

**IMPLEMENTATION OF INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY
PROTECTION OF SCIENTIFIC WORKS AT LIBRARY OF
UNIVERSITAS GADJAH MADA**

THESIS

Submitted to the Library Science Study Program, Faculty of Adab and Cultural Sciences, State Islamic University Sunan Kalijaga Yogyakarta to Fulfill One of the Requirements in Obtaining a Bachelor's Degree in Library Science



Farah Bilqis Kansa

20101040030

**LIBRARY SCIENCE STUDY PROGRAM
FACULTY OF ADAB AND CULTURAL SCIENCES
UIN SUNAN KALIJAGA YOGYAKARTA**

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VALIDATION



KEMENTERIAN AGAMA
UNIVERSITAS ISLAM NEGERI SUNAN KALIJAGA
FAKULTAS ADAB DAN ILMU BUDAYA
Jl. Marsda Adisucipto Telp. (0274) 513949 Fax. (0274) 552883 Yogyakarta 55281

PENGESAHAN TUGAS AKHIR

Nomor : B-1237/Un.02/DA/PP.00.9/07/2025

Tugas Akhir dengan judul : Implementation of Intellectual Property Protection of Scientific Works at Library of Universitas Gadjah Mada

yang dipersiapkan dan disusun oleh:

Nama : FARAH BILQIS KANSA
Nomor Induk Mahasiswa : 20101040030
Telah diujikan pada : Kamis, 26 Juni 2025
Nilai ujian Tugas Akhir : A

dinyatakan telah diterima oleh Fakultas Adab dan Ilmu Budaya UIN Sunan Kalijaga Yogyakarta

TIM UJIAN TUGAS AKHIR



Ketua Sidang

Dr. Syifaun Nafisah, S.T., MT.
SIGNED

Valid ID: 688724e75f024



Penguji I

Muhammad Solihin Arianto, S.Ag., S.S.,
M.LIS.
SIGNED

Valid ID: 6882ebc59435b



Penguji II

Lilih Deva Martias, M.Sc.
SIGNED

Valid ID: 688434e81d7c7



Yogyakarta, 26 Juni 2025

UIN Sunan Kalijaga
Dekan Fakultas Adab dan Ilmu Budaya

Prof. Dr. Nurdin, S.Ag., S.S., M.A.
SIGNED

Valid ID: 6889c4de73259

STATEMENT OF ORIGINALITY

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The undersigned, I am :

Nama : Farah Bilqis Kansa

Student Number : 20101040030

Major : Library Science

Faculty : Adab and Cultural Science

I declare that the thesis entitled "Implementation of Intellectual Property Protection of Scientific Works at Library of Universitas Gadjah Mada" is truly my own work and not a plagiarism of other people's work. If, In the future, it turns out that my statement is not true, then I am willing to accept the applicable academic sanctions.

Yogyakarta, 2 Juni 2025



0268BAMX426723355

Farah Bilqis Kansa

NIM. 20101040030

OFFICIAL NOTE

Dr. Syifaun Nafisah, S.T., MT

Lecture of Library Science Study Program, Faculty of Adab and Cultural Sciences State Islamic University of Sunan Kalijaga Yogyakarta

OFFICIAL NOTE

Subject : Thesis

Attachment : 1 (one) copy

Dear Sir,

Dean of the Faculty of Adab and Cultural Sciences

State Islamic University

Assalamu'alaikum Wr.Wb

After reading, correcting, and suggesting improvement as necessary, as the supervisor, I believe her thesis

Name : Farah Bilqis Kansa

Student Number : 20101040030

Study Program : Library Science

Faculty : Adab and Cultural Science

Title : Implementation of Intellectual Property Protection of Scientific Works at Library of Universitas Gadjah Mada

Can be submitted as one of the requirements to obtain an undergraduate degree in the Library Science study program, Faculty of Adab and Cultural Science, State Islamic University of Sunan Kalijaga Yogyakarta. Based on this, I hope that this thesis above can be immediately approved and presented in munaqosyah.

Thank you.

Wassalamu'alaikum, Wr.Wb

Yogyakarta, 2 Juni 2025

Supervisor

Dr. Syifaun Nafisah, S.T., MT. NIP.
19781226 200801 2 017

MOTTO

“Growth doesn’t always look pretty. But it’s always worth it!”



DEDICATION

All praise to Allah and gratitude to Him for blessing me with health and ability to complete the thesis. I dedicate this thesis to:

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ABSTRACT
**Implementation Of Intellectual Property Protection Of Scientific
Works At Library Of Universitas Gadjah Mada**

Farah Bilqis Kansa
20101040030

Protection of final project research work is a crucial measure that must be implemented to safeguard students' intellectual property rights and prevent the misuse of their work. The obligation to protect research works is not only a state responsibility but also that of agencies directly involved in the storage of works, such as university libraries. This research aims to examine the regulation efforts implemented by Universitas Gadjah Mada (UGM) Library to protect students' final project research works. This research employs a qualitative approach, utilising data collection techniques that include in-depth interviews, observation, and analysis of legal documents used at UGM, specifically the UGM Peraturan Rektor tentang Penelitian. The results showed that the Library of Universitas Gadjah Mada (UGM) has implemented the Peraturan Rektor tentang Penelitian as a means of intellectual property protection. The regulation has systematic interrelationships in the implementation, including the uploading system of final project works, digital document supervision, and digital access regulations. Nevertheless, there is a challenge in the implementation, especially in user awareness. This research recommends educating users further.

Keywords: Implementation, Intellectual Property Protection, Scientific Work.

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PREFACE

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The preparation of the thesis was challenging and obstacles. The author learns many things during the research that occurred. However, thanks to the support for various parties, the author is finally able to complete the work successfully. Throughout the writing process, the author received great help, guidance, and support from various individuals who generously dedicated their time, energy, and expertise. In this opportunity, I would like to say thank to,

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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background

Writing a final assignment or thesis is a requirement for university students in Indonesia to graduate. In Indonesia, the requirements for writing a final assignment are contained in the Regulation of the Minister of Education and Culture, Research and Technology (Permendikbud, 2023) concerning on Quality Assurance in Higher Education, where the requirements for completing an educational degree are in the form of providing a final assignment which includes a thesis, prototype, project, or other similar form of final assignment, both individually and in groups (Permendikbud, 2023).

The preparation of theses carried out by students every year raises similarities in topics that are identified as a form of plagiarism. One of the motives for students to commit acts of plagiarism, either in whole or in part, is the urge to complete their thesis quickly. In the case of plagiarism, this action occurs due to a lack of knowledge regarding what kind of actions can be classified as copyright infringement in other people's works (Puspita, 2015). Plagiarism is an issue in the academic field. Plagiarism activities occur among academics in scientific work. The perpetrators of plagiarism themselves come from students to teachers or lecturers. Technical advances have made it easy for various parties to commit plagiarism on various works, especially scientific works.

Information technology is present in society and continues to develop from era to era, requiring libraries to provide more information for their users. Advances in technology have made it easier for libraries to provide information quickly, precisely, accurately and easily accessible to users. This development also has a good impact on libraries in providing services, improving repository systems, intellectual property literacy, and digital security. Technology makes it easier for someone to collect, manipulate, process, and disseminate information (Pratama, 2018, p. 20). The presence of technology in libraries as information centers makes it easier for people to access the information they require. It makes it easier for libraries to present information data, but it also impacts the level of plagiarism or copyright violations (Pratiwi & Aisyah, 2021). Instant access to information makes it easier for someone to commit plagiarism.

Plagiarism of scientific works has increased along with the development of information technology and the ease of accessing it online. In the article entitled *The Phenomenon of Academic Plagiarism in the Digital Era*, it is stated that there are 21 universities involved in the issue of plagiarism. Several large universities in Indonesia have been identified as committing acts of plagiarism, one of which is UIN Maliki Malang, which allegedly committed copyright infringement by a lecturer on several student works that were recognized as his work (Pratiwi & Aisyah, 2021, p. 17).

Another case of plagiarism occurred at a well-known campus in Indonesia, the Bandung Institute of Technology. An alumnus of ITB's doctoral program, in 2010, was found guilty of violating the plagiarism law. The sanction imposed on

the perpetrator is the invalidity of his diploma and dissertation. This punishment was imposed on the perpetrator based on the consideration of the Board of Trustees (MWA), the Chairperson of the Senate of the Academy (SA), the Chairperson of the Assembly of Professors (MGB), and the Rector of ITB (ITB, 2010).

Indonesian government has made policies in the form of laws and regulations to protect the work or copyright of individuals/institutions so that they do not become victims of plagiarism. One of the regulations related to the protection of scientific work is UU No. 28 Tahun 2018 tentang Hak Cipta (Law No.14 concerning Copyright).

One of the factors that influences someone to commit acts of plagiarism is academic procrastination, which means delaying work. Apart from that, plagiarist perpetrators usually quote various information online through websites that provide other works without including the source. Not only that, but students also commit acts of plagiarism in writing scientific papers such as articles, journals, and final assignments. Quoted scientific research entitled Student Plagiarism Behavior between Intentions and Writing Skills shows that plagiarism among students is caused by attitudes, norms, intentions, and lack of writing skills. (Nurmina & Hartati, 2017)

University Gadjah Mada (UGM) is one of the universities that takes strict measures against academic misconduct, particularly among its students and faculty members. UGM applies plagiarism law to its students as the institution itself has explicit provisions relating to plagiarism, Peraturan Rektor UGM No. 14 tahun 2022 tentang Penelitian. The regulation protects student research works, including

final assignments, theses, and dissertations, which are stored at the university library under the management of the Vice Rector in charge of research affairs. In chapter V in article 30 paragraph (1) that research organizers encourage and foster researchers to produce intellectual work in research. Paragraph (4) explains that Intellectual Works include acquisition, ownership, protection, utilization, and commercialization activities.

In Chapter VI, Article 32, paragraph (1), student works will be stored in the University Library. In paragraph (3), UGM guarantees that all student research works will receive protection of Intellectual Work Rights under the management of the Deputy Rector in the field of research. In paragraph (5), UGM makes a system for utilising student research results that can protect the intellectual work of students and supervisors by research ethics, laws, and regulations.

The UGM Library is an integral part that functions as a provider of information, knowledge, and protection of its work. A university library is a library located in a university, its subordinate bodies, or institutions affiliated with universities. This library functions to help universities achieve their goals, namely the Tri Dharma of Higher Education, namely education, research, and community service (Basuki, 2004).

In this context, the university library plays a significant role in the scientific work of the academic community, including the storage of scientific works and the protection of intellectual property. In addition to storage, university libraries also must protect works from plagiarism or copyright infringement.

In this context, libraries have a strategic role in supporting the protection of scientific works produced by the academic community. As a management unit and provider of access to scientific works, university libraries are also responsible for ensuring that every work stored, distributed, and accessed is by statutory provisions, especially UU No. 28 tahun 2014 tentang Hak Cipta (Law No. 28 of 2014 concerning Copyright). The library not only functions as a centre for scientific documentation, but also as the frontline in ensuring that the creator's copyright is respected and protected, including through self-uploading mechanisms, providing copyright metadata, and limiting access to content that is sensitive or has not obtained full publication permission.

Based on UU No. 18 tahun 2002 Sistem Nasional Penelitian, Pengembangan, dan Penerapan Ilmu Pengetahuan dan Teknologi (Law No. 18 of 2002 concerning ON Systems, Knowledge and Technology) Article 1 Paragraph 4 states that “Research is an activity carried out according to scientific rules and methods systematically to obtain information, data and information related to understanding and proving the truth or falsity of an assumption and/or hypothesis in the field of science and technology and drawing scientific conclusions for the purposes of advancing science and technology.” Then, in Article 16, paragraph 3, it mentions that “Universities and government R&D institutions are entitled to use the income they get from the transfer of technology and / or science and technology services to develop themselves.”

Universitas Gadjah Mada is a university that also implements knowledge collection. On a smaller scope, there are regulations set by the university. The

regulation contains research and protection of scientific works within the university. Universitas Gadjah Mada (UGM) has a Peraturan Rektor No. 14 tahun 2021 tentang Penelitian (Rector Regulation No. 14 of 2021 concerning Research), which is in line with UU No.28 tahun 2014 tentang Hak Cipta (Law No.29 of 2014 concerning Copyright). This means that in formulating the Peraturan Rektor tentang Penelitian No. 14 tahun 2021, the official guidelines from the Government of the Republic of Indonesia were utilised. Peraturan Rektor tentang Penelitian No.14 of 2021 has nine chapters and 35 articles in its regulations.

As a deposit centre for storing the work and knowledge of the academic community, including student research, the UGM Central Library also fulfils this role. According to the 2024 Publication Data, the academic community of Gadjah Mada University produced an international output of 3,697 documents. These documents were published in Scopus, Web of Science, Sinta, DOAJ, EBSCO, and Dimensions. (<https://penelitian.ugm.ac.id/stats/>). This indicates that UGM is an active university in publishing academic work in international journals.

As Universitas Gadjah Mada is an active university in the field of academic publication, the library also plays a crucial role in providing the information needed for research, as well as storing scientific research works by academics and students. There is a uniqueness associated with the UGM Library in the process of sorting works to be uploaded to the ETD repository. The process involves the enactment of exceptions to publish works that have commercial value, as determined by findings. So, this is closely related to the library's role in protecting the works stored at the UGM Central Library. The UGM Central Library, an integral part of Gajah Mada

University, also plays a role in protecting the works stored within, thereby minimising the opportunity for deliberate plagiarism of works by other parties.

Libraries, as information providers, offer digital libraries that provide users with accessibility. According to Fecko, digital libraries offer potential benefits and significant challenges. New library developments provide several advantages. (Arianto, n.d., p. 37). One of the advantages of implementing a digital library is easy access to information, increased collection size, and protection from physical damage to the collection by storing it digitally.

It must be stopped by implementing work protection regulations. Plagiarism in the academic world is part of the library's responsibility as a provider of information and access for the public. To protect works, the author will explore the efforts implemented in the UGM Library. Therefore, this research raises the topic "Implementation of Copyright Protection Regulation on Thesis and Dissertation as intellectual property at UGM Library", which aims to know how UGM Library implements the University Regulation of Protecting Scientific Work.

1.2 Research Problem

Based on the explanation above, the researcher formulates the problem as follows: "How UGM Library imply the regulation of protecting scientific work?"

1.3 Purpose

The researcher chooses the UGM Library because UGM already has regulations in place to protect intellectual property. The library also implements these regulations to fulfil its role as a repository for academic work. This research

aims to examine how the UGM Library implements the Rector's Regulation in Protecting Scientific Work.

1.4 Benefit Paper

The benefits that will be obtained through this research include:

1. Theoretical Benefit

Theoretically, this research is helpful for digital libraries, especially in repository units.

1. Know the policies implemented by the UGM Library in efforts to protect intellectual property.
2. Contribute to providing scientific thinking regarding protecting intellectual works at the UGM Library.

2. Practical Benefit

This research is helpful for librarians as a scientific reference material, especially in the section on work protection regulations. The following are practical benefits for several parties.

1. For future researchers, this study will serve as a valuable reference for those undertaking research on work handover policies aimed at protecting intellectual rights.
2. This research will be used as evaluation and analysis material for related libraries to develop an Institutional Repository.

1.5 Paper Structure

Regarding writing systems, there are groupings as follows. An introduction and context are provided in Chapter I, along with information on the benefits of research, problem formulation, study objectives, and systematic writing.

In Chapter II, "Theoretical Foundations and Literature Review," prior research findings on related topics are reviewed, and a theoretical framework with descriptions of problem-solving techniques is provided through theoretical debates.

Chapter III: Research methodologies covers the research methodologies, type of research, time and location of the study, research subjects and objects, research instruments, data collection methods and procedures, data validity tests, and data analysis methods.

Chapter IV: Results and Discussion. This chapter provides an overview of the UGM Library, including its profile, vision, mission, facilities, service hours, and organisational structure. The research discussion contains the concept, implementation, and role of the UGM Library Law in protecting scientific work.

Chapter V: Closing. This chapter presents the conclusion of the research and the researcher's suggestions for the study under consideration.

CHAPTER V

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

5.1 Conclusion

Based on the results of the study, it can be concluded that Peraturan Rektor No.14 tahun 2021 tentang Penelitian (Rector's Regulation No.14 of 2021 concerning Research), especially on chapter Perlindungan Karya Penelitian (Protection of Research Work) related to the protection of scientific works as part of intellectual property, has been implemented entirely in the UGM Library. This implementation encompasses several key aspects in the management and dissemination of students' final assignments, particularly in the form of theses and dissertations.

These steps align with the IFLA Statement on Copyright in the Digital Environment (2011), which emphasizes the importance of striking a balance between open access to information and copyright protection in the digital age. Thus, the intellectual property protection system implemented by UGM is an example of institutional practices that support research ethics and the sustainability of science. In the Unggah Mandiri system, students are required to upload their scientific work to the Electronic Theses and Dissertations (ETD) repository. This system also serves as a filtration mechanism for scientific works that deserve to be published openly and those that require restricted access. Additionally, a system for regulating access to full-text scientific papers has been implemented, incorporating strict procedures. Students or researchers who wish

to access the full text of previous scientific works are required to submit a formal license application.

Thus, the efforts of UGM Library in supporting and implementing the Rector's Regulation related to intellectual property protection have been carried out in a structured and directed manner. This is part of the university's commitment to upholding academic integrity and fostering a safe environment for the development of knowledge through scientific works protected by copyright.

5.2 Suggestion

Based on the research results obtained, one suggestion can be made for strengthening and developing copyright protection policies for student final project research at Universitas Gadjah Mada (UGM). There is a suggestion expected to provide constructive input for the Library of Universitas Gadjah Mada (UGM) to enhance the effectiveness of protecting final project research works as part of intellectual property rights.

The Library of Universitas Gadjah Mada (UGM) is advised to increase socialization and education related to copyright and licensing of users of scientific works, both through seminars and other educational activities. Although the regulation has been implemented, it is still necessary to increase the understanding of students and lecturers related to intellectual property rights. To ensure that understanding of intellectual property rights is not only a formality, but also an integral part of the academic culture at Universitas Gadjah Mada (UGM).

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