

THE IMPORTANT ROLE OF INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY CENTERS IN UNIVERSITIES IN ENCOURAGING THE ESTABLISHMENT OF INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY

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Abstract

This research is purposed to determine the form of obligation of lecturers at universities in producing intellectual property and also to find out how important the role of intellectual property centers in universities is in encouraging the establishment of intellectual property. The research method used is normative juridical with the presentation of data in the form of secondary data which includes primary legal materials, secondary legal materials and tertiary legal materials. The results of the study show that lecturers have a very important role in creating intellectual property, this is because lecturers must continue to develop and disseminate science, technology and art through various research and innovation activities carried out, as a form of implementing the Tri Dharma Perguruan Tinggi (Three Pillars of Higher Education). For the time being, the existence of intellectual property centers at universities can facilitate the management of intellectual property for the academic community. Intellectual Property Centers in Higher Education can foster enthusiasm in producing intellectual works. With the existence of this institutional unit, all academics and even the public will always receive socialization, education in research development and intellectual property-oriented community service.

I. Introduction

Wherever humans are, they definitely need intellectual property. Without intellectual property, humans will experience difficulties in living their lives. Intellectual property born due to the ability and creativity of a person in creating or producing a work has brought goodness in human life, and currently developing very rapidly. The existence of human intellectual ability is ultimately able to produce a work to meet human needs and welfare.

Because of that, the development of intellectual property rights is essential to economic success. (Lester C. Thurow, 1997: 6). In the view of Muhammad Djumhana and R. Djubaedillah, intellectual property is a right that comes from the results of creative activities, a human thinking ability in the fields of technology, science and art and literature which is expressed to the general public in various forms, which have

benefits and are useful in supporting human life, also has economic laws. (OK. Saidin, 2004: 24). According to David Bainbridge (David Bainbridge, 1999: 3) intellectual property is said; "That area of law which concerns legal rights is associated with creative effort or commercial reputation and goodwill." Intellectual Property in David's view is very close to the legal approach. Because intellectual property problems will ultimately lead to legal protection of intellectual works.

Therefore, legal protection of intellectual works is very important because intellectual property has benefits and is useful in supporting human life and this is a source of pride for the creator or owner. It needs ideas and creativity to be able to produce it. Once generated, intellectual property will become a basic need in human daily activities. This means that many people will benefit from the intellectual property.

Because intellectual property is traded. IPR became an important constituent of the World Trade Organization (WTO). (Watal J, 2001 see Chandra Nath Saha, 2011:2). Because for trading, someone will benefit, for example in the form of royalty payments or technical fees. (Indah Sari, 2016: 85). Innovation or the creation of a job by using his intellectual abilities make the inventor or creator get rewarded. (Dewi Sulistianingsih, 2018: 84). However, the amount of intellectual property produced is still small compared to the existing population of Indonesia. This could be due to the lack of encouragement and protection given to the producer of intellectual property, so that someone is lazy to create or produce a work that can be utilized by the wider community. Or it could be, many people who create and produce an intellectual property, but do not know how to get protection from the state. As a result of the lack of maximum protection, the impact on the collection or registration of intellectual property into economic value assets that provide benefits to creators, society and the state. What is even more worrying is that Indonesia will be left behind in global competition.

Currently the government needs to strengthen intellectual property in the era of global trade by building an intellectual property protection system. Therefore, the

state should, with the development of existing information technology, provide maximum protection of intellectual property.

Discussing about problems that occur in the field of intellectual property, it is not only happening in Indonesia, but has become a global issue experienced by various countries in the world. On the one hand, the Indonesian people want to protect their intellectual property in the form of special foods such as; tempeh, coffee, rendang, then the arts, namely dance, even batik, which is currently widely recognized and/or utilized by foreign countries. But on the other hand, Indonesia also violates the intellectual property of other countries, such as piracy of films and music in the form of distributing pirated CDs and VCDs. Added to the current technological developments. (Maria Alfons, 2017: 302).

With the advancement of information technology, there are acts against the law in the field of intellectual property carried out by irresponsible people, for example by duplicating or falsifying an intellectual property product in the field of copyright, for personal interests and obtaining economic benefits.

Although crime occurs with the advancement of information technology, advances in information technology cannot be denied but must be utilized so as not to be excluded from the social order of the world community. One way that information technology can be utilized is to empower the community because the more powerless the community is, the negative impacts will appear and damage lives.

Community empowerment can be done by: First, introducing information technology as well as its benefits for social life; Second, eliminating technological stuttering and feeling inferior in responding to information technology; Third, introduce and remind the public of the possible negative impacts that may arise in the use of information technology; Fourth, increase the power of reason and the power of selection of the community towards various information that is flooded, so that people are more critical and mature in responding to it. (I Gede Ratnaya, 2011: 25).

By existing of Community empowerment can increase growth intellectual property. The low awareness of respect for intellectual property can be seen from the many cases of copyright piracy or plagiarism that occur. It is ironic that Indonesia

already has a law to protect copyright. However, copyright crimes in the realm of intellectual property law are still high. Culture creates and imitates someone's work as if justified by the perpetrator.

As a person who uses other people's copyrighted works, you must first ask permission from the copyright holder. (Yusnan Isnaini, 2019: 22-23). Because it is related to the use of copyright, copyright holders do not have the ability to monitor any use of their copyrighted works by other parties. Then it is necessary to ask permission from the copyright holder. In practice, permissions are sometimes often ignored. Users of other people's copyrighted works without permission build a culture of plagiarism, piracy and unauthorized use of other people's works.

Because the perpetrators of intellectual property piracy build bad values in their lives for mere profit without appreciating how difficult it is for a creator to produce a work of economic value. Therefore, these values are very influential for people's lives, especially intellectual property owners.

Here it can be seen that there is a tendency for humans to behave inseparable from the instincts and feelings that exist in them. (Hilman Hadikusuma, 2019: 6). Even though there are laws that regulate. In essence, the law have been prepared with the public interest in mind and in line with the minimum provisions as required by the TRIPS Agreement.

However, the protection of intellectual property is still not maximized, especially in the field of copyright. In many cases, the perpetrators of copyright piracy very easily carry out the action and then sell it for a multiplied profit. Just look at how many pirated books are sold at cheap prices, not to mention the inadequate law enforcement against other intellectual property piracy crimes such as music copyright piracy at Pasar Glodok, Jakarta. The market is known as a paradise for pirated goods. The state, through existing laws, has not maximally imposed sanctions on perpetrators of copyright piracy, so that the protection of victims of copyright infringement and crime is always the party who is always harmed from a moral and economic point of view.

“The form of copyright infringement basically revolves around two main things. The first is intentionally and without rights to publish, reproduce, or give permission for it. The second is intentionally exhibiting, distributing, or selling to the public a work or goods resulting from copyright infringement. (Muhammad Djumhana, 2003: 119).”

Of the two forms of violation above, the copyright law has written down the sanctions. The imposition of high sanctions for copyright infringement is expected to encourage creativity. Criminal sanctions for copyright infringement according to Law Number 28 of 2014 are imprisonment and fines, as stated in Article 112, any person who unlawfully commits acts as referred to in Article 7 paragraph (3) and/or Article 52 for commercial use, shall be sentenced to a maximum imprisonment of 2 (two) years and/or a maximum fine of Rp. 300,000,000 (three hundred million rupiah). In fact, Article 113 of the law provides a maximum imprisonment of 10 (ten) years and/or a maximum fine of Rp. 4,000,000,000.00 (four billion rupiah).

With the occurrence of copyright infringement as above and the existence of strict sanctions, copyrighted works as part of intellectual property should get maximum protection. These copyrights are protected in the fields of science, art, and literature. (Tanya Jawab Hak Cipta, 2003: 42) This protection is provided by the state.

In the jurisdiction of positive law, protection in principle must be the provision of a set of rights that can be utilized in its position in the criminal justice process. This protection is a form of appreciation for their contribution. (Abdul Hakim Siku, 2012: 1).

Based on the foregoing, in this case the role of universities can be maximized. One form of how intellectual property can grow and be protected is by establishing services to intellectual property owners at universities. Universities can establish and revive Intellectual Property Centers. If the Intellectual Property Center does not yet exist, it must be immediately held and established. So that in the end, Intellectual Property Centers in Higher Education can realize a field of work that plays a role in operating intellectual property, becoming a center for information and intellectual property services.

It takes a strong commitment from universities to facilitate the process of acquiring intellectual property for the various potentials possessed by the academic community and even the wider community. There is no other way, Universities must establish and maximize Intellectual Property Centers. Moreover, the establishment and strengthening of Intellectual Property Centers has also been mandated in Law Number 18 of 2002 concerning the National System for Research, Development and Application of Technology (UU Sisnas Litbangrap Science and Technology).

Based on the description above, the formulation of the problem as follows first, what are the Obligations of Lecturers in Higher Education in Produce Intellectual Property?; second, what is the Important Role of Intellectual Property Centers in Higher Education in Encouraging the Birth of Intellectual Property?

II. Research methods

This research uses a normative juridical approach. Normative legal research is conducted by examining secondary data. (Soerjono Soekanto, 2003: 13). The data used in this study comes from secondary data, namely legislation, legal theories and legal concepts. (Philip Dillah Suratman, 2012: 11). Secondary data also includes official documents, either books or scientific journals. (Soerjono Soekanto, 2010: 11-12). In other words, secondary data also includes library materials, such as primary legal materials, secondary legal materials and tertiary legal materials. (Soerjono Soekanto, 2003: 13). Therefore, research conducted by covering library materials or secondary data alone can be called normative legal research or library law research. (Soerjono Soekanto, 2003: 2).

III. Research Result and Discussion

A. Obligations of Lecturers at Universities in Generating Intellectual Property

In Article 1 of Regulation of the Minister of Research, Technology and Higher Education Number 44 of 2015 concerning National Standards for Higher Education (Minister of Research Technology and Higher Education of the Republic of Indonesia, 2015) it is explained that lecturers are professional educators and scientists with the main task of transforming, and disseminating science, technology, and art through

education, research, and community service. In these duties and responsibilities, a lecturer is required to always be active in carrying out academic activities as a culture. Based on the order of the article above, academics are not justified in neglecting academic activities.

For example, not ignoring aspects in the field of supporting include scientific seminars, workshops, upgrading, workshops, training, training, courses, education, and scientific meetings, in order to maintain the already good performance. (Fakhrina Fahma, 2011: 118). Therefore, the development of academic culture should be the main focus.

Basically academic culture is a universal culture. This understanding of universality indicates that everyone as an academic community has the same right to be able to involve themselves in academic activities. Thus, building an academic culture in a university environment is not an easy job. In reality, a serious effort is really needed, especially in the stage of socializing academic activities to all components of the academic community, namely lecturers and students as well as support from education staff. (Jaja Suteja, 2020: 2).

From the description of the article above, it can be seen that the assessment of lecturer performance includes the performance of lecturers in the fields of education, research, and community service, all of which are carried out in the form of the Tri Dharma Perguruan Tinggi. This is confirmed in Law Number 14 of 2015 concerning Teachers and Lecturers in Article 60 which states that in carrying out professional duties, lecturers are obliged, among others, to carry out education, research, and community service. All education, research and community service carried out by lecturers are in accordance with the competence of each lecturer, so that they are expected to get good results.

Referring to the Law of the Republic of Indonesia Number 14 of 2005 concerning teachers and lecturers, to be able to become a professional lecturer one must have four competencies, namely pedagogic competence, personality competence, social competence and professional competence. (Mochamad Hatip, 2018: 113). According to Hornby, competence is a person having ability, power,

authority, skill, knowledge to do what is needed. (Achmad Habibullah, 2012: 363). Etymologically, competence is defined as the behavioral dimension of expertise or excellence of a leader or staff having good skills, knowledge, and behavior. (Edy Sutrisno, 2015: 203).

According to Prawironegoro and Utari, there are 5 types of competence characteristics, namely: First, the motive is the urge to act based on the awareness of consistent thinking to take action: the motive comes from oneself, is individual, intentional and multifaceted. Two sides of the motive, namely the drive and purpose to act. Second, Confidence, which is self-confidence that the actions taken must be successful. Third, self-concept, namely values that are believed to be true that a person has. Fourth, knowledge, information in certain fields that a person has. Fifth, Skills, physical and mental abilities to carry out job duties. (Pawironegoro dan Utari, 2016: 113).

Discussing the competence of lecturers in conducting research and community service at universities, of course what must be seen is how the universities carry out the main tasks of higher education which contribute and benefit the learning process in order to educate the nation's children by developing knowledge. In this case, lecturers must continue to develop and disseminate science, technology and art as well as intellectual property-producing sources through various research and innovation activities carried out. More specifically, this has been explained in Law Number 12 of 2012 concerning Higher Education in article 12 paragraphs (2) and (3) it is stated that lecturers as scientists have the task of developing science and/or technology through scientific reasoning and research and disseminating it.

The results of research, development, and/or science and technology must be able to be utilized in engineering, innovation, and technology diffusion activities. Therefore, universities must improve the quality of research activities through increasing the professionalism of their research. (Bukman Lian, 2019: 103).

Lecturers are not justified in ignoring the implementation of the Tri Dharma Perguruan Tinggi. Lecturers continue to uphold the Tri Dharma Perguruan Tinggi, which includes education, research, and community service. The *Tri Dharma* carried

out by lecturers becomes a source of knowledge and is then published so that the public can enjoy it. Because scientific publications are a source of learning. In accordance with the national education system, in order to improve quality and competence, it is expected that lecturers can transfer knowledge to the community, one of which is through research results that are disclosed in journals as scientific works.

In terms of research, lecturers must dare to submit research proposals for selection and then have the opportunity to research. In order to encourage lecturers to conduct research, a university may not stop conducting training related to research involving several lecturers, not only from the campus itself but also together with lecturers outside the campus itself. This aims to establish cooperation in the development of the Tri Dharma Perguruan Tinggi. Lecturers from various universities can work together to build a uniform understanding of research.

Activities related to research are research works produced, works in the form of written books, being editors or editors of scientific papers, producing scientific articles/papers, producing research activities used by industry, and producing patented works, as well as activities related to supporting activities for the Tri Dharma Perguruan Tinggi, namely participation in scientific seminars and meetings, becoming a member of professional organizations, and achieving awards. (Fakhrina Fahma, 2011: 116). Therefore all of this can be carried out properly, lecturers at universities who will conduct research must know and understand all regulations so that research can be carried out optimally. For example, lecturers are required to conduct at least one study per year.

Due to the very importance of research followed by scientific publications, therefore the Government requires lecturers to do both things and has been regulated in the Regulation of the Minister of State Apparatus Control and Bureaucratic Reform Number 17 of 2013 concerning Lecturer Functional Positions and Credit Scores (Minister of Administrative Reform and Bureaucratic Reform, 2013). In the Ministerial Regulation of PAN & RB, lecturers who wish to obtain the academic position of Expert Assistant, or promotion from Expert Assistant to Lector, or from Head Lector must

have scientific publications. For lecturers who already have the functional positions of Head Lecturer and Professor are required and required to conduct research and be published. This is in accordance with Permenristekdikti Number 20 of 2017 (Minister of Research Technology and Higher Education of the Republic of Indonesia, 2017).

Regulation of the Minister of Research, Technology and Higher Education Number 20 of 2017 concerning Lecturer Professional Allowances and Professor Honorary Allowances can be interpreted that there is an obligation for lecturers who have the academic positions of Head Lecturer and Professor to publish scientific publications. The obligation to carry out scientific publications is the obligation of the lecturer as a scientist who is obliged to develop science and technology and disseminate it to the public. In fact, the Regulation of the Minister of Research, Technology and Higher Education Number 20 of 2017 places more emphasis on the obligation of scientific publications for lecturers who have high academic positions, namely Head Lectors and Professors. This is because the handling of career management for the academic positions of Head Lecturers and Professors is under the direct responsibility of the Ministry of Research, Technology and Higher Education at the central level.

With this policy, lecturers with the academic level of Lecturer Head and Professor are able to carry out their duties as professional educators and scientists by carrying out the Tri Dharma Perguruan Tinggi seriously. Lecturers with academic positions as Lecturer and Professor are encouraged to actively and productively conduct scientific publications in accredited national journals, international journals, and reputable international journals. In the end, an increase in the quantity and quality of scientific publications has been created at the national and international levels. With the increasing number of publications in international journals and reputable international journals, Indonesia is able to compete with other nations.

Therefore, writing for highly-indexed international journals such as those published in English is becoming more important for university students and faculty members all over the world including in Indonesia. (Safnil Arsyad, 2019: 1).

If you pay attention to some of the provisions of the law above, it becomes very clear that lecturers have a very important role in creating intellectual property. The lecturer's job is very noble. In the world of education, a lecturer educates students. In the field of research, lecturers conduct research and create positive works. In the field of community service, lecturers develop knowledge by providing counseling related to their knowledge. Based on this, there is no doubt that lecturers at universities are human beings who have the potential to produce inventions that are protected by law as intellectual property.

The development of Intellectual property service models in universities has a positive impact on the innovation. (Zhang, C, 2018: 32). Higher education is a place where lecturers serve and convey their knowledge, lecturers must continuously develop their knowledge in order to create intellectual property that is useful for society. In producing intellectual property, lecturers make discoveries and create innovative works. In order for all of this to be carried out properly, every finding in a lecturer's research must acquire intellectual property. So that the findings do not end up in the form of merely a pile of documents.

The development of knowledge in producing intellectual works for lecturers is a manifestation of the existence of lecturers as academic people who are required to work and take part for the benefit and welfare of the community. Lecturers can improve the welfare of the community by making new findings that provide solutions to problems that are currently occurring. All of that must be empowered and supported and facilitated by various related parties.

To achieve the amount of intellectual property for a lecturer, it is very important that the leadership and all parties, both in the tertiary institution or the local government, always encourage lecturers to continue to do research and serve the community.

B. The Important Role of Intellectual Property Centers in Higher Education

Higher education has a function to increase the added value of students, produce trained and educated human resources in the fields of science, technology and art, so as to produce intellectual property. Therefore, higher education institutions must continue to develop and disseminate science, technology and art as well as intellectual property-producing sources through various research and innovation activities carried out. Universities play a role in increasing the participation of the academic community in supporting institutional performance and making a significant contribution to the community's economy, in addition, higher education participation in intellectual property is a real form of commitment in contributing and being an important part of the development of the National Innovation System (SINas). in Indonesia. (Siti Rodiah dan Yusuf Arifin, 2015: 3).

The existence of the College is a matter of pride. At least, higher education will have a positive impact on the progress of society. The positive impact can be in the form of advances in the mindset and patterns of movement (action) of the community. The progress of the mindset is marked by the wider and more comprehensive level of public knowledge in dealing with the increasingly complex realities of life. Society is no longer narrow in understanding and responding to any changes that occur. (Sayan Suryana, 2018: 368).

The existence and participation of Universities in intellectual property is a real form of commitment in contributing and being an important part of the development of the National Innovation System in Indonesia. The development of innovation in a university is an added value for the community. Because with this innovation, the intellectual property needed by the community was born.

Innovation covers the basis of science and technology (including educational activities and research, development and engineering activities), production bases (covering value-added activities to meet business and non-business needs and the general public), and their use and diffusion in society and developing learning process. (Tatang A. Taufik, 2007: 4). Even a country's economic growth is strongly supported by investment in intellectual property innovation. Therefore, the

intellectual property of the Indonesian nation must be able to grow and develop and be able to harmonize with other nations. (Abd Thalib dan Muchlisin, 2018: 19).

This can actually be realized, especially for local communities. There are so many natural resources in the area that can be processed and turned into intellectual property. In order for local communities to produce intellectual property, training or guidance is necessary. This is where the important role of universities can be relied on. One of the important roles of higher education institutions in protecting intellectual property is to provide education and knowledge to the public, especially local people, to respect intellectual property. This is important because intellectual property is included in the small and medium business sector which can become the backbone of the national economy.

In practice, many traditional assets in the area which are owned by the people of the archipelago are simply lost or their ownership is transferred to other countries. For example, since the time of our ancestors, we have known tempeh, a traditional Indonesian food made from soybeans, which is an original idea for the Indonesian people. Unfortunately, in its development, when tempe was widely known even to foreign countries, other countries with their technological advances and high awareness of intellectual property rights patented them as intellectual property as a result of their initiative. (Sulasi Rongiyati, 2011: 214).

In the regions, many people who have intellectual property have not registered their intellectual property, be it trademarks, copyrights, or patents. This issue is certainly very unfortunate, because a country can develop its economy if the small and medium business sector is maximally empowered, including in terms of protection. If you look at China, for example, they are very advanced economically. This is because small and medium enterprises are developing rapidly. These small and medium enterprises grow and develop cannot be separated from how China continuously provides protection to its intellectual property.

The focus of protection from intellectual property is not the result in the form of tangible objects, but the idea behind the birth of tangible objects. In producing an intellectual work, universities are required to prepare reliable human resources in

their scientific fields. Universities can carry out the Tri dharma perfectly and well with the support of Human Resources (HR).

According to Hasibuan, human resources are "integrated capabilities of the individual's thinking power and physical power. Behavior and characteristics are determined by heredity and environment, while work performance is motivated by the desire to fulfill satisfaction". (H. Malayu S.P.Hasibuan, 2019: 244). The weak quality of human resources will have implications for creativity in facing the era of global competition and challenges. (Atik Rochaeni, 2008: 1).

In developing human resources, universities are educational institutions that play a very important role. It is in Higher Education that quality human resources are produced to meet development needs. The quality of higher education that is evenly distributed and in accordance with the needs of the region is an important thing in regional development. (Nikmah, 2015: 483-490). One of the roles of universities with their human resources to develop the region is the development of intellectual property.

Through its tri dharma, every university must pay attention to aspects of intellectual property rights in research or findings and the dedication of its lecturers. The results of research conducted by PT so far are still oriented towards scientific papers published in scientific magazines in order to obtain credit scores as performance for promotions/classes. The results of research that have commercial value and have the feasibility of intellectual property rights still receive less attention, for example research on: facial preservatives to keep it tense/tight, drugs to stay strong like a horse, foods that stimulate the eyes so you don't get tired and sleepy, food which stimulates the eye to be able to penetrate the view even though it is blocked by a wall, food or medicine that makes humans able to dive like a stingray in the sea, food that keeps hair growing so that it avoids baldness, shoes that are durable and not easily attached to ash/ dirt, and so on. (Muhammad Arif and Rosni, 2018: 99).

To improve the results of research that has intellectual property the government has given serious attention. According to Article 13 paragraph 4 of Law Number 18 of 2002 concerning the National System for Research, Development and

Application of Science and Technology, it is determined that every intellectual property and the results of research and development, engineering and innovation activities financed by the government and or local governments must be managed and utilized. well by the College. Article 13 paragraph 1 implies that universities are obliged to manage intellectual property, this means that in universities there needs to be an institution that is specifically entrusted with the management of intellectual property. The existence of this institution which manages intellectual property is also indicated by Article 13 paragraph 3 of Law Number 18 of 2002 which stipulates that in order to improve intellectual property management, universities are required to seek the establishment of Intellectual Property Centers in accordance with their capacities and capabilities. It is hoped that the Intellectual Property Center that must be established is an institution that functions to manage and utilize intellectual property as much as possible as well as a center for information and intellectual property services including marketing the results of its research. (Siti Rodiah dan Yusuf Arifin, 2015: 2).

Intellectual Property Center is a unit within universities and research institutions, which has the task and function to manage intellectual property. The existence of Intellectual Property Centers in Higher Education is needed in order to support all activities that are Tridharma of Higher Education through research activities and Community Service. Basically, the Tri Dharma activities carried out by lecturers and the campus community are intellectual property oriented. Therefore, the existence of an Intellectual Property Center can facilitate the management of intellectual property for the academic community and the wider community.

With the existence of the Intellectual Property Center, it will encourage research programs and community service. In general, the existence of Intellectual Property Centers in Higher Education can foster enthusiasm in producing intellectual works. Because with this institutional unit, all academics and even the community always get socialization, education in research development and community service. In addition, with the Intellectual Property Center in Higher Education, it can provide

information services regarding research and development results in an effort to trigger improvements and obtain intellectual property protection.

It must be acknowledged that intellectual property creators to be able to continue to work and continue to innovate require a sure guarantee of legal protection. Universities as one of the elements that are encouraged to seek Intellectual Property enforcement have a very important role in helping to create awareness of intellectual property rights in the community. Universities, Lecturers, Researchers, and Students are key players in the creation of knowledge, technology and other inventions. (Krisnani Setyowati, 2005: 97). In higher education, there are many potential creators and innovators. Therefore the results of innovations and copyrighted works that are produced need to be protected by law.

The protection of intellectual property is very much needed by the community with effective and efficient principles without an excessive bureaucratic system. (Anak Agung & I Gusti 2020: 1). One form of intellectual property protection is by establishing a service to intellectual property owners called the Intellectual Property Center. Intellectual property services with their protection are very much needed by the community. Therefore, the form of service provided by the state through "Law no. 18 of 2002 Article 13 paragraph (3)" which reads; Intellectual Property Center realizes the field of work that plays a role in operating intellectual property, being a center for information and intellectual property services. One of those entrusted with intellectual property protection services, namely Universities and R&D institutions, can be organized to develop a field of institutions and methods to control all intellectual property and information on science and technology that it bears.

The importance of Universities forming and maximizing Intellectual Property Centers cannot be negotiable. The need for an Intellectual Property Center is very important for the academic community and society. Moreover, Higher Education is an educational and teaching institution, as a research and community service institution, must be able to produce intellectual property products.

IV. Conclusion

1. The obligation of lecturers at universities to produce intellectual property is to create intellectual property according to their scientific capacity. Lecturers must continue to develop and disseminate science, technology and art through various research and innovation activities carried out. The development of knowledge in producing intellectual works for lecturers is a manifestation of the existence of lecturers as academic people who are required to work and take part for the benefit and welfare of the community as part of the implementation and development of the Tri Dharma of Higher Education. In the end, the estuary of the Tri Dharma Perguruan Tinggi process in addition to producing quality graduates also produces copyrights, patents, trademarks, industrial designs, trade secrets and geographical indications as an inseparable part of intellectual property.

2. The important role of Intellectual Property Centers at Universities in Encouraging the Birth of Intellectual Property is that Universities can facilitate the management of intellectual property for the academic community. Intellectual Property Centers in Higher Education can foster enthusiasm in producing intellectual works. Because with this institutional unit, all academics and even the community will always receive socialization, education in research development and community service that is intellectual property-oriented. Therefore, universities must continue to develop science, technology and intellectual property sources through various research and innovation activities carried out. In the future, it is also very important to establish an independent institution or body that is centrally and regionally in order to enforce and protect one's intellectual property. These independent institutions or bodies will be able to take maximum law enforcement actions after the government gives very serious attention to efforts to eradicate intellectual property piracy.

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