



# Building a Copyright Legal Culture Through Awards to Book Authors Building a Culture of Copyright Law Through the Giving of Appreciation to Authors

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## ABSTRACT

Universities in Indonesia have been known to act as educational and teaching institutions, as well as research and community service institutions. The function of Higher Education itself is to increase the added value of students, to produce trained and educated human resources in the fields of science, technology and art so that they can produce Intellectual Property through various research and innovation activities carried out. Universities are obliged to increase the participation of the academic community in supporting institutional performance and making a significant contribution to the community's economy as well as participating in IPR which is a form of real commitment in contributing and being an important part of the development of the National Innovation System (SINAS) in Indonesia. This type of research is normative legal research, with a statutory approach. Types and sources of primary research materials and sources of secondary research materials. The technique of collecting legal materials is through document studies (library studies), and data processing techniques using descriptive techniques. Finally, this study uses data analysis techniques with deductive logic, or processing legal materials by deductive means. This study concludes that efforts to increase awareness of respect for other people's copyrighted works are indeed not an easy job, must be supported by facilities and infrastructure that require very large costs. Support for academics, students, law enforcement officials, the government and the general public regarding copyright is very much needed, because the challenges that arise are not only in terms of the laws and regulations which always open up space to be interpreted differently, but also weak law enforcement, the lack of government contribution to fulfillment of educational data and lack of awareness of respecting copyright of ordinary people or those who are in the world of education, especially higher education.

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## ABSTRAK

Perguruan tinggi di Indonesia dikenal sebagai lembaga pendidikan, lembaga penelitian dan Lembaga pengabdian pada masyarakat. Misi universitas itu sendiri adalah meningkatkan nilai tambah mahasiswanya, menghasilkan tenaga-tenaga terlatih dan terdidik di bidang ilmu pengetahuan, teknologi dan seni, serta menciptakan kekayaan intelektual melalui berbagai kegiatan penelitian dan inovasi yang dilakukan. Perguruan tinggi berkomitmen tidak hanya untuk partisipasi dalam hak kekayaan intelektual, yang merupakan bentuk keterlibatan yang tulus, tetapi juga untuk meningkatkan partisipasi civitas akademika dalam rangka mendukung kinerja kelembagaan dan memberikan kontribusi yang signifikan bagi perekonomian masyarakat. Berkontribusi pada Sistem Inovasi Indonesia (SINAS). Jenis penelitian ini adalah penelitian hukum normatif dengan pendekatan hukum. Jenis dan sumber bahan penelitian primer dan sumber bahan penelitian sekunder. Teknologi pengumpulan bahan hukum karena penelitian dokumen (library research) dan teknik pengolahan data menggunakan teknik deskriptif. Terakhir, penelitian ini menggunakan teknik analisis data melalui logika deduktif atau pengolahan bahan hukum melalui cara deduktif. Kajian ini menyimpulkan bahwa upaya menciptakan rasa menghargai karya orang lain tentu bukan pekerjaan mudah dan harus didukung sarana dan prasarana yang sangat mahal. Dukungan dari akademisi hak cipta, mahasiswa, aparat penegak hukum, pemerintah, dan masyarakat umum sangat dibutuhkan. Tantangan yang muncul tidak hanya terkait peraturan perundang-undangan yang selalu menyisakan ruang penafsiran yang berbeda, tetapi juga karena lembaga penegak hukum rentan. Kurangnya kontribusi pemerintah

dalam pengayaan data pendidikan dan kurangnya pengakuan penghormatan hak cipta oleh masyarakat umum atau mereka yang berkecimpung di dunia pendidikan khususnya pendidikan tinggi.

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## I. INTRODUCTION

At the beginning of 2020, the world was faced with the Covid-19 outbreak, including Indonesia. Uniquely, in the midst of a pandemic, the implementation of the Industrial Revolution 4.0 concept has increased on a large scale, not only in the government environment but also in the private sector. In fact, the concept will only be carried out through the Making Indonesia 4.0 program on a large scale in 2030.

Both civil servants and private workers are used to working from home using technology, with the majority using web/teleconference applications to make work presentations without having to be in the office. A telemedicine solution is also available, allowing patients to consult a doctor, request a prescription and buy medicine through a virtual application, allowing them to receive prescriptions and medicines through online delivery services without leaving home.

The pandemic has also changed the way and system of learning at almost all levels of education which was originally through face-to-face, moving to the internet network (online) which is usually better known as online learning. No exception applies also in the world of education among universities. As one of the creators of Intellectual Work Rights (hereinafter referred to as HKI), both lecturers and/or students are required to produce an intellectual work, such as scientific articles or products that have useful value for the wider community.

The role of universities in Indonesia is known not only as teaching and educational institutions, but also as research institutions, as well as community service institutions. Higher education functions to increase student added value, produce educated and trained human resources in science, technology and the arts, and produce intellectual property through various research and innovation activities.

Universities have the task of increasing the participation of the academic community in order to support the efficiency of educational institutions and make a significant contribution to the community's economy. Furthermore, the university's participation in IPR is a form of sincere commitment to make a significant contribution and become an important part of the development of the Indonesian National Innovation System (SINAS).

Universities in Indonesia produce many innovations that directly benefit the community. To continue this role, universities need to be encouraged and supported in order to produce more innovations that directly benefit the community. In line with this, in the Attachment to the Regulation of the Minister of Research, Technology and Higher Education No. 13 of 2015 it is stated that program targets and program performance indicators that are directly related to research outcomes and community service include: 1) increasing the quality of learning and student affairs in higher education; 2) improving the quality of science and technology and higher education institutions; 3) increasing relevance, quality and quantity of Science and Technology and Higher

Education resources; 4) Increased relevance and productivity of research and development; and 5) Strengthening innovation capacity.

The definition of a work based on Article 1 Paragraph 3 of the Copyright Law (Law No. 28 of 2014 (hereinafter referred to as the "Copyright Law") is as follows:

"Every creative work in the fields of science, art and literature that is produced on inspiration, ability, thought, imagination, dexterity, skill, or expertise that is expressed in a tangible form."

Higher education as a center of excellence is the main source of the birth of intellectual works in the fields of science, art, and literature, continuously and continuously capable of producing these creative works. However, universities in Indonesia are divided into State Universities and Private Universities, each of which has a different nature of relationship with the academic community, as well as having different IPR management policies/regulations. Based on Article 35 paragraph (1) of the Copyright Law it is stated as follows:

"Unless agreed otherwise, the copyright holder of the work made by the author in an official relationship, who is considered the creator is a government agency."

Thus, the provisions in the article become unclear, multi-interpreted and confusing because the first sentence clearly mentions the phrase the legal subject is "Copyright Holder", but in the second sentence it mentions the legal subject with the phrase "creator". The two legal subjects have very different legal positions, as well as the legal definition (definition). The creator can be a "copyright holder", but on the other hand "the copyright holder cannot be the creator", because the so-called creator must be the party who actually produces the copyrighted work that has a distinctive and personal nature (according to the alter ego principle).

Meanwhile, Article 36 of the Copyright Law states that unless agreed otherwise, the Author and the Copyright Holder for the Works made in an employment relationship or based on orders are the parties who make the Works. What is meant by "employment relationship or based on an order" is a work made on the basis of an employment relationship in a private institution or on the basis of an order from another party. For private universities, the provisions that apply to Article 36 of the Copyright Law are contradictory so that they are not in harmony with the provisions of Article 35 of the Copyright Law, because the subject of research is "university" with the same legal object in the form of copyrighted works of the academic community. but the arrangements for ownership of IPRs are contradictory.

The Copyright Law has distinguished who is called the creator and who is called the copyright holder. The creator is a person or several people who individually or together produce a creation that is unique and personal. While the copyright holder is the creator as the copyright owner, the party who receives the right legally from the creator or another party who receives further rights from the party who receives the right legally.

Efforts to continue to improve the quality and quantity of research and community service are always carried out by the Directorate General of Research and Development Strengthening (Directorate General of Research and Development Strengthening) to achieve quality research and community service results that are relevant to national development needs. The results of high-quality research and community service, as outlined in the form of a book, are expected to contribute significantly to increasing the nation's competitiveness.

Books as objects of a person's intellectual property rights, whose protection is regulated in legislation. In determining the occurrence of infringement, UUHC stipulates a violation if there is an act committed by a person against a copyrighted work whose copyright is exclusively owned by another person without the knowledge or permission of the other person who owns the right. The

forms of book copyright infringement can be categorized, among others: Photocopying of books which are then traded, illegal printing of books which are then sold at prices far below the original books; and illegal sales of electronic files.

The birth of a book to a format that can be used by the public is not simple. This process involves a lot of capital and human resources, both writers, publishers, distributors and distributors, all of which work together to make the book a reality. The results of the research in the form of books are expected to raise the dignity of higher education, because one of the determinants of university ranking is in research. It is hoped that every university can have intellectual property rights that can be purchased by industry players.

The commercialization process of research results needs to be carried out to increase the economic potential that will be widely beneficial. In addition, commercialization also aims to provide an output in the field. Potential research results from higher education institutions in the form of books if seriously developed will benefit the community. Increased protection of intellectual property (KI) in the form of books is one of the efforts that the government must take to foster the spirit of doing creative, innovative activities in producing new and useful books. The responsibility for protecting intellectual property for books that have been successfully created is not only held by the government, but also by related institutions or institutions, including universities.

Intellectual property is a right that arises from the result of thought that produces a useful product or process, which is a valuable asset that can be used as a source of income through licensing. Some reasons to protect intellectual property are to prevent counterfeiting, company policies / crafts, ahead of competitors, company prestige, and to prevent being said to be counterfeit goods. Protection is automatic, when an idea is realized in a tangible form, the creation has been protected, whether recorded or not.

Article 43 of Law no. 28 of 2004 concerning Restrictions on Copyright, the creation of works that are not considered as copyright infringement includes the creation and dissemination of copyrighted context through information and communication technology media that are non-commercial and benefit the creator or related parties, or the creator expresses no objection to such dissemination. . Presidential Regulation Number 13 of 2015 concerning the Ministry of Research, Technology and Higher Education which is stated in Article 2 that the Ministry of Research, Technology and Higher Education has the task of carrying out government affairs in the fields of research, technology and higher education to assist the President in administering state government.

The industrial revolution 4.0 for universities is expected to be able to realize smart education through increasing and equalizing the quality of education, expanding access and relevance in realizing world class. To achieve this, learning interactions are carried out through blended learning (through collaboration), project-based learning (through publications) and flipped classrooms (through public interactions and global interactions). The development of an increasingly global business activity perspective, therefore the commercialization of works in higher education institutions needs to be stated in the form of a contract, considering that every business step is a legal step. The contractual relationship of the parties is essentially inseparable from the issue of justice. The contract as a forum that brings together the interests of one party with another requires a fair form of exchange of interests. According to Aristotle, justice means doing good, or in other words, justice is the main virtue, so that justice consists in treating equals equally and unequally, in proportion to their inequality. treated unequally, proportionally”.

The role of intellectual property institutions in universities is very important. There are several things that universities must do in managing IP. In particular socialization, management and registration of intellectual property, utilization and commercialization of intellectual property, and promotion of intellectual property. There are 2 (two) categories for intellectual property, namely

copyright and industrial property rights. Copyright includes scientific works (science), works of art, and literary works. Rights related to copyright are rights owned by actors, record producers, and broadcasting institutions. Intellectual property rights, on the other hand (copyrights), include patents, trademarks, industrial designs, integrated circuit layout designs, trade secrets, and Plant Variety Protection (PVT).

While the main function of intellectual property rights is to promote creativity and innovation that is beneficial to society as a whole. Copyright is specifically used as a means to exhibit, enrich and disseminate the cultural wealth of a country. Books as a form of copyrighted work, both in the form of printed books and electronic books in file format (e-books), make a significant contribution to improving the quality of education.

The use of intellectual property rights by higher education is an important issue, and research activities in higher education should be promoted. The purpose of protecting university research results is to motivate the academic community to conduct research, especially when the research brings financial benefits. Universities can use intellectual property rights as a basis for cooperation with industries related to copyrighted works, especially book publishing. Universities that cannot make or commercialize inventions can license them to industry without losing their right to compensation in the form of royalties. Intellectual property rights are one of the assets of universities and must be managed properly to meet the needs of universities.

## II. RESEARCH METHODS

The research method is basically a series of procedural steps or systematic methods used to find the truth in scientific research. The research method includes aspects such as the stages of the activities carried out, the materials and equipment needed, as well as the collection methods, processing methods and data analysis methods to answer the problems studied.

### 1. Type of Research

This type of research is normative legal (juridical) research, namely research that aims to find a legal provision, legal principle, or doctrine that answers the legal question under study. The research sources used are literature or library research, namely research conducted using library materials such as laws, books, or books and creations related to research. Sources of information for this study were taken from relevant written and electronic sources to answer the research questions.

### 2. Research Approach

The approach used in this study is a statutory approach, which according to Peter Mahmud Marzuki is an approach taken by considering all laws and regulations, both in the form of legislation and government regulations, as well as theories and doctrines relevant to legal issues. reviewed. To sharpen the analysis of the problem, a conceptual approach is used (Conceptual pproach), that is, by using the concepts from the midwife's thinking.

### 3. Types and Sources of Legal Materials

The types and sources of research materials used include primary, secondary, and tertiary materials, namely:

a) The main sources of research materials are: Basic norms, legal regulations, especially those that regulate the commercialization of works in universities in connection with fair contracts in the era

of the industrial revolution 4.0, namely the 1945 Constitution, Civil Code, Law of the Republic of Indonesia Number 17 of 2007 concerning National Long-Term Development Plan 2005-2025 Law of the Republic of Indonesia Number 14 of 2005 concerning Teachers and Lecturers, Law of the Republic of Indonesia Number 12 of 2012 concerning Higher Education, Law Number 28 of 2014 concerning Copyright, Government Regulation no. 60 of 1999 concerning Higher Education, Government Regulation Number 19 of 2005 concerning National Education Standards, Government Regulation Number 8 of 2012 concerning Indonesia's National Qualifications Framework, Permenristek Dikti No. 44 of 2015 concerning National Higher Education Standards, Permenristek Dikti No. 62 of 2016 concerning Higher Education Quality Assurance System, Permenristek Dikti No. 24 of 2019 concerning Innovation Management in Higher Education.

b) Sumber bahan penelitian sekunder, antara lain berupa jurnal hukum, buku-buku kepustakaan, laporan penelitian hukum yaitu karya tulis/ilmiah, pendapat/pemikiran para ahli, makalah, surat kabar, serta sarana lain yang menyediakan layanan informasi yang berkaitan dengan pembahasan permasalahan .

c) Sources of tertiary research materials are materials that provide instructions or explanations for primary and secondary legal sources. The legal materials used in this research include: Big Indonesian Dictionary, Legal Dictionary, and Internet Site.

#### 4. Legal Data Collection Technology

The related legal data collection technology that underlies the presentation of this research is library research, a tool to collect legal data from documented legal sources using substance analysis. This technique provides a theoretical basis for investigating and studying books, laws, regulations, documents, reports, archives, and other print and electronic studies related to the commodification of work in higher education institutions.

#### 5. Legal Material Processing Techniques

The data processing technique in this study uses descriptive techniques through systematic and accurate descriptions and characteristics of certain fields so that there is no need to make assumptions at the research stage. Descriptive research aims to provide data that is as accurate as possible about a person, situation, or other condition. Descriptive processing techniques of legal materials help solve problems and answer current problems. This is done by conducting data collection, classification and analysis or data processing procedures, drawing conclusions and making reports. Its main purpose is to objectively describe the situation in the description.

#### 6. Legal Material Analysis Techniques

This study uses data analysis techniques that involve deductive logic or deductive processing of legal materials. That is, making general statements and then drawing more specific conclusions. In addition, we draft and draft laws and regulations, interpret and analyze cases and related laws and regulations, and draw conclusions from the results.

### III. RESULTS OF THE DISCUSSION

Intellectual property rights can be described as property rights that arise or are born as a result of human intellectual abilities. Considering that intellectual property rights ultimately produce intellectual works in the form of knowledge, art, literature, and technology, and to make it happen

it requires the sacrifice of energy, time, cost, and thought, then these property rights then have value. The addition of the economic value/benefit attached to the intellectual work encourages the notion of ownership of the intellectual work produced.

Intellectual property rights are intangible, but are considered to be in the intellectual work and are proprietary rights. Intellectual property rights are property rights in the fields of technology, science, art and literature. Their wealth lies not in ideas, but in the results of human intellectual faculties manifested in some way. Intellectual property rights can generally be divided into two main categories: copyright in science, art and literature, and industrial property rights in technology.

Copyright contains economic rights and moral rights. Economic rights are rights to obtain economic benefits from a copyrighted work and related rights. Moral rights are rights attached to creators or actors to which copyright or related rights are granted but cannot be removed or removed without cause. Legal protection of copyright is intended to encourage individuals in society who have intellectual abilities and creativity to be more enthusiastic in producing as many works as possible that contribute to the progress of the nation. Copyright law follows the principle that a work is recognized after its first publication, not after its first submission, so that creators no longer have to worry about the clarity of their work's status.

Intellectual Property Rights (IPR) can generally be divided into two main categories: copyright and industrial property. The scope of copyright is works in the fields of science, art and literature. The field of applying industrial property rights is now a technology field. If the copyright is disclosed or reproduced by a third party, then there is a copyright infringement and can be punished by civil law with claims for compensation and criminal law in the form of imprisonment and fines.

Copyright provides protection for each creator in the form of an exclusive right that is valid for a certain period of time to publish and/or reproduce his work. The state considers all creators to have contributed to society through their works in the fields of art, literature, or science, so they are not entitled to receive awards in the form of exclusive rights, as regulated by law. Article 9 paragraph (1) of the Copyright Law states that the creator or copyright owner as referred to in Article 8 has economic rights to:

- a. Publishing Works;
- b. Reproduction of Works in all its forms;
- c. Translation of Works;
- d. Devotion, arrangement, transformation of creation; or
- e. Distribution of works or copies thereof;
- f. Creation show;
- g. Announcement of creation;
- h. Creation communication; and
- i. Creation rental.

Copyright in the form of books is an important creation in the Copyright protection system, because the protection of it does not only concern human development and civilization itself. This is because in addition to encouraging economic growth through economic rights for creators and economic benefits for the community, furthermore it will be able to increase the creativity of creators and the community to produce other works. The protection of copyright law on various protected works, including books, is primarily intended to fulfill the strong desire of the Indonesian nation to educate the nation's life as stated in the 4th Paragraph of the Preamble to the 1945 Constitution.

Regarding the Protection of Book Copyrights, that there are positive functions contained in books, namely: 1) Books as Media or Intermediaries, meaning: books can be a background for us or an incentive to do something; 2) Books as property, meaning that books are very valuable, priceless assets, because they are a source of knowledge; 3) Books as atmosphere creators, meaning: books can be friends at any time in any situation, books can create a friendly atmosphere so that they can influence the development and character of a person to be good; 4) Books as a source of creativity, meaning: by reading a lot of books, it can encourage creativity which is rich in ideas and creativity usually has broad insight.

Books are one of the works that are protected by copyright laws in many countries, and it cannot be denied that the existence of books as works that must be protected is clearly recognized. This is because the book produced by its creator has important implications in people's lives, in addition to economic interests for those who use it also has implications for community civilization. For example, with the development of book publisher associations such as IKAPI which applies certain standards for the publication and distribution of books, as well as associations of book lovers.

Copyright law protection is primarily aimed at creating a better atmosphere for the growth and development of creations in the fields of science, art and literature. The Indonesian government continuously updates the laws and regulations in the field of copyright to adapt to existing developments both in the economic and technological fields. Reality shows that copyright infringement has reached a dangerous level and can damage the fabric of people's lives in general and the interests of writers in particular. Copyright infringement can be in the form of taking, quoting, recording, reproducing or publishing part or all of the creation of the creator or copyright holder or performing acts prohibited by law or violating the agreement.

Acts that are not considered as copyright infringement include: a) announcement, distribution, communication and/or reproduction of the national emblem and national anthem according to their original nature; b) announcement, distribution, communication and/or reproduction of everything carried out on behalf of the government, unless stated to be protected by laws and regulations, a statement on the work or when the work is distributed, communicated and/or copied; c) retrieval of actual news, either in whole or in part from news agencies. Broadcasting institutions and newspapers or their sources must be mentioned in full; or d) creation and dissemination of Copyright content through non-commercial technology media and/or benefiting the creator or related parties, or the creator expresses no objection to the creation and distribution; e) reproduction, announcement and/or distribution of portraits of the president, vice president, former vice president, National Heroes, Heads of State Institutions, heads of ministries/non-Ministerial institutions and/or Regional Heads with due regard to dignity and fairness in accordance with the provisions of the legislation.

The conception of ownership of an intellectual work is the main basis for legal protection of these intellectual works. The legal protection includes the protection of copyrighted works that have legal status as legal objects, protection for creators as legal subjects, and protection from acts that violate the rights of the creator. This is a major consideration providing copyright protection,



especially when a work is the result of an idea presented to the public. Thus, legal protection in principle is the acknowledgment of a right from a legal object intended for legal subjects, the formulation of forms of rights violations, and dispute resolution mechanisms as well as the formulation of legal sanctions, both administrative sanctions, civil sanctions, and/or criminal sanctions.

The existence of copyright protection for books means that the rights and interests of the authors and publishers are recognized and protected by law, and that anyone who violates their rights and interests, the authors and/or book copyright holders can take legal action against them. Legal action to process book copyright violators can be taken by the author and/or publisher through a civil lawsuit.

Indonesia is a state of law. In other words, the administration of the state and public life is based on the rule of law. If there is a dispute, it must be enforced according to the law. Law enforcement is an effort to create security and comfort in society. The main purpose of law is to create a sense of justice, legal certainty and benefit for the community. One of the characteristics of the rule of law is the protection of human rights, as Article 28D(1) of the 1945 Constitution states: "Everyone has the right to recognition, guarantees, protection and fair legal certainty and equal treatment before the law".

Intellectual property rights are immaterial assets protected by law. Legal protection of intellectual property rights is based on two reasons. First, moral rights in intellectual works reflect the author's personality. Second, because of the economic rights or commercial rights involved in the intellectual work. This is the last factor that encourages countries in the world to provide complete and strong legal protection for intellectual works.

The theory of intellectual property rights (IPR) is heavily influenced by John Locke's thoughts on property rights. Locke says that a man's ownership of the things he produces has existed since man was born. This is private, so the idea of protecting it came up. Objects in this sense are not only tangible objects but also abstract objects, the so-called property rights to intangible objects are the result of human intelligence.

Creator and creation are two things, each of which has its own concept, both are related to copyright. Authors are entitled to benefit from the so-called moral and economic rights. Moral rights belong to the creator and cannot be transferred to others. As with moral rights, the right to use or exploit a work (economic rights) originally belongs to the creator. However, if the creator does not intend to use it himself, the creator can transfer it to another party who will be the owner of the rights.

The exploitation of economic rights on copyrighted works is generally based on a collective agreement as outlined in the agreement. In practice, there are two methods of transferring economic rights. The first way is the transfer of exploitation/economic rights from the creator to the creator by granting a license/license based on a contract to exercise the author's rights within a certain period of time, and certain actions within the framework of using the copyrighted work remain the property of the creator. The author receives a certain amount of compensation or royalties for the transfer of usage rights. The second way is the transfer of the creator's economic rights in the form of assignment (overdracht) to another person with the author's approval. The other party then becomes the copyright owner of all or part of the copyright in the work.

Copyright in a work can be transferred entirely to the copyright recipient (copyright holder). In other words, the creator gives or outsources all copyright to the copyright owner by selling all

copyright. Copyrights that are sold in whole or in part cannot be resold by the same seller (Article 17(2) UUHC). In short, an author is one or more people who jointly create a creation. It can be stated that the person who created the work is the original (first) copyright owner of the work. What needs to be explained about the importance of being the first creator of creation is that there are several ways to become the first creator of creation, namely first, a person can independently become the first creator of a creation by creating an idea and realizing it materially. Second, employers can force work on full-time employees under a work order. In this case, the employer is the original creator of the work ordered to be done. Third, two or more individuals or legal entities/companies can co-author the original work. Books are original works that are protected by copyright and can come from other forms of creation. For example, a book can be a short story or a film. two or more individuals or legal entities/companies may co-author the original work. Books are original works that are protected by copyright and can come from other forms of creation. For example, a book can be a short story or a film. two or more individuals or legal entities/companies may co-author the original work. Books are original works that are protected by copyright and can come from other forms of creation. For example, a book can be a short story or a film.

The period of copyright protection for books is relatively long, as regulated in Article 58 of the UUHC, namely the lifetime of the author plus 70 years since the author's death. This is different if the creator is a legal entity, which is only 50 years since it was first announced to the public. The work of the creator can be transferred to another party in the form of a written contract. For example, a work that will be made into a book can be transferred to a publisher through a license agreement. Under most international and national copyright laws, books, which are embodiments of the work, are classified as legally protected works. Regarding usage rights for books and other works, Blackeney said:

“The most lucrative copyright works are often exploited in a number of ways. A popular novel may be marketed as a volume (book), serial (in newspapers and magazines), translation, film, play, opera, musical or ballet.”

Based on Blackeney's statement, a novel that is used in the form of a book can be further utilized by making derivative works of the work. For example, a written work becomes a book, which is then serialized in general daily newspapers (newspapers), weekly magazines, translations, dramas, dances, songs, and so on, so that the book is protected by copyright in the form of non-monopoly rights. In other words, it can be said that there is no absolute monopoly on copyright. The copyright of the book can then be developed by the author himself or by other copyright holders with the permission of the author, into various forms of derivative works, as in the example above. According to UUHC, the author of a written work has many exclusive rights that are protected by copyright, including, The first is the right to reproduce in the form of a book published by the author of the work or by the publisher under a license agreement. Second, the right to translate books into other languages. Third, the right to create all forms of performance works based on story ideas from the contents of the book. Fourth, the right to produce broadcast programs (radio and/or television), and others. As mentioned in the first example, book publishing is basically a manufacturing process that is managed by the publisher as a business entity. the right to create all forms of performance works based on story ideas from the contents of the book. Fourth, the right to produce broadcast programs (radio and/or television), and others. As mentioned in the first example, book publishing is basically a manufacturing process that is managed by the publisher as a business entity. the right to create all forms of performance works based on story ideas from the contents of the book. Fourth, the right to produce broadcast programs (radio and/or television), and others. As mentioned in the first example, book publishing is basically a manufacturing process that is managed by the publisher as a business entity.

## IV. CONCLUSION

Efforts to raise awareness of respecting the work of others is certainly not an easy task. This must be supported by facilities and infrastructure that require very high costs. Support from all stakeholders, such as academics, students, law enforcement officials, government, and the general public regarding copyright issues is needed. In the Indonesian context, not only in terms of laws and regulations that always leave room for different interpretations, but also in weak law enforcement, the lack of government contribution to the administration of education data, and the lack of awareness from the general public, especially those working in the world of education. about education is a challenge in its efforts to foster a culture of copyright law to respect and appreciate the copyrighted works of the creators.

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