

Review Of Law Violations Against Lecturers Who Are Professionally As Notaries And Advocates

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Abstract.

Severak University, particularly graduate schools or colleges that have regulation resources or postgraduate projects; There are a large number in the legitimate field, for example, Legal officials, Supporters, Judges, and lawful callings or other legitimate professionals who are thought of as logically qualified and have a bringing in the scholarly field, becoming speakers or showing staff at graduate schools or regulation resources or projects. postgraduate. Completing double callings as a Supporter and furthermore as a teacher or showing staff some of the time leads to questions in regards to whether the double situation as a speaker or showing staff might be done and on the other hand whether the teacher may likewise act as a Promoter. This uncertainty can possibly bring about occasions that occasionally lead to states of legitimate vulnerability. In this exploration, the creator utilizes regularizing examination or library research techniques. Lawful examination completed by inspecting library materials or auxiliary information can be called regularizing legitimate exploration or library research. The examination results demonstrate the way that promoters can become teachers who are non-government workers. This likewise applies to the Public accountant calling who can become teachers, however for the legal official calling, in completing their calling, they are disallowed from filling in as heads of advanced education foundations or standing firm on underlying footings in advanced education establishments. The lawful ramifications for Public accountants who stand firm on simultaneous footings as heads of Advanced education Establishments with the presence of genuine legitimate guidelines, then, at that point, the activity and execution of authorizations against Legal officials who abuse the Public accountant's governing set of principles are forced with the sort and level of approvals for Disregarding Public accountants as: composed advance notice sanctions, impermanent suspension, transitory excusal , brief stop. with deference, to end without regard.

Keywords: Lecturer, Notary and Advocate Dual Profession.

I. INTRODUCTION

Further education as an instrument of general education should be a forum for implementing and improving further education as well as supporting, preparing and advancing knowledge, innovation or the potential for human expression. Further education is also a scientific network that can further develop coexistence in the public, state and state arenas. . General training objectives as stated in Regulation no. 20 of 2003 concerning the State School System (SISDIKNAS), it is stated that the implementation of state secondary education in Indonesia is assisted by public authorities through State Universities (PTN), Official Schools (PTK), Strict Higher Education (PTA), or through Universities. Private (PTS). One of the needs of public authorities in realizing advanced education is to strive for the essence of advanced education. Through Imam Public Schools, the government provides PP no. 74 of 2008 concerning educators and instructors, which means that the inauguration of speakers is basically a job to strive for the essence of continuing education in society. (Yanti, 2018 : 109) In accordance with the Law of the Republic of Indonesia no. 14 of 2005 concerning Teachers and Lecturers, teachers are professional teachers and researchers who have the main task of changing, creating and disseminating knowledge, innovation and expertise through schooling, research and local regional administration (article 1 paragraph 2: page 3). Educational staff are teaching staff who are given the main task of teaching extraordinarily, in essential and supporting schools they are called educators and at the secondary education level they are called

teachers (RI Regulation No. 13 of 2003). The speaker is someone who, based on their education and mastery, is selected by the provider of further education with the main task of educating at a further education foundation with the main obligations, authority and obligations in the fields of coaching and teaching, examinations and local regional administration. . The calling of performing has high economic prosperity in the eyes of society and is an honorable calling among several other existing callings. Respectable for providing information to others. However, even though they have a social position and a calling in life, it turns out that this is not necessarily linked to prosperity, especially since many teachers who work in private universities actually live below standard or are not yet prosperous. This fact should be visible from the financial capabilities of teachers who are generally powerless. Government assistance to private speakers depends largely on how much compensation they receive. At certain colleges, particularly graduate schools or colleges that have regulated resources or graduate projects; There are a large number in the legal field, for example, Law Officers, Supporters, Judges, and other legal or professional callings that are considered logically qualified and have influence in the scientific field, being speakers or staff showing graduate schools or regulatory resources or projects. postgraduate. This is clearly legal as long as there are no exceptions, whether determined by legal guidelines or a set of rules that control the way of moral behavior and mentality that applies explicitly to legal callings related to the implementation of dual callings as speaker/executing staff at the foundation. further education. The commitment that should be made by speakers who are also experts in the field of law, includes a reasonable methodology and distinguishes between the universe of legal science and the universe of legitimate practice as a general rule, between *das sollen* and *das sein*. Students are expected to gain an understanding of, in addition to other things: what legal guidelines and legal realities are, how the law is applied in certain circumstances, how regulators and entertainers implement the law, and how society responds to the law, etc. (Setiawan, 2018). In the peculiarity of the double calling carried out by those who complete the legal calling, there are also experts who carry out the legal calling who carry out their calling as supporters, honestly standing firmly in various positions as speakers or teaching staff at a university, both in the field of law. workforce, public accounting specialist program or other different postgraduate programs.

Carrying out different positions or callings can also have the opposite effect, meaning that the speaker also has the same calling as a supporter. Completing a dual position or calling as Supporter and subsequently as teacher or performance staff occasionally raises the question of whether a dual situation as speaker or performance staff can be held and conversely whether speakers can act similarly. as Promoter. Apart from being resource persons who act as backers, looking at the reality of what is happening in the field, many teaching staff who received their education in the Regulatory Personnel Section also double as legal officials. Legal officials who double as teachers are expected to be able to create an educative environment for notary calls in an expert scientific environment. The way legal officials carry out two calls like this can give rise to problems, both from a legitimacy and humanistic perspective.

Through Regulation Number 14 of 2005 concerning Instructors and Speakers, the calling of Teachers is also linked to Regulation Number 12 of 2012 concerning Advanced Education (Dikti) where Article 18 paragraph (3) reads: undergraduate programs should have teaching staff who have scholastic abilities of at least a bachelor's degree. expert program or similar. Law concerning the Position of Public Accountant Number 2 of 2014 directs privileges and commitments as well as prohibitions on Public Accountants as open authorities. In Article 17 of the UUJN Public Accountants are prohibited from standing firmly on an expert footing as well as being government employees, state administrators, advocates, and organizational leaders. Based on the explanation

above, in the creator's view, completing this double call is a peculiarity which might become a problem in itself if legal certainty cannot be accommodated. Therefore, in the article below, the author will try to complete the exploration of the main investigation by trying to provide a commitment to the idea as another juridical assumption that was formed or based on a review of several supporting juridical investigations, the consequences of which will clearly be very clear. to fight disputes or wider and deeper investigations regarding the matter

II. RESEARCH METHODS

In this research, the creators used standard examination techniques or library research. Legal research carried out by analyzing library materials or additional information can be called organizing a legal examination or library research (Waluyo, 2002). In standardizing legal examinations, regulations are often conceptualized as what is written in legal guidelines (regulations in books) or regulations are conceptualized as rules or standards that become a benchmark for how human behavior is considered appropriate (Asikin, 2006). Meanwhile, in this examination, what is meant by arranging legal research techniques or library validity examination strategies are techniques or techniques used in legal examinations which are carried out by looking at library materials which are used to focus attention on books (Soekanto, Soerjono, and Mamudji, 2009) which connect with the dual vocation of teacher and supporter, and the use of legal standards and decisions that control that dual vocation.

Research Approach is a type of model or approach that leads to examination so that the creator obtains data from various points of view to find the problem the answer is sought for (Arikunto, 2002). This examination organizes completely legitimate research with the aim of looking at the peculiarities of the speaker's and supporter's expert structure, which may become a legal issue in itself if legal beliefs are not easily accommodated. Therefore, in the article below, the author will try to carry out an investigation into the main issue to try to provide a commitment to the idea as a different juridical assumption which was formed or based on an examination of several supporting juridical questions, the consequences of which will clearly be very open to disputes or broader and deeper investigations regarding the matter. The methodology used in this in-depth study is (1) legal methodology by surveying guidelines regarding ASN (State Public Apparatus), Teachers and Supporters in accordance with legal guidelines in Indonesia, (2) calculated methodology by looking at ideas. valid ideas and perspectives regarding important specialists. After the legal information and materials used in this investigation are collected, the information is handled as expected in a legal examination, namely through a consistent legal thought process so that the examination relies on the progress of basic and reasonable reasoning. The investigation strategy used is a prescriptive standardization method which is enforced with insightful illustrative procedures (Husni, 2011).

III. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Profession Lecturer and Profession Lawyer

In the realm of regulation, there are several types of legal summons and each legal summons has its own guidelines. The question then is whether it is normal for an individual to complete more than one legal calling or carry out different legal callings or carry out multiple legal callings with other callings. The term carrying out various legal callings certainly cannot be separated from various positions, because in the legal realm sometimes the term position cannot be separated from calling. For example, a supporter is not a position and is not the same as a legal official, which apart

from being a calling, is also a position. In any case, the presence of multiple conclusions is not a problem. With regard to completing a double call, it would be better to explain in advance what to remember for the valid call, including; advocates/attorneys, legal officials, land deed drafting officials (PPAT), experts on protected innovation privileges, administrators, judges and speakers. Multiple legal summons can be completed simultaneously as long as there are no settings that limit them from being carried out simultaneously. This means that a person cannot make two summons based on the standards that govern how each valid summons is made. Some legal professions that can be carried out while joining, supporters can undertake other legal professions as protected innovation experts, or guardians, or become non-PNS regulatory instructors.

The supporting capacity to also act as a custodial or protected innovation expert is due to legal arrangements. Minister of Law and Human Rights Regulation Number 18 of 2013 even requires that one of the requirements to become an administrator is to be an advocate, general bookkeeper, regulatory alumni, or a finance graduate who studied bookkeeping. Then, if we focus on Regulation Number 18 of 2003 concerning Promoters, then advocates are not allowed to have contact with government employees or state officials. This means that supporters can also take different positions. The meaning of the provisions in the Supporter Regulations is that supporters cannot be speakers or judges. This means that a supporter can turn into a teacher, of course a non-PNS speaker. Supporters can be non-PNS instructors and cannot be PNS speakers. There are several things that have been raised regarding the existence of duplicate legal summons which are not regulated in the statutory regulations governing each legal summons in question.

Therefore, it is not permissible to stand firm on simultaneous conditions or simultaneous valid summons by relying on the regulation of guidelines that supervise each area of the valid summons or illegal summons arrangements that require them not to be carried out simultaneously with the summons. the. valid call. Then, if we assume the focus is on Article 20 of Law Number 18 of 2003 concerning Supporters, (1) Supporters are prohibited from standing firmly on different positions which conflict with the interests of their obligations and the nobility of their calling. Advocates are prohibited from replacing the position of another person who carries out the administration of the application so as to harm the calling or hiring of the Supporter's opportunity and freedom in completing his or her expertise obligations. (3) The Promoter, who is a state authority, does not complete the obligation to call Supporters while remaining firm in this situation. This means that, in addition, supporters can have different situations as long as they do not struggle with the obligations and pride of their calling. Apart from that, the absence of a firm stance will reduce opportunities and autonomy in carrying out expert obligations. Meanwhile, the last one is that you cannot be a state official. Understanding the provisions in the Promoter Law, it is not directed that supporters cannot become speakers. This means that a backer can be a speaker, of course a non-PNS instructor. If seen from the previous conversation, what is remembered for the classification of non-PNS teachers is as follows:

- a) Lecturer Still Non Civil servants (PPPK) Which lifted Of College Height state in accordance condition Which arranged Minister of Education and Culture Regulation no.84 Year 2013.
- b) Lecturer Still Foundation Which lifted Of College Height Private,appointedand dismissed with SK Foundation with condition Which arranged Minister of Education and Culture Regulation no.84 Year 2013.
- c) Lecturer inhabitant country alien Which contracted with time work minimal 2 year and own qualification equivalent S3/Doctor.
- d) Lecturer No Still.
- e) Lecturer Honorary.

f) Lecturer Which become Lawyer

Related with status lecturer still non Civil servants Which already own NIDN on College Height private, according to economical we No become obstacles for run regularly simultaneously Good as lecturer nor as Lawyer.

Profession Lecturer and Profession Notary

Article 18 paragraph 1 of the Law concerning the Position of Legal Officers states firmly that the position that may be held concurrently by the holder of a Public Accounting Office is instructor/speaker; Of course, this means that the educator/teacher is not an educator/teacher who has a position as a civil servant (see Article 17 letter c UUJN). In terms of developing contrario from Article 17 letter I UUJN; Public Accountants can also carry out other work that clearly does not conflict with: strict standards, quality or deep legitimacy that can affect the honor and nobility of the Public Accountant's position. In this examination, the Public Accountant must not be refused or allowed to stand firmly and also act as a speaker. Legal officials who serve as educators in further education can also be considered social workers. For example, there are always pluses and minuses. However, this is done in a reliable, legal, comprehensive, free and impartial manner. Acting to provide good data to individuals interested in the Joint Venture field. Information sharing and engagement with Notaries. Advantages of Public Accountants who are Speakers in Public Accountant Duties: A. There are benefits of appreciation in the legal officer's depth of field. To spread information and practice in the realm of public accounting, we will share our time, dividing our heart and soul between practice in the office and gigs around. B. Legal officials who are presenters in the Notary Study Program are more enthusiastic in continuing their learning. There is an open door for Legal officers to investigate, producing a logical paper. C. Public accountants who double as speakers will always be up grade and modern. The truth of life will always be dynamic and continue to be creative. Information must also experience change and progress. As an educator in Public Accounting Matters, the amount of information that is dominated by Legal Officer Teachers must be even more important.

Start by habitually reading improvements in valid guidelines and stay focused on hypothesis and practice. Because public accountants who collaborate with universities as speakers are good examples of educational and educational experiences in legal service regulations. Law officials who try their best to become speakers do not just make a profit. Behind the honorable act of being an educator, there is something that the Law Officer must pay to complete his training. There are dangerous consequences of loss that all Public Accountants must know independently. Apart from that, the shortcomings of Public Accountants who are referred to as educators in the Notarial Study Program are: A. The focus of their reasoning is divided between professional practical training and nearby demonstration training. B. Not serving clients ideally in counseling, decision making and providing valid sentiments or advice. C. The preferential salary was not expanded because the client's experience with a Public Accountant who was also an educator was not adjusted, causing the client to move to another Public Accountant. Public accountants as teachers in public accounting have an ethical obligation to guarantee legal requests.

The impact of this attitude of agreeing to legal principles and valid hypotheses is that there will be clients who do not utilize the administration of Law Officers who serve as Masters as public authorities to handle their profits and legal activities. Much more painful, assuming a client conveys to the public that Legal officials cannot think twice is a difficult thing to do. Practically speaking, most people choose not to obey the law or decide to obey the law. The prohibition on standing firm

on various footings was then reaffirmed in Article 17 paragraph (1) of the UUJN which regulates failure to apply to public accountants, especially government employees, state leaders, advocates, pioneers, as well as BUMN, BUMD and the private sector. business. Legal officials should act sincerely, completely, freely and impartially in carrying out their duties, while maintaining the interests of associations related to legal circulation, as regulated in Article 16 paragraph (1) letter a UUJN. Regarding the impermissibility of public accountants standing firmly in simultaneous situations, moreover legal officials standing firmly simultaneously as leaders of further education organizations, as regulated in Article 17 paragraph (1) letter f UUJN.

This clearly contradicts the position of public accountants who must be free and not prejudiced (Sugiarti, 2019). Public accountants who play administrative roles clearly agree with the provisions of Article 17 paragraph (1) letter f UUJN, thereby eliminating their authority as legal officials. Even so, this authority is not lost if the public in general does not write a letter to the Administrative Body with the hope that the MPD and MPD will impose sanctions if they stand firmly on a different footing. precisely by legal officials (Sjaifurrachman, 2011). In the event that a Legal Officer carries out work that is expressly prohibited by the UUJN, the consequence is that the Legal Officer must acknowledge the approval specified in the UUJN, this authority takes the form of prior written notification, temporary reasons, reasonable reasons, or disgraceful reasons. reasons (Kartini, 2019). Public Accountant violations cannot be separated from institutions that allow sanctions for violations, because they relate to Public Accountants in relation to the management section and direction of legal officials. Regulations on valid approval of legal officials for errors in making correct deeds according to Article 85 of the UUJN remember the sanctions regulations in the form of: verbal prior notification, written warning, short suspension, respectful reasons, disgraceful reasons.

IV. CONCLUSION

The scope of legal summons is not entirely determined by the legal guidelines governing each legal summons in question. Therefore, whether valid summons can be combined depends on the legal guidelines governing each area of valid summons or the regulations regarding invalid summons which require that they not be combined with legal summons. Then, assuming you focus on Article 20 of Regulation Number 18 of 2003 concerning Supporters, Promoters are prohibited from having contact with government employees or state officials. This means that a backer can be a speaker, of course a non-PNS instructor. PNS Spokespersons and PNS DPK Teachers cannot be advocates, especially on the grounds that PNS and DPK teachers have business status subject to Regulation Number 5 of 2014 concerning Civil Servants and Position Law Number 53 of 2010 concerning Civil Servant Discipline. , non-PNS PTN teachers Those with PPPK status, whose employment status is legalized by Regulation Number 5 of 2014 concerning State Property, therefore, cannot be denied as supporters.

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