International Journal of Education, Vocational and Social Science
https://e-journal.citakonsulindo.or.id/index.php/IJEVSS
E-ISSN : 2963 4954
IJEVSS

International Divorce Between Jurisdictions And Recognition

Dedi Supriadi
Lecturer at the Faculty of Law, Dharma University of Indonesia
Prof. Dr. Hj. Siah Khosyi'ah, M.Ag
Postgraduate Lecturer at UIN SGD Bandung
Prof. Dr. Ahmad Fathoni, M.Ag
Postgraduate Lecturer at UIN SGD Bandung

Corresponding Author : dediriadi.1973undhi@gamil.com

Abstract

Mixed Marriage Law is a part of International Civil Law (IPL), issues such as marriage, divorce, and personal status often give rise to jurisdictional conflicts and legal conflicts between state sovereignties due to differences in legal systems between countries. The research method used in this study is a descriptive method of normative juridical analysis with an empirical approach. How is the Application of Jurisdiction in resolving International Divorce for citizens of different nationalities? How is the Function of Recognition in the ratification of International Divorce, the status of children and the division of joint property? How is the Existence of Jurisdiction and Recognition for public order regarding International Divorce in International Civil Law? With the secondary link point of country B as the place where the marriage was carried out (lex loci celebritionis), and country B with its jurisdiction has the right to adjudicate international divorce in accordance with its lex forum, so it is clear that the role of Jurisdiction is seen in determining international divorce. With the function of recognition of other countries towards a country, International Divorce, child status and division of marital property, is the same as the recognition of the legal provisions in force in that country and the authority of the court to try citizens or foreigners who commit a legal act (rehct handeling) in that country. The existence of jurisdiction and recognition is the basis for the creation of public order, because public order will not be created if the recognition and jurisdiction of a hearing are not recognized in International Civil Law, so that the existence of Jurisdiction and Recognition for public order against International divorce in International Civil Law is recognized.

Copyright at authors some right reserved this work is licensed under a Creative Commons Attribution-Share Alike 4.0 International License

International Journal of Education, Vocational and Social Science
https://e-journal.citakonsulindo.or.id/index.php/IJEVSS
E-ISSN : 2963 4954
IJEVSS

Keywords: International, Divorce, Jurisdiction, Recognition of Foreign, Private International Law, Conflic of Laws.

INTRODUCTION

Islamic law is universal because its rules and regulations apply worldwide. Islamic law itself is extremely complex, governing various aspects of life, including civil law (muamalat), criminal law (jinayat), state administration (dusturiyat), marriage, divorce, inheritance, and more.

Islamic marriage law is a series of regulations that regulate the conditions, procedures, and legal consequences of the physical and spiritual bond between a man and a woman as husband and wife, the purpose of which is to form a legal, happy family based on the One Almighty God. Cross-border marriages often cause problems, especially related to the process of registering the marriage administration, as well as regarding divorce. Cross-border marriages are often referred to as mixed marriages. A mixed marriage is legally defined as a marriage between two people who are subject to different laws due to differences in citizenship, where one party is an Indonesian citizen. In Indonesia, mixed marriages are regulated in Article 57 of Law No. 1 of 1974 concerning Marriage, which means a mixed marriage is a marriage between two people who in Indonesia are subject to different laws, due to differences in citizenship and one party is an Indonesian citizen [1]. The provisions of Article 57 of Law No. 1 of 1974 can be understood to include the following clauses:

1) Marriage between two people in Indonesia is subject to different laws.
2) Marriage due to differences in citizenship.
3) Marriage because one of the parties is an Indonesian citizen.

Mixed marriage law is a very complex legal system within the family law family, especially if the marriage is carried out by two legal subjects from different countries, as well as regarding divorce, because in the marriage and divorce, one of the legal subjects will be subject to the foreign law used where the marriage was carried out. Family legal relations involving foreign elements, namely *lex loci celebritionis* (which stipulates that the formal validity of a marriage is regulated by the law of the country where the marriage was carried out) as well as divorce always present complexity. This makes it difficult for couples who enter into cross-border marriages, because they must meet different requirements in each country they go to. International Civil Law states that the procedure for inter-country marriage is determined by the law of the country chosen by the husband and wife, because in mixed marriage law uses the law of origin that applies

[1]Soedarsono, Marriage Law, Publisher ….

Copyright at authors some right reserved this work is licensed under a Creative Commons Attribution-Share Alike 4.0 International License

to the legal subjects, also involves elements of foreign law when the marriage involves two legal subjects from 2 different countries in its implementation.

In International Civil Law (IPL), issues such as marriage, divorce, and personal status often give rise to jurisdictional conflicts and legal conflicts between sovereign states due to differences in legal systems between countries. This complexity is clearly visible in cases of marriage and divorce between foreign citizens and Indonesians who will file for divorce in other countries, and also with Indonesian citizens who file for divorce in Indonesia, especially Indonesian celebrities such as the divorce of Ayu Azhari with Teemu Yusuf Ibrahim, a Finnish citizen, Paramita Rusady with Nenad Bago, a Croatian citizen, Titi DJ with Andrew Hollis Dougharty, Jesica Iskandar and Ludwiig and many others.

The above case will certainly apply the classification of legal qualifications, namely a logical thinking process to place the facts of legal events into categories or classifications of certain legal systems, which are related to legal link points, both primary link points, namely the facts in a case or legal event, which show that the legal event contains foreign elements, and secondary link points as determining link points, namely the facts in the HPI case that help determine which law must be applied in resolving the HPI problem being faced, HPI qualification theories, renvoi, which lead to public order. This process aims to determine the appropriate legal rules to be applied to a very crucial case, especially international civil law (HPI) to decide which country's law applies. By classifying facts into legal issues *to* facilitate dispute resolution, related to international divorce, international inheritance, even international contracts and businesses, which is certain that the qualification of all legal rules into certain legal fields is carried out by the judge with *lex fori and lex casuae.*

Divorce cases between Indonesian citizens and foreign nationals in Indonesia involve complex cross-border legal processes. Crucial aspects that must be resolved include court jurisdiction, applicable law, custody rights, and the division of marital property, including asset ownership, among other issues.

The above case represents the core of international civil law disputes, which are always related to *Conflict of Jurisdiction* and *choice of law rules.* Jurisdiction itself is the power or authority held by a judicial body or other state bodies based on applicable law [2]. Meanwhile, *the choice of law rules* (IHL norms) are the rules that define which law should govern a case containing foreign elements. This legal choice effort almost always depends on the linkage points, both primary and secondary linkage points in IHL, which will indicate which legal system is relevant to the set of

[2] Wayan Parthiana, Introduction to International Law. (Bandung Mandar Maju, 1990) p. 293

Copyright at authors some right reserved this work is licensed under a Creative Commons Attribution-Share Alike 4.0 International License

facts faced.[3]

Imre Anthony Csabafi in his book *The Concept of State Jurisdiction in International Space Law* states that state jurisdiction in public international law means the right of a state to regulate or influence with legislative, executive or judicial measures or actions the rights of individuals, their property or assets, behaviors or events that are not solely domestic matters [4].

In the case of international divorce law filed in a country, of course, the validity of the marriage will be examined first, this in international civil law (IPR) is often called a link point, namely the facts in a set of case facts (IPR) that indicate a link between the case and a certain place (in the internal law of the country), and therefore create relevance between the case in question and the possibility of the application of the internal system or rules of that place [5]. In international divorce cases, besides the nationality factor of the parties to the case, there are several issues that arise related to the IPR link point which is considered important in the divorce case, namely:

1. The law of the place where the act is carried out *(lex loci actus).*
2. The law of the place where the objects are located *(lex rei sitae).*
3. The law of the place of action and implementation of the contract *(lex locus contractus or locus solutionis).*
4. The law of the place where the marriage is officially carried out *(lex locus celebrationis)* .
5. The law of the place where the lawsuit was filed or the place of the court *(lex locum forum).*

From the above problems regarding divorce which involve two different legal subjects and legal systems in the field of International Civil Law which has a very broad scope, the author limits it to only the field of International Civil Law relating to International Divorce, which is related to family law, of course Islamic family law.

FORMULATION OF THE PROBLEM

Based on the background description above, the problems in this research can be formulated as follows:

[3]Bayu Seto Hardjowahono, Fundamentals of International Civil Law, Publisher: PT. Aditya Bhakti Bandung, 2006
[4] Imre Anthony Csabafi, The Concept of State Jurisdiction in International Space Law, Martinus Nijhoff, The Hague, 1971, p. 49
[5] Ibid, p. 59.

Copyright at authors some right reserved this work is licensed under a Creative Commons Attribution-Share Alike 4.0 International License

1. How is Jurisdiction Applied in Resolving International Divorce for Citizens of Different Nationalities?
2. What is the function of recognition in the ratification of International Divorce, child status and division of marital property?
3. How is the Existence of Jurisdiction and Recognition for Public Order regarding International Divorce in International Private Law?

RESEARCH PURPOSES

Based on the problem formulation above, this research was conducted with the following aims:

1. Do you know how to apply jurisdiction in resolving international divorce for citizens of different nationalities?
2. Do you know how the recognition function is in the ratification of International Divorce, child status and division of marital property?
3. Know the Existence of Jurisdiction and Recognition for Public Order in International Private Law?

RESEARCH METHODS

The research method used in this research is a descriptive method of normative juridical analysis with an empirical approach, it is said to be descriptive analysis because this research describes an event that occurs in society, and it is said to be normative juridical because the target of this research is law or rules, the understanding of rules here includes legal principles, legal rules in the sense of values to find, identify, process and analyze legal materials to understand their meaning, significance, and relevance, whose concrete legal regulations are in International Law Regulations only. With an empirical juridical approach, namely seeing law as a reality *(das sein)* by observing how law works in practice in society, not only in legal texts.

THEORITICAL REVIEW

Creed Theory

According to this theory, Islamic law is binding on a Muslim as a logical consequence of reciting the two sentences of the Shahada, if the subject is a Muslim.

1. **The local law theory of Walter Wheeler Cooke**

That is, the starting point of this theory is: "no judicial body in a country applies the legal

Copyright at authors some right reserved this work is licensed under a Creative Commons Attribution-Share Alike 4.0 International License

rules of another country other than the legal rules of its own legal system [6]. "

2. **Lex Loci Celebritionis Theory**

   The principle of international civil law stipulates that the formal validity of a marriage is regulated by the law of the country where the marriage takes place.

3. **Lex Patriae theory (Lex Nationalis)**

   The principle of international civil law states that a person's personal status, legal capacity, and rights and obligations are determined by the law of their nationality. The application of the Lex Nationalis (lex Patriae) is used to determine a person's personal status, such as legal capacity, marital status, and divorce.

4. **Domicile Theory (Domicily Theory)**

   The legal framework stipulates that every person must have a permanent legal residence so that their rights and obligations as a legal subject can be fulfilled with certainty.

5. **Adjustment Theory**

   The process of adapting the applicable foreign legal rules to the legal rules of the forum (court) so that a case can be decided fairly. This adjustment is made due to crucial issues when foreign legal qualifications are unfamiliar or conflict with the national legal system of the country adjudicating the case.

The goal is to prevent injustice that might arise from the uncritical application of foreign laws that are inconsistent with local legal structures. For example, when a local judge must decide on an inheritance involving foreign property, adjustments are made so that foreign inheritance rules can be applied to local court procedures. In general, this theory ensures legal certainty and justice in cases involving more than one legal system.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

1. **How is Jurisdiction Applied in Resolving International Divorce for Citizens of Different Nationalities?**

   The application of jurisdiction becomes a matter of international law, international criminal law, and international civil law when a foreign element is found in a case. Shaw states that jurisdiction is the competence or legal power of a state over

[6]Bayu Seto Hardjowahono, Fundamentals of International Civil Law, Publisher PT. Aditya Bhakti Bandung, 2006, p. 212

Copyright at authors some right reserved this work is licensed under a Creative Commons Attribution-Share Alike 4.0 International License

persons, objects, and legal events [7]. Jurisdiction reflects the fundamental principles of state sovereignty, equality of states, and non-intervention. A sovereign state possesses three types of jurisdiction:

1) The authority of the state to make legal provisions regarding people, objects, events and actions in its territorial area *(legislative jurisdiction or prescriptive jurisdiction).*

2) The authority of a state to enforce the provisions of its national law *(executive jurisdiction or enforcement jurisdiction).*

3) The authority of state courts to adjudicate and issue decisions *(judicial jurisdiction).*

In general, the jurisdiction of the Court (judicial jurisdiction) covers criminal and civil cases. Of course, what will be used in resolving the above case is civil jurisdiction, civil jurisdiction is the legal authority of a country's court over cases involving civil matters, both ordinary civil (national) in nature, and international in nature where there is a foreign element in the case, whether it concerns the parties, the object of the dispute, or the place where the act was committed.

To discuss the first problem above regarding the application of jurisdiction in resolving international divorce, the author tries to use a study of the theories above, namely *lex loci celebritionis, lex patriae* (nationalist principle), domicile principle and adjustment theory as well as local law *theory. The lex loci* celebritioni states that the material validity of a marriage must be determined based on the legal rules of the place where the marriage was solemnized or performed. The principle of *lex loci patriae* also states that the material validity of a marriage is determined based on the legal system of the place where each party became a citizen before the marriage took place. The validity of a marriage must be determined based on the legal system of the place where each party was domiciled before the marriage took place. That the material validity of a marriage must be determined based on the legal system of the place where the marriage took place *(locus celebritionis),* without ignoring the marriage requirements that apply in the legal systems of the parties before the marriage took place.

Because this international divorce involves two subjects and different legal systems, namely the wife who is a citizen of A and the husband who is a citizen of B, and for example, the marriage of A and B was carried out in country B, then in this case

[7]Sefriani, International Law: An Introduction, Published by PT. Rajagrafindo Persada. Depok 2019, p. 220

Copyright at authors some right reserved this work is licensed under a Creative Commons Attribution-Share Alike 4.0 International License

of course in the settlement must first be used Secondary Point *of Contact,* namely the facts in the HPI that will help determine which law is applied in resolving the HPI problem being faced, this secondary point of contact is used as a determinant because its function will determine the law from which place will be used as *the applicable law* in resolving the case. According to the theory of lex loci celebrionis, it states that the material validity of a marriage must be determined based on the legal rules of the place where the marriage was formalized or carried out.

In solving the above problem regarding the application of jurisdiction regarding international divorce, it is certainly very appropriate to use the adjustment theory *,* namely the foreign legal rules that should apply with the legal rules of the forum (court location) so that the case can be decided fairly and the local legal theory. This adjustment is crucial when the qualifications of foreign law are unknown or conflict with the national legal system that adjudicates the case. The important point *of Adjustment:* The application of foreign law must use foreign law in resolving HPI, but because each country has its own jurisdiction, the authority to adjudicate using lex fori (the judge's law) in the country concerned is appropriate. Because the country that has the authority to adjudicate is the country where the marriage was performed.

The function of adjustment theory *is* to incorporate foreign legal concepts into national law *(lex fori)* so that the legal determination is reasonable and practical. The goal is to prevent injustice that may arise from the raw application of foreign law that is not in accordance with the local legal structure. Meanwhile, local legal theory in modern HPI theory states that "no state's legal body applies the legal rules of another state other than the legal rules of its own legal system," this elaborates on the jurisdiction of a state's authority.

And because each country has jurisdiction (authority), then *enforcement jurisdiction* (the authority of the state to enforce the provisions of its national law and *judicial jurisdiction* (the authority of the state court to adjudicate and to provide legal decisions) can be used to decide on a divorce between two different legal subjects, then the husband who is a citizen of country B according to its jurisdiction can file a divorce suit to the court in his country, the decision on international divorce is in accordance with *the locus forum* (where the lawsuit was filed) so that it is in accordance with the theory of adjustment. So that with the rules of International Civil Law (IPL) that are relevant to *lex fori* (the judge's law) is *Lex loci celebritionis* , namely marriage

Copyright at authors some right reserved this work is licensed under a Creative Commons Attribution-Share Alike 4.0 International License

must be determined based on the legal rules of the place where the marriage was formalized or carried out.

Thus, the secondary link point is country B as the place where the marriage was carried out *(lex loci celebritionis)* and country B with its jurisdiction has the right to adjudicate it in accordance with its lex forum, so it is clear that the role of Jurisdiction is seen in determining international divorce.

2. What is the function of recognition in the ratification of International Divorce, child status and division of marital property?

Recognition is a free act of one or more states that recognizes the existence of a certain territory of a politically organized human society, which is not bound by any other state, and has the ability to comply with obligations under international law, and in that way the recognizing states express their will to consider the territory they recognize as a member of the international community [8]. Recognition according to state practice is not only knowing about the existence of the essence of a state but more than that. Recognition can be done in a firm or open manner, namely by making a diplomatic note.

According to the Constitutive theory, this theory considers recognition as an act that establishes a new legal status. In this theory, a country can be said to be born after receiving recognition from other countries in the international community, this can be seen from the existence of bilateral cooperative relations between the two countries. Meanwhile, according to the Declarative theory, recognition is only a formal statement, that a country exists or is born. The form of recognition of a country is divided into two parts, namely:

1. *De jure* or constitutive recognition , this is proven by the existence of a diplomatic note on cooperative relations between countries.
2. *De facto or declarative* recognition does not need to be proven by bilateral cooperation, but it is sufficient that when the country exists, it is recognized as a country that can socialize in the international world.

The function of recognition is to ensure that a new country can occupy its rightful place as an independent and sovereign political organism in the midst of the family of nations so that it can safely and perfectly establish relations with other countries, without worrying about its position so that the political unity will be disturbed by

[8] JG Starke, Introduction to International Law, 2011, Publisher, Sinar Grafika, Jakarta, p. 177

Copyright at authors some right reserved this work is licensed under a Creative Commons Attribution-Share Alike 4.0 International License

existing countries. With the recognition from other countries, the position of a recognized country will be of equal standing in international relations.

The influence of state recognition as a subject of international law:

a. Recognition of a state in international law has a political function and a legal function, therefore in the political function obtained from a recognition, the state that has been recognized and accepted as an international person in its interactions with the party that provides recognition so that its position and actions are recognized with firm consequences.
b. In the legal function obtained through recognition, a country that has been formally recognized has the right to use its state attributes in interactions with other countries, especially with countries that have recognized it.
c. With the recognition of a country in international law, a country will automatically show that the country has assumed the rights and legal obligations imposed by international law.
d. The very important function of recognition is to prevent the isolation of human groups in international relations by preventing legal vacuums that could harm the interests of individuals and nations.

In International Civil Law, it is accepted that a right which has been acquired according to the provisions of foreign law will be recognized and implemented as necessary in a country, as long as these rights do not conflict with the concept of public order in the country concerned.

If we relate International Recognition in its function as a legal function, namely in the form of recognition of a state that has been formally recognized, has legally used its state attributes in interactions with other countries, especially with countries that have recognized it. This shows that recognition plays a very important role in all legal actions carried out by citizens of a country whose actions are related to international civil law. Because in the case of international divorce carried out by two citizens whose subjects and legal systems are different, namely A and B, using the theory of *lex Loci Celebritionis* (marriage carried out in country B) where the judge decides the marriage relationship according to the theory of the rules, and also the lex forum forum submitted by B in his country.

Based on the theory *of Adjustment* (adjustment theory), namely the process of adjusting foreign legal rules that should apply with the legal rules of the forum (court)

Copyright at authors some right reserved this work is licensed under a Creative Commons Attribution-Share Alike 4.0 International License

so that the case can be decided fairly, then based on this theory if it is connected with the formulation of the problem above, namely how the function of recognition in the ratification of international divorce, on the status of children and the division of marital property is very appropriate, because the function of recognition itself guarantees that a new country can occupy a reasonable place as an independent and sovereign political organism in the midst of the family of nations so that it can safely and perfectly establish relations with other countries, without worrying about its position so that the political unity will be disturbed by existing countries, the existence of recognition from other countries means that the position of a recognized country will be of equal rank in international relations. So if the meaning of recognition is interpreted regarding the position of a country, it will be with its position with the recognition of the legal provisions and judicial jurisdiction it makes.

Thus, the function of recognition in the ratification of International Divorce, child status and division of marital property, is the same as the recognition of the legal provisions in force in that country and the authority of the court to try citizens or foreigners who carry out a legal act (rehct handeling) in that country.

3. **How does the existence of Jurisdiction and Recognition for public order regarding International divorce in International Private Law exist?**

Public order is all local legal rules made to protect the public welfare *must* take precedence over foreign legal provisions whose contents are considered contrary to these legal rules [9]. Public order *in* the Indonesian Criminal Code is basically based on the basic assumption that "a court is part of a sovereign structure" and therefore the court is authorized to apply its own law in the cases it brings. The question is whether in cases containing foreign elements, in line with the guiding rules in the Indonesian Criminal Code, this court must always apply foreign law which should be *the lex causae* in its jurisdiction? The answer is not always necessary, in the sense that the court or the parties in the case may be faced with matters that become the basis for setting aside the application of foreign law in the *lex fori area* , one of the reasons for this is public order.

Kegel argues that the concept of public order is essentially concerned with the “untouchable part of the local legal system, therefore foreign law (which should apply)

[9] Bayu Seto Hardjowahono, Fundamentals of International Law, Publisher PT Citra Aditya Bakti, Bandung 2006, p. 123.

Copyright at authors some right reserved this work is licensed under a Creative Commons Attribution-Share Alike 4.0 International License

can be set aside if it is considered to be in conflict with *the "unattachable part"* of *the lex fori* . Jurisdiction is the authority of a country to use and enforce the provisions and also its national laws. If the application of foreign law can result in consequences in the form of violations of the basic principles of local law *(lex fori)* the foreign law can be set aside on the basis of "for the sake of public interest" or for the sake of public order". If it is connected with the formulation of the problem above, Jurisdiction and Recognition with public order regarding international divorce, child status and division of marital property as long as *the lex fori state* recognizes the existence of the state (recognition) and its legal provisions, then the existence of jurisdiction and recognition is the basis for the creation of public order, because public order will not be created if the recognition and jurisdiction of a hearing are not recognized in International Civil Law, so that the existence of Jurisdiction and Recognition for public order regarding International divorce in International Civil Law is recognized.

CONCLUSION

1. With the secondary link point of country B as the place where the marriage was carried out *(lex loci celebritionis),* and country B with its jurisdiction has the right to adjudicate international divorce in accordance with its lex forum, so it is clear that the role of Jurisdiction is seen in determining international divorce.
2. With the function of recognition by other countries of a country, International Divorce, child status and division of marital property, is the same as recognizing the legal provisions in force in that country and the authority of the court to try citizens or foreigners who commit a legal act *(rehct handeling)* in that country.
3. So the existence of jurisdiction and recognition is the basis for the creation of public order, because public order will not be created if the recognition and jurisdiction of a hearing is not recognized in International Civil Law, so that the existence of Jurisdiction and Recognition for public order regarding International divorce in International Civil Law is recognized.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

Bayu Seto Wahono, 2006. Basics of International Civil Law, Bandung Citra Aditya Bakti
Sudargo Gautama, Various Problems in the Practice of Legal Reform, Citra Aditya Bandung. 1990.
Sudargo Gautama, International Private Law. Alumni, Bandung, 1980

Copyright at authors some right reserved this work is licensed under a Creative Commons Attribution-Share Alike 4.0 International License

Sudargo Gautama, Introduction to International Private Law, Bina Cipta, 1977
Sunarjati Hartono, Principles of International Civil Law, Bina Cipta Bandung, 1976
Purnadi Purbacaraka. The Foundations of International Private Law, Rajawali, Jakarta, 1983
I wayan Parthana, Introduction to International Law, Mandar Madju, Bandung, 1990
JG Starke, Introduction to International Law, Sinar Grafika, Jakarta 2011
Sefriani, International Law: An Introduction, Rajawali Press, Depok 2019
Budiono Rachmad, 1999, Islamic Legal Reform in Indonesia, Bandung: Citra Adtya Bakti.
Ibnu Katsir, Ad-dimasyqi Al-Imam Abdul Fida Ismai'l, 2001, Tafsir Ibnu Katsir Juz 2 Al-Baqarah 142-S/d Al Baqarah 252, bandung: Sinar Baru Algensindo.
Samosir Djamanat, Indonesian Customary Law: Existence in the Dynamics of Legal Development in Indonesia, 2013, Publisher, CV. Nuansa Aulia.
Somawinata Yusuf, 2002, Fiqih Mawaris, Jakarta: Gaya Media Pratama.
Saebani, Beni, Ahmad, Sociology of Islamic Law, CV. Pustaka Setia, Bandung 2024.
Usman, Suparman, Islamic Law: Principles and Introduction to Islamic Law in the Indonesian Legal System, 2001, Publisher, Media Gaya Pratama, Bandung.
Sidharta, B, Arief, 2002. Reflections on law. Bandung: Citra Aditya Bakti
Sidharta, B, Arief, 2007. Points of Thought in Law. Bandung Refika Aditama.

Copyright at authors some right reserved this work is licensed under a Creative Commons Attribution-Share Alike 4.0 International License