

## Dewi Tjandraningsih<sup>1\*</sup> | The Dedication of Notarial Profession in Providing Legal Services to the Community of Tenjo Village, Tangerang Regency

### Abstract

The notary profession plays a vital role in ensuring legal certainty and protection for the public, including those in rural areas such as Tenjo Village, Tangerang Regency. This study aims to examine the form of dedication and concrete contributions of notaries in serving rural communities in legal matters, particularly in the drafting of authentic deeds, legal counseling, and assistance in civil legal issues. Using a descriptive qualitative approach and field observation, the research reveals that notaries are essential in addressing the low level of legal awareness among villagers, especially concerning land rights, inheritance, and private agreements. The notary's dedication is evident through direct outreach, proactive legal education, and bridging the gap between public legal needs and the formal legal-administrative system. The findings show that the notary's presence in village settings represents more than professional obligations it embodies social commitment that strengthens legal awareness and compliance within the local community.

**Keywords:** Notary Dedication, Rural Communities, Legal Services

### 1. Introduction

In Indonesia's legal system, notaries occupy a crucial position as public officials authorized by the state to draft authentic deeds and exercise various legal powers as stipulated in the Law on the Office of Notary (UUJN). Republic of Indonesia. (2014). Notaries do not merely perform administrative duties; they serve a strategic role in guaranteeing legal certainty, protection, and order, particularly in the realm of civil law. Their presence supports preventive law enforcement by helping the public prepare legally valid and accountable agreements or legal documents.

However, in practice, legal awareness and understanding in rural areas remain relatively low. This often leads to undocumented legal transactions or disputes over land, inheritance, or civil agreements arising from non-compliance with formal legal procedures. Tenjo Village, located in Tangerang Regency, represents a rural area experiencing socioeconomic development, yet still facing challenges in legal awareness and access to legal services. Miles, M. B., & Huberman, A. M. (1994).

This condition underlines the importance of assessing the notary's role as an agent of legal empowerment in rural communities. Soekanto, S. (2021). Such dedication is demonstrated not only through formal duties like deed preparation but also through active engagement in legal education, providing public access to legal information, and mediating legal issues peacefully and orderly.

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Through direct community engagement, the notarial profession contributes tangibly to fostering a legal culture at the grassroots level. Their involvement in educational and legal services in Tenjo Village reflects a holistic form of service extending beyond professionalism into genuine social contribution with real impacts on community life.

Therefore, it is important to explore in depth the forms, challenges, and impacts of notarial dedication in serving rural communities like Tenjo Village from a legal perspective. This research is expected to provide a comprehensive understanding of the notary's contribution in cultivating a legally aware, administratively orderly, and legally protected rural society. Amiruddin, & Asikin, Z. (2022).

## **2. Theoretical Framework**

### **2.1. Social Role Theory.**

- a. According to social role theory, every individual or profession in society has specific roles shaped by social expectations. Notaries, beyond their formal legal functions, carry a social role as providers of legal services. Rahardjo, S. (2016). This includes conducting legal outreach, facilitating access to justice, and offering legal education, especially in rural areas with limited legal literacy such as Tenjo Village.
- b. Public service theory posits that public officials, including notaries, are obligated to provide accessible, transparent, and high-quality services to all societal groups. In rural contexts, legal services should be tailored to local needs and socioeconomic conditions. This suggests that a notary's dedication is not measured solely by the technical accuracy of legal documents but also by their commitment to equitable and inclusive service.
- c. Preventive Legal Theory The law functions not only repressively but also preventively, aiming to avert conflicts or legal disputes. The notary plays a preventive role by drafting authentic deeds that serve as valid legal evidence. This role is especially critical in rural communities where access to legal education and literacy is limited.

### **2.2. Legal Basis**

- a. Law No. 30 of 2004 concerning Notary Office, amended by Law No. 2 of 2014:
  - 1) Article 1(1) defines a notary as a public official authorized to create authentic deeds and carry out other duties. Subekti, R. (2016).
  - 2) Article 15(1) grants notaries the authority to draft deeds relating to all acts, agreements, and legal stipulations requested by interested parties.
  - 3) Notaries are also obligated to act faithfully, honestly, independently, impartially, and to safeguard the interests of those they serve.
- b. Regulations of the Ministry of Law and Human Rights of the Republic of Indonesia These regulations oversee the development and supervision of notaries, encouraging them to uphold not only professionalism but also the ethical standards of public service.
- c. Law No. 6 of 2014 concerning Villages. This law empowers village administrations to govern and manage their communities' interests, including legal and administrative matters. Collaboration between village governments and legal professionals like notaries is essential to foster legal certainty at the village level.
- d. Indonesian Civil Code (KUHPerdata). In the context of authentic deeds, notaries help ensure that agreements and transactions meet the legal requirements for validity (Article 1320) and serve as strong legal evidence (Article 1868).

### **2.3. Legal and Theoretical Foundation**

The dedication of notaries in providing legal services to rural communities is supported by a strong foundation, both theoretically and legally. Notaries are not merely legal technicians but also social agents with humanitarian missions to help communities, particularly in rural areas, obtain their legal rights fairly, transparently, and lawfully. In this sense, the involvement of notaries in village legal life, as seen in Tenjo, is not just a profession, but a form of public service that upholds justice, order, and legal empowerment at the grassroots level. Dwiyanti, A., et al. (2024).

### **3. Research Methodology**

#### **3.1. Type of Research**

This study employs a descriptive qualitative approach, aimed at systematically, factually, and accurately describing the dedication of notaries in delivering legal services to the residents of Tenjo Village, Tangerang Regency. A qualitative approach was chosen to allow the researcher to understand the meaning, values, and forms of professional dedication from the perspective of the research subjects and within their social context. Hadi, S. (2018).

#### **3.2. Research Location**

The study was conducted in Tenjo Village, Tenjo Subdistrict, Tangerang Regency, Banten Province. This location was selected because, despite ongoing socio-economic development, the village still faces significant limitations in legal access and awareness, making the role of notaries especially crucial. Susanti, D. (2020).

#### **3.3. Data Sources**

- a. Primary Data: 1). In-depth interviews with active notaries serving the Tenjo community, village officials, and local residents who have received legal services. 2). Direct observations of legal counseling sessions, deed creation processes, and other social-legal activities conducted by the notary. Dwiyanti, A., et al. (2024).
- b. Secondary Data: Relevant documents and records, including: 1). Law No. 2 of 2014 on the Notary Profession 2). Village regulations related to community legal administration. 3). Legal journals, articles, and academic literature on notarial practice and rural legal services

#### **3.4. Data Collection Techniques**

- a. In-Depth Interviews: Semi-structured interviews were conducted to gather qualitative insights from notaries, local government officials, and community members. Questions explored service practices, challenges, and public perceptions of the notary.
- b. Participant Observation: The researcher observed the notary's activities firsthand, including legal consultations, public legal education, and document processing.
- c. Document Analysis: A review of legal documents, activity records, official reports, and literature relevant to the research topic was performed. Mustofa, M. (2021).

#### **3.5. Data Analysis Technique**

The study follows Miles and Huberman's qualitative analysis model, which includes:

- a. Data Reduction: Selecting and focusing on relevant information related to notarial dedication, types of legal services, and community perceptions.

- b. Data Display: Organizing findings into narratives, thematic tables, or matrices for easier interpretation.
- c. Conclusion Drawing and Verification: Drawing analytical conclusions about the role and impact of notaries based on validated field data.

### 3.6. Data Validity

To ensure the credibility of the data, the study uses source and method triangulation by:

- a. Cross-checking data from interviews, observations, and documentation.
- b. Verifying findings with different stakeholders (notary, villagers, and village officials).
- c. Conducting member checks with key informants to validate the researcher's interpretations.

### 3.7. Writing Techniques

The findings are presented in a structured and scholarly manner, adhering to academic standards of legal writing, including appropriate use of citations, footnotes, and references according to recognized formats (e.g., APA, MLA).

Findings and Discussion

## 4. Result and Findings

Based on field observations, in-depth interviews, and document analysis conducted in Tenjo Village, the study identified several key findings: Dwiyanti, A., et al. (2024).

### 4.1. Active Legal Engagement by Notaries The notary actively addressed the legal needs of villagers, including

- a. Drafting land sale-purchase deeds
- b. Preparing powers of attorney and debt agreements
- c. Issuing heirship declarations
- d. Offering free legal consultations on inheritance and property distribution
- e. Conducting regular legal outreach in collaboration with village officials

### 4.2. Involvement in Legal Education and Awareness.

The notary demonstrated strong dedication through educational initiatives, particularly targeting vulnerable groups such as farmers, homemakers, and those unfamiliar with legal procedures. Topics included:

- a. The importance of authentic legal deeds
- b. Legal risks of verbal agreements
- c. Dangers of using illegal brokers in land or inheritance processes

### 4.3. Challenges Faced by Notaries. Challenges encountered by notaries include:

- a. Low legal literacy levels among residents, causing misunderstandings about legal documentation
- b. Misconceptions that notaries are only for urban or wealthy clients
- c. Lack of digital infrastructure and slow administrative processes
- d. Limited number of notaries serving rural areas

### 4.4. Community Responses and Perceptions

Most villagers who received notarial services reported satisfaction and felt supported. Many began to appreciate the importance of legal clarity in preventing familial and land-related disputes, indicating improved legal awareness as a result of the notary's contribution. Mustofa, M. (2021).

#### 4.5. Discussion

- a. **Notarial Dedication as Public Service.** The active presence of notaries in rural communities reflects their role not just as legal officials, but as public servants. This aligns with social role theory, where professionals are expected to serve community needs beyond their formal authority, acting as legal educators and facilitators.
- b. **Inclusive and Preventive Legal Services.** The services provided are inclusive and preventive in nature, aiming to avert conflicts through clear and lawful documentation. For instance, the creation of inheritance deeds prevents future family disputes, underscoring the notary's role in maintaining legal and social order. Dwiyanti, A., et al. (2024).
- c. **Expanding Access and Empowering Communities.** Legal counseling sessions reveal the notary's commitment to raising public legal awareness. Villagers are increasingly aware that legal services are not only for conflict resolution but also for protecting rights from the outset. This highlights the need for broader access through partnerships, mobile services, or digital platforms.
- d. **Collaboration with Village Authorities.** Successful legal services depend significantly on collaboration with village governments, which help bridge communication between notaries and the public. This partnership supports the legal and administrative development mandated by the Village Law (Law No. 6 of 2014).

### 5. Conclusion and Recommendations

#### 5.1. Conclusion

The study concludes that:

- The dedication of notaries in Tenjo Village goes beyond formal documentation; it includes a genuine commitment to enhancing legal awareness within the community.
- Their role is critical in fostering a legally literate and protected rural society.
- However, sustained support from village authorities, local governments, and notarial associations is necessary to maintain and expand these services.

#### 5.2. Recommendations

For Notaries

- a. Intensify legal outreach to educate villagers about the importance of authentic deeds and document legality.
- b. Develop simplified legal communication methods to ensure accessibility for less-educated residents.
- c. Establish more mobile or flexible legal service systems, such as legal caravans, to reach underserved communities.

For Village and Regency Governments

- a. Promote active collaboration with notaries for regular legal counseling and assistance programs.
- b. Provide logistical and administrative support for legal service events.
- c. Allocate village funds for community legal education as a long-term investment in legal awareness.

#### For the Village Community

- a. Raise awareness about the value of legal protection and actively utilize notarial services for essential matters like land sales, inheritance, and power of attorney.
- b. Avoid using unofficial brokers or creating invalid documents that could lead to legal conflicts.
- c. Be proactive in seeking legal information through free consultations or public outreach.

#### For Notarial Organizations and Central Government

- a. Support profession-based community service initiatives by involving notaries in village-level legal programs through collaboration with ministries, universities, or legal associations.
- b. Provide specialized training for notaries working in rural settings to enhance their effectiveness in addressing local challenges and engaging with diverse community groups.

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