

OMNIBUS LAW COPYRIGHT WORK REVIEWED FROM THE PHILOSOPHY OF LAW

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Abstrak

This research aims for omnibus law copyright work reviewed from the philosophy of law. The research method used is normative legal research. Research is descriptively analytical. Data collection techniques are carried out by way of literature studies. The results of the study showed the Omnibus Law Copyright Work Reviewed From the Philosophy of Law, it is seen that the Law to be created through the establishment of omnibus copyright law only pursues legal certainty in the field of the investment itself and forgets the principle of justice. Where the government's current goal continues to encourage the entry of foreign investors into the country, this can be seen from the onslaught of government actions, including omnibus law regulations and policies. Omnibus Law is known in Indonesia after the President of Indonesia delivered it in a state of the nation address at his inauguration as President before the MPR session on October 20, 2019. Omnibus law is the focus of the president to solve the problem of overlapping regulations and bureaucracy. The hope is that the omnibus law can provide good service for the community and attract foreign investors to invest in Indonesia.

Keywords: Omnibus Law, Copyright Work, Philosophy of Law

INTRODUCTION

Rapid economic development and technological and industrial advances have produced a variety of types of goods and /or services that vary so that consumers are ultimately faced with various types of choices. Every country is always trying to improve the development, welfare and prosperity of its people. This is done in a variety of different ways from one country to another. In Indonesia, efforts to improve the welfare and prosperity of the people are outlined in the opening of the Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia which states that: By the grace of Allah almighty and by encouragement by the noble desire for a free national life, the Indonesian people hereby declare their independence. Then from that to form a government of the State of Indonesia that protects the entire Indonesian nation and all Indonesian blood and to promote the general welfare, educate the life of the nation, and participate in implementing world order based on independence, lasting peace and social justice.¹

From the purpose of the establishment of the State of Indonesia, it contains noble ideals that create a just and prosperous society. According to Sunaryo Waluyo: The dream of a just and prosperous society in Indonesian life is a staple problem throughout history. Related to that, fair and prosperous are two couples who are not separated in the philosophy of society and are the purpose of life.

In a legal process, there are flows or steps that will be achieved by law enforcement officials to solve a problem related to the law. The legal process starts from the making of law consisting of legal materials and law-making structures, law enforcement is the application or implementation of law in real community life, justice is law enforcement, justice administration is the application of justice in a society requires management of various parties.²

The process of law enforcement must apply the most important foundations in the life of law, namely justice and legal certainty. Fairness and legal certainty cannot be separated in law and are the most important factors in the survival of a law. Justice and legal certainty become milestones as well as benchmarks in the success of a law. A court in Indonesia if it does not apply fairness and legal certainty in every legal process will cause various obstacles and problems that will harm various parties.

This is evident from the fact that with a relatively short drafting time, the Dpr finally passed the Work Copyright Bill (formerly named Cipta Kerja aka Cilaka) as a law on Monday. (5/10/2020). Many have raised concerns over the substance of the legislation. Given its wide and complex scope, attention to the Copyright Act tends to be partial: a focus on specific clusters.

In addition, there was a rejection demo where hundreds of demo participants consisting of trade union elements and students from various universities, held a protest against the Omnibus Law Bill. This rejection, one of which was motivated by the drafting of the Work Copyright Bill conducted by the Government, that the birth of this omnibus law was not based on justice against them.

Based on the search conducted, previous research related to "OMNIBUS LAW COPYRIGHT WORK REVIEWED FROM THE PHILOSOPHY OF LAW" has never been done. But to show the novelty in this study, will be put forward research related to Legal Analysis in Omnibus Law Cipta. The research was conducted by Ali Dahwir, who discussed the Work Copyright Act in the Perspective of Thought of Philippe Nonet and Philip Selznick on Conservative Law. Based on research, it was concluded that related to the ratification of the Ciptaker Law that the Government was too hasty to ignore the process of establishing laws and regulations that should be transparent, accountable, prudence, and participatory. As stipulated in Law No. 15 of 2019 concerning Amendments to Law No. 12 of 2011 concerning the Establishment of Laws and Regulations.³

In addition, related to omnibus law in the perspective of Indonesian law, Suwandi Arham argued that legal theory acts as a teaching method for the practice of law, namely the practice of legal formation. By understanding and implementing the teachings of these methods, it is expected that the ideal rule of law can be formed. The ideal rule of law means The rule of law that pays attention to the moment of initial, politics, normative and technical, and meets the requirements of moral, factual and juridical conduct, the rule of law can be accounted for scientifically because it is consistent and obedient to the principles of the establishment of laws and regulations. Analyzing the Existence of Omnibus Law using the glasses of Legal Theory is not yet appropriate to be enforced at this time in

¹ Indonesia, Undang-Undang Dasar Negara Republik Indonesia Tahun 1945 (Amandemen Keempat), Bagian pembukaan alinea 3 dan 4.

² Satjipto Rahardjo, *Ilmu Hukum*, PT Aditya Bakti, Bandung, 2014, hal 185-190

³ Ali Dahwir, "Undang-Undang Cipta Kerja Dalam Perspektif Pemikiran Philippe Nonet and Philip Selznick mengenai Hukum Konservatif" *Sol Justicia* Vol.3 No.2, Desember 2020, Pp 165-188

Indonesia. Referring to his kelsen theory that needs to be considered actually by the government is to carefully examine every establishment of laws and regulations in the world⁴.

Furthermore, Supriyadi Supriyadi, Andi Intan Purnamasari discussed the Idea of Using the Omnibus Law Method in the Establishment of Regional Regulations where in this study stated that Omnibus law has been debated among the public since the government proclaimed using it in the formation of laws, pros and cons are present because the Omnibus law method tends to be used by countries with common law systems. However, the presence of the Copyright Act is the answer that this method is also contextual and relevant for use in civil law systems. The results showed that the use of omnibus law methods can be implemented against the material substance of regional regulations whose provisions are based on the implementation of laws that are also formed through the Omnibus law method⁵.

A. Identify Problems

Based on the background description above, then the focus of the problem in this writing is how omnibus law copyright work is reviewed from the philosophy of law?

B. Research Methods

This writing is normative legal research, which is research conducted by reviewing applicable laws and regulations or applied to a particular legal problem. Normative research is often referred to as doctrinal research, which is research whose object of study is a document of laws and regulations and library materials. Library research, which is research on secondary data. This research is conducted in an effort to find data on the issues to be examined, consisting of: Primary Legal Materials, are legal materials that are binding, including related laws and regulations and Secondary Legal Materials, are materials that provide explanations of primary legal materials, such as books, research literature and scientific works. This research uses data analysis techniques with deductive logic, deductive logic or processing of legal materials in a deductive way that explains a general thing and then draws it into a more specialized conclusion.⁶

C. Theoretical Framework

Philosophically according to Gustav Radbuch, the law has goals that are divided into 3 (three) schools, namely: the school of utilitarianism that has the belief that the law must be useful (useful of law), the school of legal positivism that is oriented to the principle of legal certainty (legal certainty) and legal predictability (legal predictability), and the last is the flow of natural law that is oriented to the principle of justice (substantial justice). The three major goals of the law, in the development of the world of legal academics, undergo many developments and modifications.⁷

In the context of the discussion of legal certainty which is one of the "kings" in the characteristics of legal theory. Legal certainty is interpreted as a situation in which the law is certainly due to the definite power of the law Concerned. It is judicial protection against arbitrary actions, which means that one will be able to obtain something that is expected under certain circumstances.⁸

Legal certainty in the positivistic paradigm requires "regularity" (regularity). To support the proper and smooth working of the legal system. So that the goal of absolute legal certainty to be achieved in order to protect the public interest (which includes also personal interests) that will be the main motor of the ruler (government), and uphold the authority of the ruler (government) in the presence of the views of citizens.⁹

The principle of legal certainty cannot be denied the great influence of positivism-legalism which holds normative rules at the highest level in the state. Justice in the perception of restating may exist but not in its original form but is the result of a reduction from the procedural law alone. Justice as a residue of legal certainty.¹⁰

The paradigm of legal certainty developed massively supported by the hegemony of the liberal legal state initiated by Immanuel Kant and Julius Stahl. State sovereignty, separation of powers (Triassic Politics) and the rule of formal law (law) are placed at the highest level because the law is

⁴ Suwandi Arham, "Omnibus Law Dalam Perspektif Hukum Indonesia", *PETITUM*, Vol. 7, No.2, Oktober2019, pp 72-81

⁵ Supriyadi Supriyadi, Andi Intan Purnamasari, "Gagasan Penggunaan Metode Omnibus Law dalam Pembentukan Peraturan Daerah", *PETITUM*, Vol. 7, No.2, Oktober2019, pp 72-81

⁶ Zainuddin Ali, *Metode Penelitian Hukum*, (Jakarta: Sinar Grafika, 2016), hlm. 22

⁷ Gustav Radbuch dalam Satjipto Rahardjo, Ilmu Hukum, CV. Rajawali, Jakarta, hlm. 19, Lihat juga N.E Algra, *Mula Hukum*, Binacipta, 1983, hlm. 14

⁸ Sudikno Mertokusumo, *Bab-Bab Tentang Penemuan Hukum*, PT. Citra Aditya Bakti, Bandung, 1993, hlm. 2

⁹ A. Ridwan Halim, *Evaluasi Kuliah Filsafat Hukum*, Ghalia Indonesia, Jakarta, 1987, hlm. 166

¹⁰ West, Robin, *Natural Law Ambiguities*, Connecticut Law Review, Vol 25 1993.

written and authentic this is what is known as the flow of legalism that tends to make literal rules or plain interpretations in the method of law discovery.

The discovery of the law based on the principle of legal certainty tends to be of conservative-conservative character, where the law and judiciary are considered only aimed at preventing the deterioration of morals and other values, by denying the improvement of social changes that occur in society as a subject of law. The logical consequence of this paradigm is to alienate the principle of justice and legal soul. It is related to the doctrine of the separation of law with justice, popularized by Hans Kelsen.¹¹

The view of "legal justice" (legal justice) popularized by Hans Kelsen departs from the premise that the law must be separated from matters of ethics (moral) and justice, this has been because if the judge solely uses considerations of justice and morals then the application of the law becomes subjective and will cause legal uncertainty.¹² Therefore, Bagir Manan¹³, It is a matter of defiance of universal duty, if the judge is required to overstepped the law in the name of justice. Judges everywhere decide according to the law. So that justice that must be found by the judge is justice according to the law. In a positivistic perspective, justice has always been considered relative, because fair to one person is not necessarily fair to others, fair to this (contemporary) man will not necessarily be fair for the foreseeable future. So justice can always vary according to people of place and time.¹⁴ This seems to be a justification for Hans Kelsen's statement; "**Justice is primarily a possible, but not a necessary, quality of a social order regulating the mutual relation of men**".¹⁵

D. Results of Analysis and Discussion

1. The Process of Establishing Omnibus Law Copyright Work in the Perspective of Legal Philosophy

That the number of disharmonious regulations has given rise to overlapping regulations across the meter and the length of bureaucratic chains. This condition prevents investors from being able to invest in Indonesia. It appears that many laws have not been able to facilitate the development process. This indicates a problem in lawmaking.¹⁶

As explained above that Robert B. Seidman and Nalin Abeyesekere (2001:17) say that it is important to know and understand by the drafting of legislation that the process of drafting a bill is an integral part of the lawmaking system. The ability to conceptualize the translation of a policy into an effectively executable draft law is necessary to produce the desired social impact. To draft a bill requires a study supported by the theory that this bill is made unscannable. This study will be a persuasive consideration of a bill. According to Ann Seidman and colleagues, there are four problem-solving steps as a methodology to show that the proposed bill rests on an experience-based rationale. The four steps are "identifying the difficulty, proposing and warranting explanations, proposing a solution, and monitoring and evaluating implementation"¹⁷

Regarding the ratification of omnibus law, according to the government, the spread of various labor arrangements makes it not simple and the absence of legal unity. In addition, it does not rule out the possibility of legal disharmony both vertically and horizontally. This needs to be the awareness of the government and the formation of legislation in order to create a complete, simple, efficient and effective investment law in creating a good investment climate in Indonesia through omnibus law.¹⁸

According to Black's Law Dictionary, omnibus law is *A single bill containing various distinct matters, usu. drafted in this way to force the executive either to accept all the unrelated minor provisions or to veto the major provisions*. Or simply it can be interpreted as a law that can change several laws at once. Omnibus law is a law made to target major issues that exist in a country. The

¹¹ Hans Kelsen dalam Hari Chand, *Modern Jurisprudence*, Golden Books Centre, Kuala Lumpur, 1994, hlm. 96

¹² Immanuel Kant dalam *Ibid.*, hlm. 63

¹³ Bagir Manan, *Sistem Peradilan Berwibawa*, FH UII Press, Yogyakarta, 2005, hlm. 74

¹⁴ A. Ridwan Halim, *Evaluasi Kuliah Filsafat Hukum*, hlm. 140

¹⁵ Hans Kelsen, *What ...*, hlm. 1

¹⁶ Bentham, Jeremy *Teori Perundang-Undangan [The Theory of Legislation]*, diterjemahkan oleh Nurhadi MA, Nusamedia & Nuansa, Bandung, 2006

¹⁷ Ranggawidjaja, Rosjidi, *Pengantar Ilmu Perundang-Undangan Indonesia*, Mandar Maju, Bandung, 1998

¹⁸ Yuyu Agustini Rahayu, "Regulasi Masih Menjadi Kendala Investasi di Indonesia", <https://www.merdeka.com/uang/regulasi-masih-jadi-kendala-investasi-di-indonesia.html>, diakses pada 12 September 2021.

law is intended to streamline regulation in terms of numbers and simplify regulations to be more targeted.

Here it needs to be felt to highlight the procedural defects of the establishment of the Law or Copyright Law. This Omnibus Law is proof the Government and the DPR are not serious about making legal products. This is due to many procedural defects since the first working meeting of the discussion of the bill. In addition, several articles were added and revised again after obtaining approval from the legislative body. In fact, after the agreement, it should not be revised again. Typo though, it's not allowed. That means the House is not serious about making laws.

In theory, there are five stages to the formation of legislation. In stages 1 to 3, it is a procedural technocracy. That is, at that stage, a critical assessment is carried out involving many experts and related stakeholders. However, the council did not receive a physical copy of the draft Work Copyright Law when the plenary session was held. Usually, a copy of the bill to be passed is shared by the officer standing guard at the presence table of the Members of the House. The provision has been regulated in the MD3 Act and the DPR's Code of Conduct.¹⁹ Meanwhile, at the level of approval, the law should no longer be disturbed or revised to be further passed into law by the president. There is no need for a sweep of the articles because it has been discussed at the panja meeting and level one.

From the beginning, the drafting of the Work Copyright Bill has been problematic because it does not involve public participation in the formulation process. Since the preparation of the Academic Text, until it became a bill which was then submitted to the House of Representatives, the process of formulating the Work Copyright Bill was fully submitted exclusively to the Government Task Force and KADIN based on the Decree of the Coordinating Minister for Economic Affairs of the Republic of Indonesia Number 378 of 2019 concerning the Joint Task Force of the Government and KADIN for Omnibus Law Public Consultation. Although Article 4 of the Economic Ministry states that the Task Force in the implementation of its duties can involve non-ministerial government ministries/agencies, local governments, stakeholders, academics and other parties that are considered necessary, but in reality, many stakeholders are not involved in the process of formulating the Work Copyright Bill. This is indicated by a number of labor demonstrations in various places that shouted rejection of the bill.²⁰

Guided by the opinion of Satjipto Rahardjo, the law is for humans, while on the practical legal science of man is more for law and legal logic. This is one of the principles of progressive law. Because progressive law prioritizes humans, progressive law is not submissive or submissive to existing laws but is critical. In the concept of progressive law, legal reform in Indonesia aims to form a national law, not only intending to hold a reform (an sich), but also realized towards progressive legal reform, which is a policy of legal reform is a concretization of the value system that applies in society. The desired state is the conformity of the law and the value systems. The consequence is that changes to the values system must be followed by legal updates, or vice versa.²¹

The formation of laws is part of the activity in regulating a society consisting of a combination of human individuals with all its dimensions, so designing and forming laws that are acceptable to the wider community is a difficult job.²² This difficulty lies in the fact that the activity of law formation is a form of communication between the institution that establishes the holder of legislative power with the people in a state.²³

Various difficulties in the formation of the law, seems to have long been felt by the Indonesian nation as a developing country. Difficulties in the formation of this law, now more felt by the Indonesian nation who is facing various social problems fundamentally in multi-dimensional structural and cultural problems. Even though the formation of this law now and in the future will continue to increase in response to the demands of the community as the complex development and condition of the community increases.

1. Omnibus Law Copyright Work Reviewed From The Philosophy of Law

¹⁹ Atmaja, Gede Marhaendra Wija, et. al., *Perancangan Peraturan Perundang-Undangan*, Universitas Udayana, Denpasar, 2017

²⁰ "Isi Omnibus Law: Dokumen final UU Cipta Kerja belum bisa diakses publik, pakar khawatirkan 'masuknya pasal selundupan'", <https://www.bbc.com/indonesia/indonesia-54501112>, diakses pada 12 September 2021.

²¹ Rahardjo, Satjipto. 2006. *Menggagas Hukum Progresif Indonesia*, Kerjasama Pustaka Pelajar, IAIN Walisongo dan Program Doktor Ilmu Hukum UNDIP, hlm. 6

²² Putera Astomo, "Pembentukan Undang-Undang dalam Rangka Pembaharuan Hukum Nasional Di Era Demokrasi" *Jurnal Konstitusi*, Volume 11, Nomor 3, September 2014

²³ Irawan Soejito, *Teknik Membuat Undang-Undang*, Cetakan Kelima, PT. Pradnya Paramita 1993, hlm. 3

The State of Indonesia upholds a sense of justice with the aim of protecting all its people contained in the Opening of the Basic Law (UUD) 1945, namely "Then instead of that to form an Indonesian state government that protects the entire nation and all Indonesian blood, and to promote the general welfare, educate the life of the nation and participate in implementing world order based on independence, lasting peace and social justice, Then the independence of the Indonesian part was arranged in a Basic Law of the State of Indonesia".

Justice needs to take precedence over other things such as certainty and legal certainty. In the realm of law, we know three purposes of the law, namely justice, mutuality and certainty. Why is justice placed at the beginning of the other two objectives? This indicates that justice is a major element in achieving the happiness of mankind. Without justice, there will never be true happiness.

What if a law or rule only prioritizes certainty without justice? Of course, these laws/rules will not be able to give happiness to mankind even tend to be a weapon of destruction, so it can be said that "laws made only based on legal certainty alone without justice in it are tantamount to legalized existence.."

Looking at the Omnibus Law Copyright Law, does it meet the element of justice that also protects the entire Indonesian nation, especially the weak (workers)? Workers socioeconomically have a weaker position than employers, sometimes in an employment agreement, even workers do not have bargaining power (bargaining ability). This is because a large number of workers is not proportional to the available jobs, so inevitably they take the opportunity to work it rather than not be able at all, which in the end is not a little arbitrary in the making of the agreement. Then there needs to be government intervention in protecting workers through labor law instruments that have the main element of justice.

Related to the issuance of the Omnibus Law, there are several things that need to be observed in the Act. Take two things only from several things, including a Certain Time Work Agreement (PKWT). In-Law No. 13 of 2003 on Employment, PKWT can only be addressed to certain jobs, such as temporary work, seasonal work, work related to new products, new activities, or additional products that are still under trial or exploration, and also regulated with no more than 3 years or as bad as a maximum of 5 years. But what happened in the Omnibus Law Copyright (Employment) Bill turned out to be removed, which means giving flexibility to employers/employers to hire their workers with the CCP even with the length of time according to the will of the employer. On the other hand, there is still another article that states that termination of employment (layoffs) can be done by an agreement between the employer and the worker, unless the agreement does not occur then the settlement is based on the applicable law. This means that from the two articles that have just been, it is clear that the state does not provide protection to its waragi country (workers).

Evidently, the meaning of the CCP does not provide justice in the certainty of work, while the termination of employment only makes it difficult for workers if there is no agreement because in the end, it is workers who have to file a lawsuit against the court because workers feel aggrieved. It has become a common norm that it is the who feels aggrieved who makes the lawsuit. This means that if you look at the article, the interest in going to court is only workers, while employers/employers are not burdened. If more deeply look at the contents of the above provisions, then as back in colonial times where the labor relationship / employment agreement only because the worker binds himself to the employer as stated in the Civil Code Article 1601a, "The labor agreement is an agreement that the first party, namely the worker, binds himself to give his energy to another party, namely the employer, with wages for a certain time" is not a relationship / agreement that has a reciprocal element as stipulated in Article 1 of Law No. 13 of 2003 on Employment, namely "The employment relationship is the relationship between the employer and the worker/worker based on the employment agreement, which has elements of employment, wages, and orders", and "An employment agreement is an agreement between the worker/worker and the employer or employer that contains the terms of employment, rights, and obligations of the parties".

In addition to the field of employment, it can also be discussed in the field of environment. Where in the Omnibus Copyright Law where the right of community involvement in the AMDAL process and Environmental Permit is eliminated. Where the provisions in Article 26 paragraph 4 of the PPLH Law governing "The public can object to the amdal document," are removed in the omnibus copyright law. Whereas it should be done not to eliminate Article 26 paragraph 4 of the PPLH Law, but the Government should regulate the Minister of Environment of the Republic of Indonesia No. 17 of 2012 on Guidelines for Community Involvement in the AMDAL Process and Environmental Permits are carried out consistently covering all things that are mandatory and non-mandatory by all parties involved in the process of preparing AMDAL documents.

Justice that must take precedence is justice based on Pancasila, namely godly justice, humane justice, justice-oriented to national unity, justice that is in favor of the people, and social justice that

can be felt by all people. Especially when viewed from the legal angle, then the basis of the state that uses Pancasila as such gives birth to a typical system as the Indonesian legal system which is generally referred to as the Pancasila legal system. The legal system or the rule of law itself can be interpreted as a state of legal norms in a society that is not isolated from each other. The norms coexist with each other, and together form a unity. Then the legal system based on Pancasila will give birth to guiding rules in national legal politics. The most common sign is the prohibition for the emergence of laws that are contrary to the values of Pancasila. There can be no law that is contrary to the values of divinity and civility, there must be no law that is contrary to human values, there must be no law that has the potential to undermine the ideological integrity and territory of the Indonesian nation and state, there must be no law that violates the principle of people's sovereignty and most importantly a law that violates the values of social justice.²⁴

Associated with legal certainty in foreign investment activities, in this case, the principle of legal certainty in question is the principle of a state of law that lays the law and the provisions of basic laws and regulations in every policy and action in the field of investment. Thus Legal Certainty is to put the law and the provisions of the laws and regulations as the basis in every policy and action in the field of investment.²⁵

This shows that the Law to be created through the establishment of omnibus copyright law only pursues legal certainty in the field of the investment itself and forgets the principle of justice. Where the government's current goal continues to encourage the entry of foreign investors into the country, this can be seen from the onslaught of government actions, including omnibus law regulations and policies. Omnibus Law is known in Indonesia after the President of Indonesia delivered it in a state of the nation address at his inauguration as President before the MPR session on October 20, 2019. Omnibus law is the focus of the president with the aim of solving the problem of overlapping regulations and bureaucracy. The hope is that the omnibus law can provide good service for the community and attract foreign investors to invest in Indonesia.

E. Conclusions and Suggestions

From the Philosophy of Law, it is seen that the Law to be created through the establishment of omnibus copyright law only pursues legal certainty in the field of the investment itself and forgets the principle of justice. Where the government's current goal continues to encourage the entry of foreign investors into the country, this can be seen from the onslaught of government actions, including omnibus law regulations and policies. Omnibus Law is known in Indonesia after the President of Indonesia delivered it in a state of the nation address at his inauguration as President before the MPR session on October 20, 2019. Omnibus law is the focus of the president with the aim of solving the problem of overlapping regulations and bureaucracy. The hope is that the omnibus law can provide good service for the community and attract foreign investors to invest in Indonesia.

So in this case it can be suggested that the Omnibus Law Copyright Work should be canceled because it has obstacles mainly due to only pursuing legal certainty in the field of the investment itself and forgetting the principle of justice. The presence of law and the state of law should be able to make the people happy, this unrest is a warning for the process of legal formation in this country, it is fitting that the country of law is present for welfare and happiness of the Indonesian nation, Not the other way around. The law cannot make life more difficult. This is what should be a measure of appearance and success (standard of performance and result) of Indonesian law.

²⁴ Ibnu Sina Chandranegara, "Fungsi Falsafah Negara Dalam Penerapan Konsep Negara Hukum", *Jurnal Cita Hukum*, Vol 2, No 1 (2014)

²⁵ Indonesia, *Undang-Undang Penanaman Modal*, UU No. 25 Tahun 2007, LN No.67 Tahun 2007, TLN No.4724, Penjelasan Pasal 3 Ayat 1.

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