra Sela³

¹Faculty of Law, Universitas Tulang Bawang, Email: nurbaity012@gmail.com

²Faculty of Law, Universitas Tulang Bawang, Email: winda.yunita@utb.ac.id

³Faculty of Law, Universitas Tulang Bawang, Email: andriputrasela@gmail.com

Abstract

The crime of forgery is regulated in Article 263, 264 of the Criminal Code in conjunction with Article 69 Paragraph (1) of Law Number 20 of 2003 concerning the National Education System. The crime of forgery of diplomas is an unlawful act that must be handled seriously in accordance with the rules and the role of the police and also law enforcers in order to maintain order and security for the community for the sake of upholding the law. The problem in this research concerns law enforcement against perpetrators of the crime of forgery of diplomas in legislative elections, the research method used is normative legal research and empirical legal research. Law enforcement against the crime of diploma forgery in the implementation of legislative elections is carried out using penal means. The penal approach is carried out by means of legal efforts, namely the perpetrators of the crime of diploma forgery are processed legally based on the provisions of Articles 263, 264 of the Criminal Code in conjunction with Article 69 Paragraph (1) of Law Number 20 of 2003 concerning the National Education System. It is hoped that the application of criminal sanctions in the use of fake diplomas will be optimized so that they can provide a deterrent effect and law enforcers must conduct more outreach to the public regarding the dangers of the crime of diploma forgery.

Keywords: *Law Enforcement, Election Crimes, Diploma Forgery.*

I. INTRODUCTION

Democracy is a form of government in which the people have a say in how their country is run. There are several types of government, but democracy is the most common form used in Indonesia. Democracy refers to the power of the people to make decisions. This power is the highest authority in a democracy and rests with those in control. The government, or those in power, derives its power from the people. Democracy is a system in which the people are the supreme rulers.¹ The current reform movement focuses on improving our legal system, which means there are still many areas of law that need improvement. There is a strong belief among some that the legal products of the New Order regime were used more to provide formal legitimacy for efforts to maintain or expand power and the subjective goals of those in power, rather than to educate the nation or resolve conflicts to achieve justice. There are many ways

¹ Moelyatno, *Asas-asas Hukum Pidana*, Jakarta: Rineka Cipta, 2015.

to align various rights to improve the welfare of the people. One such approach is a strong and resilient national education system. The Indonesian education system requires factual proof that students, both university students and Islamic boarding school students, have completed a specific study program. This authentic proof must be universally accepted as official and legally binding evidence, and can be used by graduates to prove ownership of authentic proof in the form of a diploma.²

Diploma forgery is basically a criminal act that is classified as a criminal act of forgery of documents. Wirjono Projodikoro said that this criminal act in Article 263 paragraph (1) of the Criminal Code is called (qualified) "forgery of documents (valscheud in geschrift)" with qualifications based on the type of document: 1st: a document that can issue a right or an obligation or a release from debt; and 2nd: a document intended to prove an event.³ A diploma is included in the crime of falsifying documents because the definition of a diploma according to Law Number 20 of 2003 Paragraph (2) Article 61 concerning the National Education System is a certificate given to students as proof of academic achievement or completion of a level of education after graduating as a substitute for that which is carried out by an accredited educational institution.⁴

The implementation of popular sovereignty in Indonesia uses a democratic system by holding general elections for people who will lead government institutions. One of the rampant problems in elections is the continued prevalence of money politics, manipulation of election results, and duplicate ballots. Furthermore, other problems include the use of forged documents, unplanned campaigns, confusion and campaign bans due to the involvement of civil servants, the military, and the police, campaigning in prohibited locations, the use of state facilities, revocation of voting rights, the revocation of ballot facilities, ballot boxes, and other issues.

One of the rampant problems in the election is the continued number of cases related to the practice of money politics, manipulation of election results, and duplicate letters. Not only that, other problems include the use of fake documents, unplanned campaigns, as well as confusion and campaign bans due to the involvement of civil servants/military/police, campaigning in prohibited places, using state facilities, revocation of voting rights, revocation of ballot facilities, ballot boxes, and others. The educational requirements stipulated in Law Number 7 of 2017 Article 240 letter e concerning General Elections are that at least a high school graduate (SMA), Madrasah Aliyah (MA), Vocational High School (SMK), Madrasah Aliyah Vocational (MAK) or other equivalent schools.⁵

The criminal case against Sarjono bin Barlian (deceased) as a Member of the West Lampung DPRD. Is one example of a case of falsification of a diploma or using a diploma that is proven to be fake which is being tried at the Tanjung Karang High

² Mesut Idriz, *Tradisi Penganugerahan Ijazah Dalam Sistem Pendidikan Islam*, Universitas Islam Sultan: Jurnal Penelitian, 2019.

³ Wirjono Projodikoro, *Tindak-tindakan Pidana tertentu di Indonesia*, Bandung: Refika Aditama, 2003, p.187.

⁴Law Number 20 of 2003 concerning the National Education System.

⁵Law Number 7 of 2017 concerning General Elections, Article 240E.

Court. The legal issue in this study is based on Decision Number: 105/Pid/2021/Pt Tjk stating that the Defendant Sarjono bin Barlian (deceased) is legally and convincingly guilty of committing the crime of "Using a diploma that is proven to be fake" therefore the defendant was sentenced to 5 (five) months in prison and a fine of Rp. 5,000,000 (five million rupiah). Based on the above background, the author is interested in conducting research on the use of fake documents or diplomas in the form of a thesis proposal with the title "Law Enforcement Against Perpetrators of the Crime of Diploma Forgery in the Legislative Election (Study of Decision Number 105/Pid/2021/Pt.Tjk)".

II. RESEARCH METHOD

The types of this research are under normative research and empirical research. The normative research is based on the conceptual areas that use the library research, such as books, journals, and law regulations relating to the object of research while an empirical research is based on conceptual areas that use field research. So, the author interviewed directly to the respondents or informant in the field related to the object of research.

III. ANALYSIS AND DISCUSSION

A. Law Enforcement Against Criminal Acts Using Fake Diplomas in General Elections

In Article 263 of the Criminal Code, Paragraph (1) of the forgery of a letter, there are two acts, namely making a fake and falsifying. When connected to the object of a letter, the first act is usually referred to as the act of making a fake letter. The definition of making a fake letter is making a letter that previously did not exist, the contents of which are entirely or in certain parts do not correspond to the truth or are contrary to the truth or are fake. The letter produced by the act of making a fake letter is called a "fake letter" or a letter that is not authentic. From the perspective of the object of the crime, this forgery of a letter can only be done on four types of letters, not on all letters. The four types of letters are determined from the perspective of the contents of the letter. Not on how the contents of the fake or falsified letter, or the form of the letter. These letters are letters that can give rise to a right, letters that give rise to an obligation, letters that release debt, and letters that are intended as evidence regarding something.

The use of such a letter can cause harm. There are no specific criteria for determining the potential for harm if a forged or falsified letter is used. The consequences of such harm can be considered by everyone, namely, if such a letter is used, it can (potentially) cause harm. The person who suffers the harm does not have to be a specific person; the harm is for anyone or for the public interest. The element of guilt in the crime of making a forged or falsified letter is intent. The author's intention is to write a forged letter intended for his own use or for the use of another person. Meanwhile, the act of using the letter does not need to be realized. Because the intention exists only in the mind or mental attitude of the author, which must have been formed before the act was committed. This mental attitude must be proven, not its use. Forgery of letters is regulated in Chapter XII, Book II of the Criminal Code, from Articles 263 to 275.

Topo Santoso stated that forgery can be punished if there is a guarantee or trust in the following matters:⁶

- a) The perpetrator has the intention or purpose to use an item incorrectly by describing the condition of the item as if it were genuine, so that people believe it and are deceived.
- b) The element of intent or intention does not follow the element of benefiting oneself or others.
- c) The act must give rise to a general or special danger in falsifying writings or letters and so on, which results in loss related to the nature of the writing or letter.

Diploma forgery is a form of deception against oneself and the institution. It is used in the long run, destroying the spirit of fair play, which is essential in all aspects, including national development. A fake diploma is a symbol of a person's inability to compete fairly. Therefore, a fake diploma is an enemy of society. Article 263 is for simple forgery. All acts of forgery within this system can be prosecuted under Article 263 of the Criminal Code. However, other crimes of forgery were introduced because the Criminal Code was intended to emphasize the existence of aggravating and mitigating penalties for simple forgery.

Article 263 of the Criminal Code:

"(1) Any person who makes a fake document or falsifies a document, which can issue a right, an agreement (obligation) or a debt relief, or which may be used as information for an action, with the intention of using or ordering another person to use the document as if the document were genuine and not falsified, then if the use of it can cause any loss shall be punished for falsifying a document, with a maximum prison sentence of six years. (2) With the same punishment, anyone who intentionally uses a fake document or falsified, it is as if the letter were genuine and not falsified, if it is used it could cause harm."

The crime of forgery of letters is an aggravation of forgery of letters in simple terms, namely the crime of forgery of letters in Article 264 Paragraph 1 that forgery of letters is in an authentic deed, such as a notary deed, birth certificate, diploma, PPAT deed and so on. The crime of forgery is a form of forgery that is threatened with a maximum prison sentence of 8 years, in contrast to Article 263 of the Criminal Code with a maximum sentence of 6 years.

Article 264 of the Criminal Code:

"(1) Forgery of documents is punishable by a maximum imprisonment of eight years, if committed against: a) authentic deeds; b) debt letters or debt certificates from a country or part thereof or from a public institution; c) ownership or debt letters or ownership or debt certificates from an association, foundation, company

⁶Raida Wati, *"Tindak Pidana Pemalsuan Surat Yang Dilakukan Secara Bersama Atau Deelneming"*, Thesis. Universitas Muhammadiyah Aceh, 2020, p. 26.

or airline; d) talon, proof of dividends or interest from one of the documents described in 2 and 3, or proof issued as a substitute for these documents; e) letters of credit or trade letters intended for circulation. (2) Anyone who intentionally uses the documents referred to in the first paragraph, the contents of which are not true or which are falsified as if they were true and not falsified, shall be punished with the same punishment, if the falsification of the document can cause loss.”

Forgery of authentic deeds can be prosecuted under Article 263 of the Criminal Code, but it has been formulated in the Criminal Code that forgery of authentic deeds has a heavier criminal threat, so in the case of forgery of letters in authentic deeds, prosecution should be carried out using Article 264 paragraph 1 and if the creation of a letter is the use of a fake letter in an authentic deed, it is prosecuted using Article 264 paragraph 2 of the Criminal Code. Based on the above article, the criminal act of forgery of letters as per Article 264 of the Criminal Code has a heavier legal threat if the forged letter is an authentic letter according to the form and conditions stipulated by law and the authorities.

Forgery of letters and other documents, such as diplomas, is still very common today, and this crime is no exception in elections. To ensure sound election administration, the government has enacted an election law, but it cannot be denied that violations often occur in its implementation, which have significant legal implications and can even constitute election crimes.

Article 1 Paragraph 1 of Law Number 7 of 2017 concerning General Elections:

General Elections are a means of the people's sovereignty to elect members of the People's Representative Council, members of the Regional Representative Council, the President and Vice President, and to elect members of the Regional People's Representative Council, which are carried out directly, generally, freely, secretly, honestly and fairly in the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia based on Pancasila and the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia.

The legal aspects of elections are always subject to legal dynamics, this is inseparable from the changing laws and regulations governing elections along with the dynamics of election implementation in each specific time period. Law Number 7 of 2017 concerning General Elections is a codification of various laws related to elections, namely the Law on Elections for Members of the DPR, DPD and DPRD, the Law on Elections for the President and Vice President, and the Law on Election Organizers.⁷ Criminal election violations are resolved through penal law. The police are primarily responsible for ensuring the authenticity of signatures on documents. Forensic experts at the Regional Police Laboratory use tests to verify the identity of the person who wrote the document. The documents tested are those that support the police report. All parties involved, including the government, the public, and law enforcement, need to be directly involved to ensure order and certainty in society. The defendant is provided with documents containing incriminating evidence. These documents are then forwarded to the Prosecutor's Office and subsequently to the Court. In general,

⁷ Nina Yulawati, *Efektivitas Penanganan Tindak Pidana Pemilu Oleh Gakumdu Berdasarkan Undang-Undang Nomor 7 Tahun 2017 Tentang Pemilihan Umum*. Literacy: Jurnal Ilmiah Sosial, 2021, Vol. 3. No. 1.

election crimes are regulated by the Election Law, and their resolution procedures usually refer to the Criminal Procedure Code (KUHAP).

The provisions in the Election Law are more important because they reflect the principle of *lex specialist derogate lex generali*. If the provisions in the Criminal Code and the KUHAP are the same, then the law is invalid. Bawaslu RI is responsible for carrying out its supervisory, recording, and reporting duties. It reviews findings or reports of alleged violations and forwards them to the appropriate authorities. One of the unique aspects of election crimes compared to other crimes is the role of the Elections Supervisory Agency (Bawaslu) as the source of reports of election violations. If the public learns of an election violation, the first party to receive the report is Bawaslu. This includes the Republic of Indonesia Elections Supervisory Agency (Bawaslu), Provincial Elections Supervisory Agency (Bawaslu), Regency/City Elections Supervisory Agency (Bawaslu), Regional Election Supervisors, Village/Sub-District Election Supervisors, and Overseas Election Supervisors if the violation occurred abroad. In accordance with their respective duties and authorities, election supervisors are responsible for ensuring the accuracy and fairness of Indonesian elections. Reports must include evidence to support alleged violations.

To expedite the process of handling election crimes, an Integrated Law Enforcement Center (Sentra Gakkumdu) was established. Article 1 Paragraph 38 of Law Number 7 of 2017:

The Integrated Law Enforcement Center, hereinafter referred to as Gakkumdu, is a center for law enforcement activities regarding election crimes consisting of elements of the General Election Supervisory Body of the Republic of Indonesia, the Provincial General Election Supervisory Body, and/or the Regency/City General Election Supervisory Body, the Republic of Indonesia National Police, the Regional Police, and/or Resort Police, and the Attorney General's Office of the Republic of Indonesia, the High Prosecutor's Office and/or the District Prosecutor's Office. The results of an interview with A. Ingga Arasyi revealed that law enforcement is required for criminal acts committed by legislative members during the general election. If the individual has just registered as a permanent candidate or has even been inaugurated as a legislative member, the General Elections Commission (KPU), as the election organizer, has no authority to take any action against suspects suspected of falsifying diplomas during the general election before a final court decision is issued.⁸

In the following interview with Abdul Siboro, he said that law enforcement carried out against perpetrators of using fake diplomas in the General Election, first through an investigation process carried out by the police, then continued to the trial process

⁸Results of an interview with A. Ingga Arasyi as Legal Division Staff of the Lampung Province KPU.

stage by the court to decide the case that occurred.⁹The author's opinion regarding law enforcement as outlined above is that every crime that occurs must be processed through legal channels, so the law is seen as the only means for resolving a crime. A crime is an act prohibited by a legal regulation, where the prohibition is accompanied by a threat (sanction) in the form of a specific penalty.

B. Factors Inhibiting Law Enforcement Against Criminal Acts Using Fake Diplomas in General Elections

Problems with law enforcement can arise when there is a mismatch between values, rules, and behavioral patterns. The theory used to address the issues in this research is criminal law enforcement theory, which posits that law enforcement is influenced by several factors. According to the theory of law enforcement, it is not only the implementation of legislation that can hinder law enforcement, but there are also factors that influence it, including:

1. Statutory factors, an action or policy that is entirely based on law. Legal norms will be binding if they do not result in strict sanctions.
2. Law enforcement factors, one of the keys to the success of law enforcement is mentality or personality, the number of law enforcers and the professionalism of the law enforcers themselves.
3. The factor of public awareness, the public is the most important part in determining law enforcement, which is the view that lives in society about what the law is, while the public's legal awareness makes it possible to implement law enforcement.
4. Cultural factors, the culture referred to here is bad habits that have been ingrained and are considered as normal even though they actually know that it is wrong.

Based on research that has been conducted through interviews with relevant sources in their fields in handling the problems studied, data was obtained on the problem regarding the Inhibiting Factors of Law Enforcement Against Perpetrators of the Crime of Falsifying Diplomas in the Legislative Elections (Study of Decision Number 105/Pid/2021/Pt.Tjk) as follows:

a. Legal Factors

Based on the results of the interview with Abdul Siboro, law enforcement in handling the crime of diploma forgery is based on the legal basis of Article 263 of the Criminal Code in conjunction with Article 69 Paragraph (1) of Law Number 20 of 2003 concerning the National Education System. The criminal sanctions aim to ensure legal certainty, order and legal protection in the current modernization and globalization that can be implemented, but the criminal sanctions are considered still low. One of the factors inhibiting law enforcement in handling the crime of diploma forgery can be seen from the Law that regulates the crime of diploma forgery, the sanctions have not provided a sufficient deterrent effect, namely in Law Number 20 of 2003 concerning the National

⁹Results of an interview with Abdul Siboro as Chief Judge of the Tanjung Karang High Court.

Education System with a maximum prison sentence of 6 years and also 5 years and a maximum fine of Five Hundred Million Rupiah. However, in this case the Judge only sentenced the defendant to 5 (five) months in prison and a fine of Rp. 5,000,000.00 (five million rupiah), with the provision that if the fine is not paid, it will be replaced with 2 (two) months' imprisonment. This is because the judge is not focused on imposing the sentence, but rather on declaring the diploma fake. This is because the requirement to register as a legislative member is at least a high school diploma or equivalent.

According to Soerjono Soekanto, law in a specific sense is a written regulation that applies generally and is made by legitimate central and regional authorities. Then, the law, including central regulations, applies to all citizens or certain groups and is also generally accepted in some areas, state and local regulations are only applicable in a place or region. To achieve the goal, so that the law can be implemented effectively, the law must comply with general principles, including:

1. The law does not apply retroactively;
2. Laws made by higher authorities have a higher position;
3. Specific laws override general laws. This means that special events must be treated by the law that mentions that event, although for special events laws that mention broader or more general events can also be treated, which can also include those special events;
4. The law that came into effect later cancels the law that came into effect earlier. This means that another law that was previously in force which regulated a certain matter, is no longer valid if there is a new law that has come into force later which also regulates that particular matter, but the meaning or purpose is different or contrary to the old law;
5. Laws cannot be challenged; laws should be participatory, meaning that the public is given the opportunity to submit specific proposals during the drafting process. This is intended to prevent arbitrary laws.

One of the theories of factors influencing law enforcement is the legal factor itself (the Law). The state provides a legal basis in Article 263 of the Criminal Code in conjunction with Article 69 Paragraph (1) of Law Number 20 of 2003 concerning the National Education System for the crime of forgery. However, the facts in the field show that these criminal sanctions are not sufficient to provide a deterrent effect on law enforcement actors in handling the crime of forgery, this can be seen from the obstacles to law enforcement in handling the crime of forgery. The author analyzes that obstacles to law enforcement in handling counterfeiting crimes can be minimized if the sanctions imposed on perpetrators provide a deterrent effect. While the sanctions outlined in the regulations governing counterfeiting crimes are sufficient to provide a deterrent effect, their implementation in the field is not yet optimal, thus preventing perpetrators from continuing to commit crimes.

b. Law Enforcement Factors

The law enforcement that society expects is one that has the quality to resolve a case in accordance with the crimes committed by the perpetrators. Quality law enforcement means being able to apply and enforce the law contained in Article 263 of the Criminal Code and Law Number 20 of 2003 concerning the National Education System as well as laws and regulations to ensnare perpetrators of crimes in accordance with the evidentiary process that has been carried out by law enforcement. The legal culture of law enforcement also sometimes influences the law enforcement process in Indonesia, for example, the crime of using fake diplomas in general elections. As a result, the punishment given by law enforcement is very low and does not comply with what is stated in the law and is not commensurate with the impact caused by the perpetrators of the crime.

Based on the results of an interview with Abdul Siboro, the limited number of law enforcement officers in one area is certainly unable to conduct investigations and enforce law across the entire area to the fullest extent, in accordance with applicable laws. The public expects law enforcement to guarantee legal certainty and provide a sense of security by applying the law appropriately to the crime. The limited number of law enforcement officers is one of the factors hampering law enforcement.

According to Soerjono Soekanto, a law enforcer, like other members of society, typically holds multiple positions and authorities. Therefore, it is not impossible for conflicts between these positions and roles (status conflicts and role conflicts) to arise. If, in reality, there is a gap between the role that should be performed and the role that is actually performed, or the role that is actually performed, then a role gap exists. Researchers analyzed that the lack of implementation of law enforcement in the crime of diploma forgery was caused by the limited number of law enforcement personnel who were serious about enforcing the law in handling the crime of diploma forgery.

c. Community Factors

Based on the results of an interview with Abdul Siboro, the public generally lacks awareness of the importance of law enforcement in handling the crime of diploma forgery. This is evident in the large number of individuals who still commit these crimes. Others are reluctant to report to the authorities, making it difficult for law enforcement to eradicate these perpetrators. Low public legal awareness hinders law enforcement in handling diploma forgery crimes. Law enforcement originates from the community and aims to achieve peace within it. Therefore, viewed from a certain perspective, the community can influence law enforcement. Common issues that arise in society that can impact law enforcement include:

1. People do not know or are not aware when their rights are violated or disturbed;
2. The public is not aware of the existence of legal efforts to protect its interests;

3. People are powerless to utilize legal efforts due to economic, psychological, social, or political factors.
4. Has no experience of being a member of an organization that fights for its interests.
5. Having bad experiences in the process of interaction with various elements of formal legal circles.

Law enforcement in handling criminal acts of forgery is still less than optimal. One of the factors is that the public does not understand and does not understand how important the problem of criminal acts is. Many people in particular are not aware of the applicable laws so that this can trigger obstacles in law enforcement in enforcing criminal acts of forgery of diplomas.

d. Cultural Factors

Based on interviews with Abdul Siboro, culture is one of the obstacles to enforcing the law on diploma forgery. This is because people tend to be reluctant to interfere in the affairs of others and act indifferently towards each other. This makes it difficult for law enforcement to uphold justice. Many people are aware of an incident or problem, but due to an ingrained culture of living alone and remaining indifferent, they are reluctant to report it, testify, or otherwise. Cultural Factors: The final factor, culture, plays a role in influencing the emergence of law enforcement. Legal culture (system) essentially encompasses the values underlying applicable law, values that constitute conceptions of what is considered good and what is not.

The author's analysis shows that weak law enforcement is not always due to an indefinite institutional structure and weak laws and regulations. Rather, it is influenced by various factors. It all begins with the professionalism of law enforcement officials. In addition to the quality of law enforcement officers, legal substance also needs improvement. Legal substance is the rules used by legal actors when carrying out legal acts and relationships, or the entire legal system, including legal norms in the form of regulations, decisions, and doctrines, as long as they are used in the relevant process.

Obstacles to law enforcement regarding the use of fake diplomas can essentially be minimized. This requires active participation, honesty, and thoroughness from law enforcement officials. Failure to do so will only lead to legal manipulation. Successful law enforcement against perpetrators of this crime will undoubtedly bring significant progress to a region. Based on existing weaknesses and problems, the most important aspect to pursue is to implement integrated law enforcement against perpetrators of this crime, starting with the prosecutor's office, police, and judiciary, along with local governments, and involving several relevant agencies in enforcing criminal law against the use of fake diplomas.¹⁰

¹⁰ Roy Kardiyanto, *Penegakan Hukum Pidana Terhadap Penggunaan Surat Palsu*. Fakultas Hukum Universitas Tulang Bawang Lampung, 2019.

IV. CONCLUSION

Law enforcement against the crime of diploma forgery in the implementation of legislative elections in this study was carried out using penal means. The penal approach was carried out by means of legal efforts, namely the perpetrators of the crime of diploma forgery were processed legally in the District Court to the High Court based on the provisions of Article 263, 264 of the Criminal Code in conjunction with Article 69 Paragraph (1) of Law Number 20 of 2003 concerning the National Education System to determine criminal sanctions and guarantee legal certainty. Factors inhibiting law enforcement against the crime of diploma forgery in the implementation of legislative elections, namely criminal sanctions in Article 263, 264 of the Criminal Code in conjunction with Article 69 Paragraph (1) of Law Number 20 of 2003 concerning the National Education System have not provided a deterrent effect to perpetrators of the crime of forgery, the limitations of law enforcement officers in handling cases of diploma forgery so that the handling of the crime is not optimal as expected. There is still a lack of public knowledge about the dangers of committing diploma forgery, many people are still indifferent to the crime of diploma forgery, there is no concern because of the act and it is considered normal by the community. The culture of people who become perpetrators of criminal acts is difficult to eliminate because it has been formed for a long time. There has been no socialization carried out by law enforcement officers and also the government regarding the dangers arising from the act of diploma forgery

REFERENCES

- Moelyatno, *Asas-asas Hukum Pidana*, Jakarta: Rineka Cipta, 2015.
- Mesut Idriz, *Tradisi Penganugrahan Ijazah Dalam Sistem Pendidikan Islam*, Universitas Islam Sultan: Jurnal Penelitian, 2019.
- Wirjono Prodjodikoro, *Tindak-tindak Pidana tertentu di Indonesia*, Bandung: Refika Aditama, 2003.
- Law Number 20 of 2003 concerning the National Education System.
- Law Number 7 of 2017 concerning General Elections.
- Raida Wati, *"Tindak Pidana Pemalsuan Surat Yang Dilakukan Secara Bersama Atau Deelneming"*, Thesis. Universitas Muhammadiyah Aceh, 2020.
- Nina Yuliawati, *Efektivitas Penanganan Tindak Pidana Pemilu Oleh Gakumdu Berdasarkan Undang-Undang Nomor 7 Tahun 2017 Tentang Pemilihan Umum*. Literacy: Jurnal Ilmiah Sosial, 2021, Vol. 3. No. 1.
- Results of an interview with A. Inggia Arasyi as Legal Division Staff of the Lampung Province KPU.

Results of an interview with Abdul Siboro as Chief Judge of the Tanjung Karang High Court.

Roy Kardiyo, *Penegakan Hukum Pidana Terhadap Penggunaan Surat Palsu*. Fakultas Hukum Universitas Tulang Bawang Lampung, 2019.