



Role of notaries in tri dharma of higher education in Indonesia

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Abstract

Notaries who are concurrently lecturers in universities get a lot of experience than other practitioner Notaries. They can share knowledge, are always up to date and upgrade because they are motivated to always learn, can work to produce scientific works, there are ways to continue their education to a higher level. But the risk is disruption of the focus, feelings, thoughts and time between deed writing and teaching. Notaries as lecturers have a moral responsibility to act more lawfully. In practice in the field, there are still many people who prefer methods that do not obey the rule of law. The position of a Notary as a Lecturer can be adjusted to Article 101 of Government Regulation Number 60 of 1999 concerning Higher Education, Article 15 of Law Number 2 of 2014 concerning the Position of Notary Public, Article 12 of Law Number 12 of 2012 concerning Higher Education that at the time the Notary is a Lecturer, he is categorized as an extraordinary lecturer. As a general official, he makes deeds, he is also obliged to provide legal counselling to the public. So the notary does not only make deeds but also must be able to provide legal knowledge education, especially civilization. Notaries who become permanent lecturers are considered public officials. And teaching is an additional profession. The additional profession is an additional social space for a Notary as a lecturer.

From these facts, the question arises: What are the roles of a notary in the implementation of the Tri Dharma of Higher Education? What is the role of a lecturer and a notary if he is elected to the Notary Supervisory Council at the regional levels?

Keywords: notaries, tri dharma, higher education

Introduction

The law functions as a means of reforming and protecting society. So that the law needs to be developed in a planned manner so that the law as a means of community renewal can run in a harmonious, balanced, harmonious manner and turn legal life reflects justice, social benefits and legal certainty (Tedjosaputro, 1994) ^[22]. Law aims to create justice and legal certainty so that people understand their rights and obligations. In addition, it ensures that individuals or groups obey the rules, do not become judges to themselves and are not arbitrary towards fellow Indonesian citizens. With the law, order, tranquillity, peace and prosperity can be felt in the life of the community.

Law enforcement in Indonesia is carried out by many legal professions such as judges, prosecutors, police, lawyers, notaries and law faculty educational institutions to comply and act according to the law. To create a good legal profession under legal regulations with actions in the field, good cooperation is needed between legal institutions and legal educational institutions, according to Law Number 2 of 2014 concerning the Position of Notary, Notary is a legal professional appointed by the minister as a public official authorized to make an authentic deed. In practice in the field, there is a Notary who doubles as an additional professional as a lecturer. There is a Notary who doubles as a lecturer at the law faculty or outside the law faculty, becomes a teacher at the school. No regulation regulates a Notary concurrently as a teacher.

To be able to create good legal instruments or professions following written regulations with actions in the field, good cooperation is also needed between legal institutions and legal educational institutions. The fact that occurs in developed countries in terms of acceptance of judges,

prosecutors, police is very concerned about the quality of their legal skills and knowledge. The selection for the acceptance of the legal profession is carried out in a very strict and clean manner with the cooperation of legal institutions and legal education institutions. In the case of every acceptance of the legal profession, it is carried out through strong cooperation between legal education and legal institutions.

In the Big Indonesian Dictionary, it is explained that a profession is a field of work based on certain expertise (skills, vocational, etc.) education. Furthermore, in the Indonesian encyclopedia mentioned above, the profession is only explained as the task of someone who does something (exercise, painting, music, etc.), not just for fun, but for a livelihood. Types of known professions include a). Legal Profession; b). Business Profession; c). Medical Profession; d). Educational Profession (teacher) (Kasil, 2003) ^[10].

B Kieser in Basis magazine in 1986 wrote that the implementation of the basic principles of professional ethics is as follows: a). The profession must be seen as a service because it is selfless to be a characteristic in developing the profession; b). Professional service in prioritizing the interests of patients or clients refers to the interests or noble values; c). Professional bearers must always be oriented towards society as a whole; d). So that competition in services healthily takes place so that it can guarantee the quality and improve the quality of professional development Professional is something related to the profession, something that requires special skills to run it. The elements of professionalism are (Anshori, 2009): 1). A job that requires expertise; 2). For that, you need to get special training; 3). Earning income from it. It can be stated regarding the limitation of professional criteria which

include: a). Knowledge; b). Skill or proficiency; c). Serve the interests of the people; d). Not prioritizing financial interests; e). The existence of professional organizations or associations; f). Community recognition; g). Code of ethics. Legal profession is a profession that is attached to and implemented by the legal apparatus in a government of a country.

In essence, the existence of a notarial institution is due to the community's need for authentic written evidence that can determine a person's rights and obligations as a legal subject, in the legal traffic of people's lives. The existence of a Notary is appointed by the competent authority based on the law, not only for the personal interest of the person appointed as a Notary, but for the benefit of the community that must be served by him, and also for the interest of the state (Sjaifurrachman, 2011) ^[17].

According to Article 1 paragraph (1) of Law Number 2 of 2014 concerning the Position of a Notary (hereinafter referred to as Law Number 30 Of 2004 Concerning The Positions Of Notary, a Notary is a public official who is authorized to make authentic deeds and other authorities as referred to in the law. In Article 1 paragraph (7) Law Number 30 Of 2004 Concerning The Positions of Notary it is emphasized that "A Notary Deed is an authentic deed made by or before a Notary according to the form and procedure stipulated in this Law". A Notary Deed is an agreement between the parties that binds those who made it, therefore the legal requirements of an agreement must be fulfilled. Article 1320 of the Civil Code (KUHPerdata) which regulates the conditions for the validity of an agreement, there are subjective conditions related to the subject who enters into or makes an agreement, which consists of an agreement and ability to act to carry out a legal act, and objective conditions, namely the terms relating to the object that is made into a legal act by the parties, which consists of a certain matter and causes that are not prohibited (Sjaifurrahman, 2011).

In essence, the existence of a Notary has a sociological basis that he is a public official needed in legal traffic in society. For this reason, Notaries need to follow and understand legal developments that occur in the community, so that in carrying out their duties and authorities they can meet the need for appropriate evidence from the community. To realize this, the role of the Notary professional organization, the Notary supervisory board, and educational institutions need to be further improved both in quantity and quality (Ansori, 2009) ^[4].

That the stakeholders of the Notary Institution are not only on one side, but the Ministry of Law and Human Rights of the Republic of Indonesia, the Ministry of National Education of the Republic of Indonesia, notarial education providers, the organization of Notary positions and those who become Notaries and the community are also stakeholders of the Notary Institution, who are obliged and have an interest in promoting and build a notarial institution in Indonesia, so that if you want to improve in terms of teachers or Lecturers from Notaries in the Notary Strata 2 (S2) program to be adjusted to Law Number 14 of 2005 concerning Teachers and Lecturers, which can be carried out by Notary Strata 2 education providers and the organization of Notary positions.

Teachers and lecturers are professionals in the field of education who have the task of teaching, educating, and guiding students to become knowledgeable, faithful and

pious human beings. Thus, teachers and lecturers have a very important position and a huge responsibility in dealing with the success or failure of educational programs. It can be said that the good or bad of a nation in the present and the future lies in the hands of the teachers in this field of education.

Education is one of the most important investments to prepare human resources (HR), especially in competition in the current global era. Through education, the Indonesian people will be able to plan and prepare educated personnel who can compete with other countries. In addition, it is realized that universities are educational institutions that play a very important role in developing quality human resources (HR) to meet development needs. The quality of higher education that is evenly distributed and following the needs of the region is an important thing in regional development, especially in the era of regional autonomy. Therefore, the program at higher education must be seen for the benefits and future of students.

In this regard, higher education is one of the national education subsystems. Its existence in the life of the nation and state plays an important role through the application of the Tri Dharma of Higher Education, namely education, research, and community service. Law Number 20 of 2003 concerning the National Education System states that universities are obliged to provide education, research, and community service (Article 20 Paragraph 2). The mission of the university is to implement the Tri Dharma of higher education (education, research and community service). These three things must be carried out in a balanced manner and the activities of the higher education academic community based on the Tri Dharma of higher education must continue to be adjusted according to the demands, developments and needs of the times.

The development of science and technology and changes in the environment with all its impacts, require higher education institutions to further develop themselves to implement the Tri Dharma of Higher Education by creating and improving academic culture, especially in the campus environment so that the competence of academic staff can be relied on according to their fields. Lecturers as tri dharma actors of Higher Education are expected to always adapt their programs to the times, and further develop academic culture so that their productivity and contribution are qualified in society.

Lecturers are professional educators and scientists with the main task of transforming, developing, and disseminating science, technology, and art through education, research, and community service. Lecturers are required to have academic qualifications, competencies, educator certificates, physically and mentally healthy. Minimum academic qualifications are master's degree graduates for diplomat programs or undergraduate programs, and doctoral graduates for postgraduate programs. The lecturer profession is a special field of work carried out based on principles and has the following rights and obligations: a). Have talents, interests, vocations, and ideals; b). Commit to improving the quality of education, faith, piety and noble character; c). Have academic qualifications and educational background following the field of work; d). Have the necessary competencies following the field of duty; e). Have responsibility for the implementation of professional duties; f). Obtain the determined income following work performance; g). Have the opportunity to develop

professionally on an ongoing basis by lifelong learning; h). Have guaranteed legal protection in carrying out professional duties;

In carrying out professional duties, Lecturers have the right to 1). Earning income above the minimum living needs and social welfare guarantees; 2). Get promotions and awards following the duties and work performance; 3). Obtain protection in carrying out duties and intellectual property rights; 4). Obtain opportunities to improve competence, access learning resources, information, learning facilities and infrastructure, as well as research and community service; 5). Have academic freedom, academic pulpit, and scientific autonomy; 6). Have the freedom to provide assessments and determine the graduation of students, and 7). Have the freedom to associate in professional organizations/scientific professional organizations.

In carrying out professional duties, Lecturers are obliged to 1). Carry out the education, research, and community service; 2). Planning, implementing the learning process, as well as assessing and evaluating learning outcomes; 3). Improve and develop academic qualifications and competencies on an ongoing basis in line with the development of science, technology, and the arts; 4). Act objectively and non-discriminatory based on considerations of gender, religion, ethnicity, race, certain physical conditions, or the socio-economic background of students in learning; 5). Upholding the laws and regulations, laws and codes of ethics, as well as religious and ethical values; and 6). Maintain and foster national unity and integrity.

Educational certification is given after working for approximately two years, having an academic assistant expert position, and is carried out by universities that provide teaching staff. Lecturers consist of permanent lecturers and non-permanent lecturers, the level of academic positions consists of expert assistants, lecturers, head lecturers, professors. And the level of academic positions is determined by the higher education unit and following the rules and regulations.

Based on Law Number 14 of 2005 concerning Teachers and Lecturers, the code of ethics for Teachers and Lecturers is the norms and principles agreed upon and accepted by Indonesian teachers. As a guide to attitudes and behaviour in carrying out their duties and professions as educators, community members and citizens. The teacher's code of ethics is a guide to attitudes and behaviour that aims to place the teacher as an honourable, noble, and dignified profession that is protected by law. The Code of Ethics for Teachers and Lecturers is a guideline for attitudes, behaviour, and actions in carrying out their duties and daily life. So, considering the Minister of National Education Regulation Number 16 of 2007 concerning standards of academic qualifications and teacher competence, relating to teacher competence at the point of personality competence, teachers must uphold the professional code of ethics for teachers and lecturers. Likewise, a Notary who works as a Lecturer must comply with the provisions of Law Number 14 of 2005 concerning Teachers and Lecturers.

Based on the description of the background above, the formulation of the problem in this study is: What is the position of a Notary in the Tri Dharma of Higher Education? What is the position and authority of a Lecturer and a Notary in terms of being elected as a member of the Notary Regional Supervisory Council?

Results and Discussion

Position of notary in the tri dharma of higher education

Before discussing the position of a Notary in the Tri Dharma of Higher Education, we must first understand about the Notary, also about the Tri Dharma of Higher Education.

Notary

Notary comes from the Latin "notarius", which means the name given to the Romans whose job was to carry out the writing work at that time. There is also an opinion that the name "notaries" comes from the words "nota literaria", meaning a sign (letter brand or character) which stated something" (Notodisoerjo, 2002) ^[14].

Article 1 point 1 Law Number 30 Of 2004 Concerning The Positions Of Notary is an implementing regulation of Article 1868 of the Civil Code states that: A notary is a special public official (the only one) authorized to make an authentic deed regarding all actions, agreements, and stipulations required by general regulation or may the interested party be required to state it in an authentic deed, guaranteeing the certainty of the date, keep the deed and provide Grosse, copies and quotations all as long as the making of such a deed by a general regulation is also not assigned or excluded to officials or other people.

Based on the provisions of Article 1 point 1 Law Number 30 Of 2004 Concerning the Positions of Notary, it can be said that a Notary is a public official authorized to make authentic deeds and other authorities as referred to in this law. Taking into account the description of the Articles of the Law Number 30 Of 2004 Concerning the Positions of Notary, it can be explained that a Notary is: 1). Public officials; 2). Authorized to make an authentic deed; 3). Determined by law.

Notary forms or patterns can be divided into two main groups, namely:

1. Notary Fonctionnel The authority of the government is delegated and is thus assumed to have the truth of its contents has the power of formal evidence and has the power/power of execution. In countries that adopt this type of notarial form, there is a strict separation between jobs that are based on the law and those that are not in a notary.
2. Notary Professional. This group even though the government regulates its organization, the Notary deeds do not have special consequences regarding their truth, the strength of evidence, nor their executive power (Andasasmita, 2010) ^[3].

Strict characteristics that distinguish Notaries in Indonesia are functional Notaries or Professional Notaries are, first, that the deed made before/by a functional Notary has the power as perfect evidence and has execution power. Notary deeds like this must be seen "as is" so that if there are parties who object to the deed, the objecting party is obliged to prove it. The second is that the functional Notary accepts his duties in the form of a delegation from the state. This is one of the ratios of Notaries in Indonesia using the state symbol, namely the eagle. Because they receive assignments from the state, those who are appointed as Notaries are given in the form of positions from the state. The third characteristic is that Notaries in Indonesia are regulated by the Notary Position Regulations (Stb. 1860-3).

The original text states that "ambt" is a title. So how is it

possible that "ambt" which means "position" should change to "profession"? On the other hand, if a Notary in Indonesia wants to be called or classified as a profession, we must first make a Notary Profession Law and consequently, Notaries in Indonesia are included in the group of professional Notaries. It should also be understood that what is professional does not have to be done by a professional. Notaries as officials are required to act professionally (professional in action) in carrying out their positions following the standard of office regulated in Law Number 30 Of 2004 Concerning The Positions Of Notary, which is to provide the best service to the community (Adjie, 2011) ^[1].

The position of a Notary is not a profession but a Notary position which is included in the type of implementation of a noble position as referred to by C. S. T. Kansil and Christine S. T. Kansil, namely: An implementation of office which is essentially a service to humans or society. People who carry out these noble positions also earn a living from their work, but that is not the main motivation. The main motivation is the willingness of the person concerned to serve others (Kansil, 2009) ^[9].

Based on the general explanation of Law Number 30 of 2004 Concerning the Positions of Notary. Notaries in Indonesia have several characteristics, namely:

1. As the position of Law Number 30 of 2004 Concerning the Positions of Notary and its changes as unification in the field of notary position regulation. This can be interpreted that the law being a legal rule that regulates the position of a notary in Indonesia. Everything related to Notaries in Indonesia is required to refer to the law.
2. Notary has a certain authority. Each position has authority that is regulated/based on laws and regulations as a legal principle so that the position can run well and does not conflict with the authority of other positions.
3. Appointed and dismissed by the government The appointment and dismissal of a notary are carried out by the government, namely through the Minister. This is regulated in Article 2 Law Number 30 of 2004 Concerning The Positions of Notary. This is done by the Minister who carries out government affairs in the field of law (Article 1 point 14 Law Number 30 of 2004 Concerning The Positions of Notary). Even though Notaries are administratively appointed and dismissed by the Minister of Law and Human Rights, this does not mean that Notaries are subordinate to those who appointed them, namely the Minister of Law and Human Rights (Gandasubrata, 2008) ^[7].
4. So that a Notary in carrying out his duties: a). Is independent (autonomous); 2). Not taking sides (impartial); 3). Independent (Doesn't depend on anyone), which can be interpreted in carrying out the duties of his position, the notary cannot be interfered with by the party who appointed him or by other parties. 4). Does not receive a salary or pension from the one who raised it. Notaries are appointed and dismissed by the Minister of Law and Human Rights. Notaries do not receive salaries and pensions from the government, considering that notaries are not subordinated to those who appoint them (Andasmita, 2010). Notaries receive their fees or services from the people who have been served or can also provide services or graphics for those who are less or less able.

Therefore, Notaries need to be able to understand the provisions regulated by law so that the general public who do not know or do not understand the rule of law can understand correctly and do not do things that are contrary to the law. ¹² These things cause Notaries to also be obliged to provide their knowledge to be understood by the public, one of which is by becoming a Lecturer in both the Legal Studies Program and the Notary Masters Study Program.

Thus, a Notary who also works as a Lecturer must fulfil the provisions of the Tri Dharma of Higher Education.

Tri Dharma of Higher Education

The Tri Dharma of Higher Education is not only the responsibility of students. All lecturers (educators), as well as people involved in the learning process (academics), have the same responsibility.

Education and teaching

- a. Education and teaching is the first and main point of the Tri Dharma of Higher Education. Education and teaching have a very important role in the learning process.
- b. The law on higher education states that education is a conscious and planned effort to create a learning atmosphere and learning process so that students actively develop their potential to have religious-spiritual strength, self-control, personality, intelligence, noble character and the skills they need, society, nation and state.
- c. From the definition of education above, the learning process in higher education has an important role to create superior seeds. Good education and teaching will produce superior seeds from a university that will be able to bring this nation towards a more advanced nation. Qualified graduates from universities will become the nation's successors who bring Indonesia to a more advanced direction. Following the preamble to the 1945 Constitution which reads, "To educate the life of the nation". So education and teaching must be the main and main source in achieving the goals of higher education.

Research and development

Research and development are also very important for the progress of higher education, the welfare of society and the progress of the nation and state. From research and development, students can develop science and technology. in research and development, students must be smarter, critical and creative in carrying out their role as agents of change. Lecturers must be able to take advantage of this research and development in a learning process to obtain changes that will bring Indonesia to a more advanced and leading direction.

Community Service

According to the law on higher education, community service is an activity of the academic community that utilizes science and technology to advance the welfare of the community and educate the nation's life. Community service can be done through various positive activities. In this case, students must be able to socialize with the community and be able to make a real contribution. As we know so far, students and lecturers are people's mouthpieces, agents of

change and others. Therefore, students and lecturers must know the portion of their respective duties in serving the community.

Position and authority of a lecturer and a notary in terms of being elected as a member of the notary regional supervisory council

Before we talk about the Position and authority of a Lecturer and a Notary in terms of being elected as a member of the Notary Regional Supervisory Council, the authors want to explain first about the Notary Regional Supervisory Council. The Notary Supervisory Council hereinafter referred to as the "Supervisory Council" is a body that has the authority and obligation to carry out the guidance and supervision of a notary. supervision through a repressive examination to impose sanctions on a Notary who is proven to have violated his position and/or behaviour (Article 1 number 6 Law Number 30 of 2004).

In 2004 Law Number 8 of 2004 was enacted, in Article 5 paragraph (1) it was emphasized that the technical development of the judiciary, organization, administration and court finances was carried out by the Supreme Court following the contents of the Presidential Decree Number 21 of 2004 concerning Transfer of Organization, Administration and Finance in the General Environment of the State Administrative Court and Religious Courts to the Supreme Court.

With the transfer of authority, a Notary is appointed by the government in this case the Ministry of Law and Human Rights, then the supervision of Notaries as regulated in Article 54 of Law Number 8 of 2004 is revoked by Article 91 of the Notary Position Act. Since the presence of the notary institution in Indonesia, supervision of the notary is carried out by the judiciary and the government, the purpose of the supervision is so that the notaries when carrying out their duties fulfil all requirements related to the implementation of the notary's duties, to safeguard the interests of the community. Because a Notary is appointed by the government, not for the sake of the Notary himself but for the benefit of the community he serves.

The role of the Notary Supervisory Board is to carry out supervision of the Notary, so that in carrying out his duties he does not deviate from his authority and does not violate the applicable laws and regulations, besides that it also supervises, examines and imposes sanctions on Notaries, while the function of the Notary Supervisory Council is that all the rights and authorities, as well as obligations given to a Notary in carrying out his duties as given by the applicable laws and regulations, are always carried out on a predetermined path, not only legal channels but also on moral and ethical grounds to ensure legal protection and certainty. law for those who need it.

Another thing that is also important is the role of the community in supervising and always reporting the actions of a Notary who in carrying out his/her duties does not comply with the applicable law to the local Notary Supervisory Council. A report like this can eliminate Notary actions that are not following the legal rules for carrying out the duties of a Notary.

Supervision of notaries is carried out by the Minister, and in carrying out supervision the Minister forms a Supervisory Council (Article 67 number 1 and 2; article 69 number 1; article 72 number 1 Law Number 30 of 2004). The membership of the Notary Supervisory Council hereinafter

referred to as MPN following Article 67 paragraph (3) of the Law on Notary Positions is 9 (nine) people, consisting of the following elements: a). Government as many as 3 people; b). Notary organization as many as 3 people; c). Experts or Academics as many as 3 people.

The organizational structure of MPN consists of: a). The Regional Supervisory Council, hereinafter referred to as MPD, is established and domiciled in a Regency/City; b). The Regional Supervisory Council hereinafter referred to as MPW, is established and domiciled in the Provincial Capital; c). The Central Supervisory Council hereinafter referred to as MPP, is established and domiciled in the State Capital.

At each level, the MPN consists of 9 members, consisting of elements of the government, notary organizations and experts/academics, and each element consists of 3 members as mentioned above.

The requirements to be appointed as a member of the Notary Supervisory Board area). Indonesian citizens; b). devoted to God Almighty; c). minimum education is law degree; d). has never been convicted of a criminal offence punishable by imprisonment of 5 (five) years or more; e). not in a state of bankruptcy; f). physically and mentally healthy; g). Minimum 3 (three) years experience in the related field.

The requirements as referred to in paragraph (1) are proven by attaching the following documents: a). photocopy of identity card or other valid proof of identity; b). a photocopy of a law degree certified by the law faculty; or c). the university concerned; d). a certificate of physical and mental health from a government hospital doctor; e). a statement that has never been punished; f). affidavit of never going bankrupt; g). curriculum vitae attached with the latest colour photograph.

Nomination of Members of the Regional Supervisory Council: (Article 4 Regulation of the Minister of Law And Human Rights RI Number M.02.PR.08.10 Of 2004)

1. The nomination of members of the Regional Supervisory Council shall be carried out with the following provisions: a). elements of the government by the Head of the Legal Services Division of the Regional Office; b). elements of the notary organization by the Regional Board of the Indonesian Notary Association;
2. Elements of experts/academics by the head of the local law faculty or university.
3. If a certain district/city does not have a law faculty or a law school, the appointment of an expert/academic element shall be determined by the Head of the Regional Office or the official appointed by him.
4. Each element as referred to in paragraph (1) proposes 3 (three) candidates for members of the Regional Supervisory Council.
5. If the requirements and proposals to be appointed as members of the Regional Supervisory Council have been fulfilled as referred to in Article 2 and paragraph (3), the Head of the Regional Office shall appoint members of the Regional Supervisory Council through a Decree.

Nomination of Members of the Territory Oversight Council (Article 4 Regulation of the Minister of Law And Human Rights RI Number M.02.PR.08.10 Of 2004):

1. The nomination of members of the Regional Supervisory Council shall be carried out with the

- following provisions: a). government element by the Head of Regional Office; b). elements of the notary organization by the Regional Board of the Indonesian Notary Association; c). elements of experts/academics by the head of the local law faculty or university.
2. If a particular province does not have a law faculty or university, the appointment of an expert/academic element shall be determined by the Minister or an appointed official.
 3. Each element as referred to in paragraph (1) proposes 3 (three) candidates for members of the Regional Supervisory Council.
 4. If the requirements and proposals to be appointed as members of the Regional Supervisory Council have been fulfilled as referred to in Article 2 and paragraph (3), the Director-General of General Legal Administration shall appoint members of the Regional Supervisory Council utilizing a Decree.

Nomination of Members of the Central Supervisory Council

1. The nomination of members of the Central Supervisory Council shall be carried out with the following provisions: a). government elements by the Director-General of General Legal Administration; elements of the notary organization by the Central Board of the Indonesian Notary Association; b). elements of experts/academics by the Dean of the Faculty of Law of the University who organizes the notarial master's program.
2. Each element as referred to in paragraph (1) proposes 3 (three) candidates for members of the Central Supervisory Council.
3. If the requirements and proposals to be appointed as members of the Central Supervisory Council have been fulfilled as referred to in Article 2 and paragraph (2), the Minister shall appoint members of the Central Supervisory Council with a Decree.

Authority of the Regional Supervisory Council (Article 4 Regulation of The Minister Of Law And Human Rights RI Number M.02.PR.08.10 Of 2004):

1. The administrative authority of the Regional Supervisory Council is exercised by the chairman, deputy chairman, or one of the members, who are authorized based on the decision of the Regional Supervisory Council meeting.
2. The authority as referred to in paragraph (1) includes a). grant leave permission for a period of up to 6 (six) months; b). stipulate a Substitute Notary Public; c). determine the place of storage of the Notary Protocol which at the time of handover of the Notary Protocol has reached the age of 25 (twenty-five) years or more; d). receive reports from the public regarding alleged violations of the Notary Code of Ethics or violations of provisions in the law; e). give initials and sign a list of deeds, a list of legalized documents, a list of private documents that are recorded, and a list of other documents that are required by law; f). receive in writing a copy of the list of deeds, a list of legalized private letters, and a list of registered private letters that have been legalized, drawn up in the previous month no later than 15 (fifteen) calendar days in the following month, which contains at least 15 (fifteen) calendar days of the following month lack of number, date, and

title of the deed.

Conclusion

The role of Notaries is very large in social life, especially in Indonesia. Notaries not only act as law enforcers in Indonesia, but also in terms of spreading knowledge by being involved in the world of education, both as lecturers and in their position as notaries in the process of establishing universities.

From the explanation above, it can be concluded that:

1. Notaries as lecturers are also bound to carry out the obligations of the Tri Dharma of Higher Education. The Tri Dharma of Higher Education consists of 3 points, namely: Education and Teaching, Research and Development, Community Service. Tri Dharma Perguruan Tinggi is not only the responsibility of students. All lecturers (educators), even a Notary as well as people involved in the learning process (*civitas academica*) have the same responsibility.
2. Lecturer and Notary can be nominated to be The Member of the Notary Supervisory Council. A lecturer from an academic background can supervisory the Notary, as well as The Notary in their job as a member of The Notary Supervisory Council.

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