

Optimization Of The Implementation Of Notary Responsibilities In Providing Social Services To Underprivate Communities In Kendal Regency

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Abstract. *This study aims to analyze the optimal implementation of notaries' responsibilities in providing social services to underprivileged communities in Kendal Regency and to identify obstacles and solutions encountered in its implementation. The study used an empirical juridical method with a statutory regulatory approach, literature study, and interviews with two notaries in Kendal Regency. The results of the study indicate that the obligation of notaries to provide free legal services to underprivileged communities is regulated in the Notary Law, the Notary Code of Ethics, and the principle of justice in the 1945 Constitution. However, its implementation is highly dependent on the notary's personal awareness due to the lack of standard guidelines regarding the mechanism for determining the criteria for underprivileged communities or the procedures for providing free services. The notaries interviewed stated that the provision of social services is carried out on the basis of humanity and professional integrity, not due to pressure from normative sanctions. The main obstacles faced include relatively high operational costs, the lack of standards for verifying clients' economic capabilities, and the risk of abuse by those who are actually well-off. The proposed solutions include the development of technical guidelines by professional organizations, increased socialization, and strengthening the integrity of notaries as public officials.*

Keywords: Notary; Professional Responsibility; Social Services; Underprivileged Communities.

1. Introduction

The need for notarial services in modern society is increasing along with the development of legal relations in the social and economic spheres. Notaries play a central role as public officials authorized by the state to create authentic deeds as evidence with perfect evidentiary force (Putri, 2020). In practice, the public's need for authentic deeds often does not match their financial capabilities, especially for low-income groups. This situation creates a gap between the ideal of regulation, which requires legal services for all citizens, and the reality on the ground, which shows that some people are discouraged from taking legal action due to financial constraints (Sari & Pramesti, 2021).

As a nation based on the rule of law, Indonesia emphasizes the importance of legal certainty, order, and protection, including equal access to notarial services (Saragih, 2019). In this context, the existence of notaries is not merely an administrative complement, but part of the state's mechanism for guaranteeing citizens' rights. However, various studies indicate that public understanding of the social function of notaries remains low, leading to the perception that notary services are always expensive, leading to a reluctance to seek them (Rahmawati & Hidayat, 2021). Yet, the Notary Law explicitly mandates notaries to provide free services to those who cannot afford them.

As a legal profession, notaries are required to maintain integrity and professionalism, while fulfilling their obligations as mandated by law. Research by Erwinsyah (2020) shows that notaries play a crucial role in creating legal certainty and preventing disputes through authentic deeds, which have the highest evidentiary value. Furthermore, the social role of notaries is regulated by Article 37 of Law No. 2 of 2014, which requires them to provide free legal services to the underprivileged. However, research in several regions demonstrates weak implementation of this social obligation, as some notaries prioritize commercial aspects over public service (Mulyani, 2022).

The gap between normative regulations and on-the-ground practice is increasingly apparent through previous research findings. For example, a study by Pambudi and Setyowati (2021) found that most notaries in Central Java remain selective in providing free services, citing operational costs, job risks, and the need to maintain office continuity. On the other hand, low-income individuals still require authentic deed services for essential activities such as grants, wills, or the establishment of legal entities. This suggests structural barriers hindering access to justice, despite regulations guaranteeing free services for the poor.

Furthermore, other research confirms that the implementation of Article 37 of the UUJN is often hampered by the inability verification mechanism, inconsistent operational standards, and a lack of strict oversight from the Regional

Supervisory Council (MPD) and the Notary Honorary Council (MKN) (Utami & Budiarto, 2020). The absence of standard guidelines leads to broad interpretations among notaries regarding the category of "incapable," thus increasing the potential for deviations in refusing free services. This fact demonstrates that notaries' social obligations still require optimization to achieve the objectives of the law.

In fact, various studies emphasize that the success of legal development is determined not only by sound regulations but also by the morality and ethos of service of law enforcers, including notaries (Fauziah, 2021). In the context of notarial services, notary integrity is the foundation of public trust. When notaries fulfill their social obligations, they not only help the underprivileged but also strengthen the legitimacy of the notary profession as part of a just and humane public service.

The gap between notaries' normative obligations and the practice of providing free services demonstrates the importance of identifying issues related to the implementation of notaries' social responsibilities, particularly in fulfilling the rights of the underprivileged to access notarial services. This identification is crucial for finding more appropriate solutions to optimize the notaries' social role in society.

This study aims to analyze the optimization of the implementation of Notary's responsibilities in providing social services to underprivileged communities in Kendal Regency.

2. Research Methods

This study uses a qualitative approach to obtain an in-depth overview of the optimization of notaries' social service delivery to underprivileged communities in Kendal Regency. This approach allows researchers to fully understand the phenomenon through descriptive data sourced from interviews and related documents. Specifically, this study falls under the category of empirical legal research, examining how legal provisions regarding notaries' social responsibility are applied in practice through direct observation and interaction with informants.

The data in this study include primary and secondary data. Primary data were obtained through interviews with Notaries working in Kendal Regency to obtain information regarding the implementation of social services, the mechanisms used, and the obstacles faced in providing services to the underprivileged. Meanwhile, secondary data were obtained through a literature review of primary legal materials such as the Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia, Law of the Republic of Indonesia Number 2 of 2014 concerning Amendments to Law Number 30 of 2004 concerning the Position of Notary Public, and the Civil Code. In addition, secondary legal materials in the form of books, legal journals,

scientific articles, and relevant research results were also used to strengthen the analysis. Tertiary legal materials such as legal dictionaries, the Great Indonesian Dictionary, English dictionaries, and encyclopedias were used as supporting sources to clarify the terms and concepts used in the study.

The obtained data was analyzed using qualitative descriptive analysis methods. This analysis was conducted by organizing, interpreting, and presenting the data as it was to provide a comprehensive overview of the level of optimization of Notary responsibility in providing social services to the underprivileged in Kendal Regency, as well as the factors influencing the sustainability of this practice.

3. Results and Discussion

3.1. Provisions of the Regulations on Optimizing the Implementation of Notary Responsibilities in Providing Social Services to the Underprivileged in Kendal Regency

Working is a basic human obligation, including choosing a profession responsibly. Notaries, as a legal profession, have a social role to serve the community through their expertise and services. Notary legal services are needed by all levels of society, but differences in economic conditions mean that some people cannot afford to pay honorariums. Therefore, Article 37 Paragraph (1) of the Notary Law (UUJN) stipulates that notaries are required to provide free legal services to those who cannot afford them.

Notaries are tasked with providing the best possible service to the public without discrimination, including providing legal counseling to ensure clients understand their rights and obligations. In practice, notaries must comply with the UUJN and the Notary Code of Ethics, maintain professionalism, confidentiality, and uphold the interests of all parties. Deeds are considered legally binding, and notaries are responsible for their content and legal consequences.

The authority of a notary is regulated in Article 15 of the UUJN, which includes the preparation of authentic deeds, signature authentication, legal counseling, land deeds, and auction minutes. In addition to these authorities, notaries are also bound by ethical obligations as stipulated in Article 3 of the Notary Code of Ethics, including the obligation to provide services to the underprivileged without charging an honorarium.

Article 37 of the UUJN also regulates sanctions for notaries who fail to fulfill their obligation to provide free services, ranging from warnings to dismissal. However, in practice, this obligation often results in financial burdens for notaries, as all operational costs are borne personally, so free services are provided as long as they do not cause significant losses. In addition to the UUJN, the obligation to provide non-discriminatory services is also supported by the Notary Code of Ethics, the 1945 Constitution (Articles 28D and 34), and the Public Services Law.

Based on interviews with two notaries in Kendal Regency, both have provided free legal services, particularly for the establishment of social foundations. Notaries assess clients' economic capabilities based on their financial condition and professional judgment, without standard administrative requirements. Due to the lack of official guidelines from the Indonesian Institute of Legal Aid (NI) regarding the criteria for recipients of assistance, assessments are left to the discretion of each notary.

The provision of free services is generally carried out in two ways: first, the applicant submits a request directly to a Notary; or second, through the head of the INI branch who then appoints a specific Notary. Factors that encourage notaries to provide free services include humanitarian values, client honesty, and the Notary's confidence in the condition of the party appearing before them. Although social services in the form of legal counseling should be provided, not all Notaries are able to provide free deed services continuously due to limited operational costs. Therefore, the provisions regarding sanctions in Article 37 of the UUJN and the Code of Ethics are deemed necessary to be clarified to avoid putting pressure on Notaries.

3.2. Obstacles and Solutions Faced by Notaries in Providing Social Services to Underprivileged Communities in Kendal Regency

Notaries have a responsibility to provide professional services to all members of the public without distinction of economic ability. Free services provided to the underprivileged are part of the social function of the notary office and a form of humanitarian service. Based on the provisions of the UUJN and the Notary Code of Ethics, services to the public must fulfill the principle of equality, namely providing fair legal treatment as mandated by Article 28D paragraph (1) of the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia. Thus, providing free services is not only a moral obligation, but also an implementation of the rule of law.

The provision of free services, as stipulated in Article 37 of the UUJN, is essentially the same as other public services, remaining within the scope of a notary's authority. However, this provision has cost implications, as free services still require operational costs, such as stamp duty, administration, electricity, and employee salaries, which must be covered independently by the notary. Therefore, notaries may provide free services as long as they do not cause significant economic loss to their office. Nevertheless, notaries in Kendal Regency continue to fulfill this obligation as a demonstration of professionalism and commitment to the mandate of the UUJN.

In an interview with Notary Martina Yulistyani, SH., M.Kn., it was revealed that she regularly provides free services in the form of consultations, legalizations, and certifications to the underprivileged. According to her, there are no significant obstacles in providing social services, as obstacles actually indicate

that notaries are not fulfilling the mandate of the law. The obstacles that arise generally do not originate from the notary, but from the client, particularly regarding the completeness of administrative requirements and a lack of legal understanding. Many underprivileged people are unaware of the existence of pro bono services, so they are reluctant or hesitant to access them.

In addition to administrative constraints and public ignorance, there are also technical issues such as disruptions to the General Legal Administration (AHU) system. This system is crucial for the electronic deed creation process and legal entity registration. If the system experiences disruptions, notary services—including free services—can be disrupted. However, most notaries in Kendal do not consider limited operational costs a barrier, as they believe that social service is part of their professional dedication, and is performed with sincerity, regardless of the size of their fees.

To address these challenges, several solutions have been implemented, both by notaries themselves and by professional organizations. Improving the stability of the AHU system is a priority to ensure smooth administrative processes. The Indonesian Notaries Association (INI) also plays a key role in educating the public about notary social services and reducing the perception that notary fees are always high. Collaboration with humanitarian organizations and local governments is also necessary to reach underprivileged communities in need of reliable legal services.

Optimizing these social services requires support from local governments, for example by providing standardized SKTM (Certificate of Legal Aid) as a basis for verifying low-income clients. Notaries can also schedule specific days for pro bono services to ensure public services remain productive. Furthermore, educating the public about document completeness is essential to ensure the deed-making process is uninterrupted. Synergy between notaries, local governments, the Indonesian Institute of Legal Aid (NII), and social organizations will improve access for low-income communities to notarial services.

Overall, the main obstacles to social services do not originate from notaries, but rather from the community, such as ignorance, lack of legal education, and incomplete documents. Notaries in Kendal Regency demonstrate a strong commitment to carrying out the mandate of Article 37 of the UUJN while maintaining the quality and integrity of the profession. Their sincere social services demonstrate that notaries function not only as public officials but also as public servants who uphold the values of humanity and social justice.

3.3. Example of Deed of Establishment of a Foundation

AKTA PENDIRIAN

YAYASAN
Nomor : 15

- Pada hari ini, Kamis tanggal 11-09-2023 (sebelas Oktober dua ribu dua puluh tiga) pukul 13.00 WIB (tiga belas nol-nol Waktu Indonesia Barat)-----
- Berhadapan dengan saya, HISTY TRIA AGUSTINA, Sarjana Hukum, Magister Kenotariatan, Notaris di Semarang, dengan dihadiri oleh saksi-saksi yang telah dikenal saya, Notaris dan akan disebut pada bagian akhir akta ini : ---

1. Nona Nina Zatulini, lahir di Jakarta, pada tanggal 25-01-2000 (Dua Puluh Lima Januari Dua Ribu), Warga Negara Indonesia, Mahasiswa, beralamat dan bertempat tinggal di Jalan Moh Yamin Nomor 12, Rukun Tetangga 002, Rukun Warga 001, Kecamatan Banyumanik, Kota Semarang, Pemegang Kartu Tanda Penduduk Nomor Induk Kependudukan:337889332776-----

2. Nona Putri Nirmala, lahir di Solo, pada tanggal 20=08=1995 (Dua Puluh Agustus Seribi Sembilan Ratus Sembilan Puluh Lima), Warga Negara Indonesia, Mahasiswa, beralamat dan bertempat tinggal di Jalan Sukun Raya, Rukun Tetangga 009, Rukun Warga 001, Kecamatan Sukun, Kota Solo, Pemegang Kartu Tanda Penduduk Nomor Induk Kependudukan:332009887118-----

- Para penghadap telah saya, Notaris kenal;-----
- Para Penghadap dengan ini menerangkan lebih dahulu:-----

a. Bahwa dengan ini kami memisahkan dari harta kekayaan berupa uang tunai sebagai kekayaan awal Yayasan yang akan didirikan dengan akta ini, dan-----

b. Bahwa tidak mengurangi ketentuan peraturan perundang-undangan yang berlaku serta dengan izin dari pihak yang berwenang, para penghadap penghadap sepakat dan setuju untuk mendirikan suatu yayasan dengan Anggaran Dasar sebagai berikut :-----

----- NAMA DAN TEMPAT KEDUDUKAN -----

----- Pasal 1 -----

(1) Yayasan ini bernama : YAYASAN INSANI
Selanjutnya dalam anggaran dasar ini cukup ---- disingkat dengan Yayasan, berkedudukan dan berkantor pusat di Kota Semarang;-----

(2) Yayasan dapat membuka kantor cabang atau perwakilan ditempat lain, baik didalam maupun diluar wilayah

Republik Indonesia berdasarkan keputusan Pengurus dengan
Persetujuan Pembina.-

----- **MAKSUD DAN TUJUAN** -----

----- **Pasal 2** -----

Yayasan mempunyai maksud dan tujuan di bidang : Sosial dan
Kemanusiaan dan Keagamaan-----

----- **KEGIATAN** -----

----- **Pasal 3** -----

untuk mencapai maksud dan tujuan tersebut diatas, yayasan
menjalankan kegiatan sebagai berikut:----

1. Dibidang Sosial : -----

Menyelenggarakan lembaga pendidikan non formal yaitu
play group /pre school/pendidikan----- prasekolah dan
taman kanak-kanak; -----Menyelenggarakan panti
asuhan, panti jompo dan panti wereda ;-----
-----Menyelenggarakan rumah sakit, poliklinik
dan-laboratorium ;-----
Menyelenggarakan dibidang seni dan budaya ;--
Menyelenggarakan pembinaan untuk kemajuan dibidang
olahraga;-----Mengadakan kerja
sama dengan badan-badan atau organisasi lain yang
tujuannya sama atau sejalan dengan tujuan Yayasan ini. -

2. Dibidang Kemanusiaan :-----Memberikan
bantuan kepada korban bencana alam, banjir, tanah
longsor, kebakaran dan gunung meletus ;-----

Memberikan bantuan kepada pengungsi akibat perang ;-----
-----Memberikan perlindungan
dan bantuan kepada tuna-wisma, pakir miskin dan
gelandangan ;--
Mendirikan dan meyenggarakan rumah singgah;-
Mendirikan dan meyenggarakan rumah pelayanan jenazah
;-----
Memberikan perlindungan hak asasi manusia ;-
Memberikan perlindungan konsumen ;-----
Menyelenggarakan pelestarian lingkungan hidup.-----

3. Dibidang Keagamaan :-----

Mendirikan sarana ibadah (masjid/mushola).--
Menyelenggarakan pondok pesantren;-----
Menerima dan menyalurkan amal zakat, infaq, dan sedekah
;-----
Meningkatkan pemahaman keagamaan ;-----
Melaksanakan syiar keagamaan ;-----
Studi banding keagamaan ;-----

----- **JANGKA WAKTU** -----

----- **Pasal 4** -----

Yayasan ini didirikan untuk jangka waktu yang tidak
ditentukan lamanya.-----

----- **KEKAYAAN** -----

----- **Pasal 5** -----

- (1) Yayasan mempunyai kekayaan awal yang berasal dari kekayaan Pendiri yang dipisahkan, terdiri dari uang tunai sejumlah Rp. 10.000.000 (sepuluh juta rupiah);-----
- (2) Selain kekayaan sebagaimana dimaksud dalam ayat(1) kekayaan yayasan dapat juga diperoleh dari : -----
 - a. sumbangan atau bantuan yang tidak mengikat ;-----
 - b. wakaf ;-----
 -
 - c. hibah ;-----
 - d. hibah wasiat ; dan -----
 - e. perolehan lain yang tidak bertentangan dengan Anggaran Dasar Yayasan dan atau peraturan perundang-undangan yang berlaku.-----
 -
- (3) Semua kekayaan Yayasan harus dipergunakan untuk mencapai maksud dan tujuan Yayasan,-

----- **ORGAN YAYASAN** -----

----- **Pasal 6** -----

Yayasan mempunyai organ yang terdiri dari:

- a. Pembina ;-----
- b. Pengurus ;-----
- c. Pengawas ;-----

----- **PEMBINA** -----

----- **Pasal 7** -----

- (1) Pembina adalah organ Yayasan yang mempunyai kewenangan yang tidak diserahkan kepada Pengurus atau Pengawas.-----
- (2) Pembina terdiri dari seorang atau lebih anggota Pembina.-----
- (3) Dalam hal terdapat lebih dari seorang anggota Pembina, maka seorang diantaranya diangkat sebagai Ketua Pembina.-----
- (4) Yang dapat diangkat sebagai anggota Pembina adalah orang perseorangan sebagai Pendiri yayasan dan atau mereka yang berdasarkan keputusan rapat anggota Pembina dinilai mempunyai dedikasi yang tinggi untuk mencapai maksud dan tujuan yayasan.-----
- (5) Anggota Pembina tidak diberi gaji dan atau tunjangan oleh yayasan.-----
- (6) Dalam hal yayasan oleh karena sebab apapun tidak mempunyai anggota Pembina, maka dalam waktu 30 (tiga puluh) hari sejak terjadinya kekosongan tersebut wajib diangkat anggota Pembina berdasarkan keputusan rapat gabungan anggota Pengawas dan anggota Pengurus.-----

- (7) Seorang anggota Pembina berhak mengundurkan diri dari jabatannya dengan memberitahukan secara tertulis mengenai maksud tersebut kepada Yayasan paling lambat 30 (tiga puluh) hari sebelum tanggal pengunduran dirinya.---

-----**Pasal 8**-----

- (1) Masa jabatan Pembina tidak ditentukan lamanya.-----
- (2) Jabatan anggota Pembina akan berakhir dengan sendirinya apabila anggota Pembina tersebut:--a. meninggal dunia ;-----b. mengundurkan diri dengan pemberitahuan secara tertulis sebagaimana diatur dalam Pasal 7 ayat (7) ;-----c. tidak lagi memenuhi persyaratan peraturan perundang-undangan yang berlaku ;-----d. diberhentikan berdasarkan keputusan Rapat Pembina ;-----e. dinyatakan pailit atau ditaruh dibawah pengampunan berdasarkan suatu penetapan pengadilan ;-----f. dilarang untuk menjadi anggota Pembina karena peraturan perundang-undangan yang berlaku.-----
- (3) Anggota Pembina tidak boleh merangkap sebagai anggota pengurus dan atau anggota pengawas.--

TUGAS DAN WEWENANG PEMBINA

-----**Pasal 9**-----

Pembina berwenang bertindak untuk dan atas nama Pembina.

- (1) Kewenangan Pembina meliputi:-----
- a. keputusan mengenai perubahan Anggaran Dasar;--
- b. pengangkatan dan pemberhentian anggota Pengurus dan Anggota Pengawas;-----
- c. penetapan kebijakan umum Yayasan berdasarkan Anggaran Dasar Yayasan;-----
- d. pengesahan program kerja dan rancangan anggaran tahunan Yayasan; dan-----
- e. penetapan keputusan mengenai penggabungan atau pembubaran Yayasan;-----
- f. pengesahan laporan tahunan;-----
- g. penunjukan likuidator dalam hal Yayasan dibubarkan.--

Dalam hal hanya ada seorang anggota Pembina, maka segala tugas dan wewenang yang diberikan kepada Ketua Pembina atau anggota Pembina berlaku pula baginya.-----

RAPAT PEMBINA

----- Pasal 10 -----

- (1) Rapat Pembina diadakan paling sedikit sekali dalam 1 (satu) tahun, paling lambat dalam waktu 5 (lima) bulan setelah akhir tahun buku sebagai rapat tahunan, sebagaimana dimaksud dalam Pasal 12. Pembina dapat juga mengadakan rapat setiap waktu bila dianggap perlu atas permintaan tertulis dari seorang atau lebih anggota Pembina, anggota Pengurus, atau anggota Pengawas.
- (2) Panggilan rapat Pembina dilakukan oleh Pembina secara langsung, atau melalui surat dengan mendapat tanda terima, paling lambat 7 (tujuh) hari sebelum rapat diadakan dengan tidak memperhitungkan tanggal dan tanggal rapat.
- (3) Panggilan rapat itu harus mencantumkan hari, tanggal, waktu, tempat, dan acara rapat.
- (4) Rapat Pembina diadakan di tempat kedudukan Yayasan, atau di tempat kegiatan Yayasan, atau di tempat lain dalam wilayah hukum Republik Indonesia.
- (5) Dalam hal semua anggota Pembina hadir, atau diwakili, panggilan tersebut tidak disyaratkan dan Rapat Pembina dapat diadakan di mana pun juga dan berhak mengambil keputusan yang sah dan mengikat. ~~Rapat Pembina dipimpin~~-----
oleh Ketua Pembina, dan jika -Ketua Pembina tidak hadir atau berhalangan, maka Rapat Pembina akan dipimpin oleh seorang yang dipilih oleh dan dari anggota Pembina yang hadir.
- (6) Rapat Pembina dipimpin oleh Ketua Pembina, dan jika Ketua Pembina tidak hadir atau berhalangan, maka Rapat Pembina akan dipimpin oleh seorang yang dipilih oleh dan dari anggota Pembina yang hadir oleh dan dari anggota Pembina yang hadir-----
- (7) Seorang anggota Pembina hanya dapat diwakili oleh anggota Pembina lainnya dalam Rapat Pembina berdasarkan surat kuasa.-----

----- Pasal 11 -----

- (1) Rapat Pembina adalah sah dan berhak mengambil keputusan yang mengikat apabila :
 - a. dihadiri paling sedikit 2/3 (dua per tiga) dari jumlah anggota Pembina;-----
 - b. dalam hal korum sebagaimana dimaksud dalam ayat (1) huruf a tidak tercapai, maka dapat diadakan

- pemanggilan Rapat Pembina kedua;
- c. pemanggilan sebagaimana yang dimaksud dalam ayat (1) huruf b, harus dilakukan paling lambat 7(tujuh) hari sebelum rapat diselenggarakan, dengan tidak memperhitungkan tanggal panggilan dan tanggal rapat;-----
 - d. Rapat Pembina kedua diselenggarakan paling cepat 10 (sepuluh) hari dan paling lambat 21 (dua puluh satu) hari terhitung sejak Rapat Pembina pertama---

 - e. Rapat Pembina kedua adalah sah dan berhak mengambil keputusan yang mengikat, apabila dihadiri lebih dari 1/2 (satu per dua) jumlah anggota Pembina-----
- (2) Keputusan Rapat Pembina diambil berdasarkan musyawarah untuk mufakat.
 - (3) Dalam hal keputusan berdasarkan musyawarah untuk mufakat tidak tercapai, maka keputusan diambil berdasarkan suara setuju lebih dari 1/2 (satu per dua) jumlah suara yang sah.-----
 - (4) Dalam hal suara setuju dan tidak setuju sama banyaknya, maka usul ditolak.---
 - (5) Tata cara pemungutan suara dilakukan sebagai berikut:-----
 - a. setiap anggota Pembina yang hadir berhak mengeluarkan 1 (satu) suara dan tambahan 1(satu)suara untuk setiap anggota Pembina lain yang diwakilinya;
 - b. pemungutan suara mengenai diri orang dilakukan dengan surat suara tertutup tanpa tanda tangan, sedangkan pemungutan suara mengenai hal-hal lain-dilakukan secara terbuka dan ditandatangani, kecuali Ketua Rapat menentukan lain dan tidak ada keberatan dari yang hadir;---
 - c. suara yang abstain dan suara yang tidak sah tidak dihitung dalam menentukan jumlah suara yang dikeluarkan
 - (6) Setiap Rapat Pembina dibuat berita acara rapat yang - ditandatangani oleh ketua rapat dan sekretaris rapat.
 - (7) Penandatanganan sebagaimana dimaksud dalam ayat (6) - tidak disyaratkan apabila berita acara rapat dibuat - dengan akta notaris.
 - (8) Pembina dapat mengambil keputusan yang sah tanpa mengadakan Rapat Pembina, dengan ketentuan semua anggota Pembina telah diberitahu secara tertulis dan semua anggota Pembina memberikan persetujuan mengenai usul yang diajukan secara tertulis serta menandatangani persetujuan tersebut-
 - (9) Keputusan yang diambil sebagaimana dimaksud

dalam ayat (8), mempunyai kekuatan yang sama dengan keputusan yang diambil dengan sah dalam Rapa Pembina-----

----- **DEMIKIAN AKTA INI** -----

- Dibuat dan diresmikan di Kota Semarang pada hari dan tanggal seperti disebutkan pada bagian awal akta ini dengan dihadiri oleh:-
 1. Nona Jessica, lahir di Semarang, pada tanggal 07-04-1995 (Tujuh April seribu Sembilan ratus Sembilan puluh lima), Warga Negara Indonesia, karyawan Notaris, beralamat dan bertempat tinggal di Jalan Bringin Asri, Rukun Tetangga 008, Rukun Warga 002, Kecamatan Ngaliyan, Kota Semarang, Pemegang Kartu Tanda Penduduk dengan Nomor Induk Kependudukan : 334554665443;-----

 2. Nona Desy, lahir di Semarang, pada tanggal 20-08-2000 (Dua puluh Agustus dua ribu), Warga Negara Indonesia, Karyawan Notaris, beralamat dan bertempat tinggal di Jalan Singosari, Rukun Tetangga 007, Rukun Warga 006, Kecamatan Majapahit, Kota Semarang, pemegang Kartu Tanda Penduduk dengan Nomor Induk Kependudukan : 332112334776 ;-----
- Keduanya pegawai Kantor Notaris dan kedusnya untuk keperluan ini sementara waktu berada di Kota Semarang sebagai saksi-saksi dan saya, Notaris untuk penandatanganan akta ini dilakukan di Kota Semarang Provinsi Jawa Tengah.-----

- Setelah akta ini dibacakan oleh saya, Notaris kepada para penghadap dan saksi-saksi, maka akta ini segera ditandatangani oleh para penghadap, saksi, dan saya, Notaris.-----
- Dilaksanakan dengan tanpa perubahan.-----
- Minuta (asli) akta ini telah ditandatangani sebagaimana semestinya.-----

- Diberikan sebagai (Salinan) yang sama bunyinya.-----

Notaris di Kota Semarang

HISTY TRIA AGUSTINA. S.H.,M.Kn

4. Conclusion

1. Provisions for the Implementation of Social Services by Notaries: Based on UUJN No. 2 of 2014, specifically Article 37 paragraphs (1) and (2), Notaries are required to provide free notarial legal services to the underprivileged, and violations are subject to sanctions ranging from warnings to dismissal. This obligation incurs additional costs for Notaries because all operational costs-such as stamp duty, administration, electricity, and employee salaries-are borne by the Notary themselves without government assistance. Therefore, providing free services can be done as long as it does not cause a significant economic burden. In practice, this social responsibility is carried out more on a voluntary basis and based on humanitarian values rather than purely as a legal obligation. If this obligation is imposed with the threat of sanctions, then the provisions of Article 37 UUJN and Article 3 number (7) of the Notary Code of Ethics have the potential to become a form of pressure on Notaries. Therefore, many Notaries interpret it as a form of service, not a coercive legal burden.

2. Obstacles and Solutions to Social Services: An interview with Notary Martina Yulistyani, SH, M.Kn. showed that notaries do not experience significant obstacles in providing free services, as this is mandated by the UUJN. The main obstacles lie in technical aspects, particularly disruptions to the General Legal Administration (AHU) system. Furthermore, the public often does not understand legal procedures or is unaware of the existence of pro bono services. Solutions implemented include stabilizing the AHU system, establishing policies to mitigate the impact of service disruptions, and outreach by the Indonesian Notaries Association (INI) to reduce the perception that notary fees are always high. Coordination with humanitarian organizations and local governments is also necessary to ensure that social services reach those who truly need them. The role of social institutions, legislators, and law enforcement is crucial to ensure that notarial services are carried out according to regulations and benefit the community.

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Interview:

Interview with Notary Public Mrs. Martina Sulistyani, SH, M.Kn. in Kendal Regency on August 25, 2025

Interview with Notary Daror Mujahidi, SH, M.Kn in Kendal Regency on September 1, 2025