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Open Access Institutional Repository in the Digital Era: Preventing or Increasing Plagiarism?

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Abstract
The open access controversy related to the increased risk of plagiarism of scientific works at institutional repositories is the primary motivation for this research, with the aim of the study being to understand and analyze the phenomenon of open access at institutional repositories copyright infringement. This research uses a normative juridical approach or doctrinal legal research method. Implementing an open-access institutional repository system policy basically cannot eliminate the practice of plagiarism in writing scientific works in the world of education. Still, the open-access institutional repository movement can improve the ability of the general public to assess, review, differentiate, compare, and refer to scientific works. Universities in various countries implement diverse strategies to prevent plagiarism in open access institutional repositories (OAIR), such as use of plagiarism detection software, strict police and guidelines, training and education, review and evaluation process, enforcement of rules and sanctions. These approaches aim to uphold academic integrity and ensure that all publications in open repositories meet high global standards.

I. Introduction

Current technological advances have brought us to digital libraries, which were born from information technology, for example, institutional repositories. Institutional repositories usually collect scientific publications from institutions or related institutions, such as universities. Institutional repositories in higher education refer to systematic efforts undertaken to manage, monitor, maintain, and disseminate academic intellectual results in higher education (Santos-Hermosa, G. 2023).

Supported by advances in information technology in digital libraries, several universities have currently been able to create open science policies by implementing an open access system in institutional repositories as an effort to disseminate knowledge widely through scientific works stored in institutional repositories (Baro, E. E., & Nwabueze-Echedom, A. U. 2023, Yanto, 2016). Providing open access to this repository ensures that learning is available to the general public, facilitating broad access to new information in the digital era. Open-access institutional repositories are pretty efficient, making it easier for the public to access and obtain new knowledge stored in university repositories. (De Filippo, D., Sastrón-Toledo, P, 2023)

Despite this, the controversy over open access has primarily centered on concerns regarding plagiarism and the integrity of scientific research. (Mbughuni, A. S., Mtega, W. P., & Malekani, A. W. 2023) Some individuals think that implementing an open-access system for disseminating information can increase the risk of plagiarism because individuals can easily download, change, and replicate content freely without cost barriers (Ahmet Meti Tmava 2023, Kartika & Fitriani, 2016). This could reduce the quality of scientific publications and lead to copyright violations through plagiarism of scientific content in institutional repositories. (Nobes, A. and Harris, S. 2023)

Plagiarism refers to the intentional or unintentional act of seeking recognition for scientific efforts by citing or using the work of others without properly and adequately citing the source (Dhammi & Haq, 2016). Several experts, such as Liles, Michael Rozalski; amp-Lyons & Courter; Jeffrey A., Uturodewo, and Barnbaum; Christle, Felici, have mentioned that, in terms of methodology, types of plagiarism are categorized as follows: word-by-word plagiarism, word switch plagiarism, style plagiarism, metaphor plagiarism, idea plagiarism, and self-plagiarism (Syapitri & Aritonang, 2020).

Plagiarism is generally viewed as a significant ethical violation in the academic field (Ramalho & Silva, 2020). Plagiarism is generally viewed as a significant ethical violation in the academic field (Ramalho & Silva, 2020). Article 10, Paragraph (3) of Regulations of the Minister of Education, Culture, Research and Technology No. 39 of 2021 concerning Academic Integrity in Producing Scientific Work, stipulates that plagiarism, as explained in Article 9, item c, constitutes actions such as:

a. Taking part or all of another person's work without properly citing the source;
b. Rewriting part or all of another person's work without using one's own language, even if the source is cited; and
c. Taking part or all of one's own previously published work or ideas without properly citing the source.

However, it should be understood that plagiarism can also be categorized as a violation of copyright law if it involves the unauthorized use of copyrighted work (Perez-Kudzma, 2018). Use of the exclusive rights of the creator or copyright holder without obtaining the permission of the creator or copyright holder is considered a copyright violation. Paragraph (1) of Article 44 of Copyright Law Number 28 of 2014 states that if a

source is quoted or included in full to use, retrieve, duplicate, and/or to change a work and/or related rights product, in whole or in part, this is not a copyright violation if the source is mentioned or included in its entirety for:

a. Education, research, writing scientific works, preparing reports, writing criticism, or reviewing a problem without harming the reasonable interests of the creator or copyright holder;
b. Security and administration of government, legislature, and justice;
c. Lectures that are only for educational and scientific purposes or
d. Performances or performances that are free of charge provided that they do not harm the reasonable interests of the creator;

As stipulated in paragraph (1) of Article 44, the use of quoted sources for specific purposes as referred to in letters a, b, c, and d does not constitute an act of plagiarism or a violation of copyright law. On the other hand, if the source is not explicitly stated, the action is automatically considered plagiarism, whether directly or indirectly.

A notable case of academic plagiarism occurred at Maranatha Christian University, where a lecturer was found guilty of plagiarizing a student's thesis titled "Studi Kasus Program Pelayanan Kesehatan Dasar Gratis di Kota Banjar" in 2008. The work was replicated into a scientific paper titled "A Case Study Free Basic Health Services in Banjar City, West Java."

Another significant plagiarism case involved a doctoral student from the Bandung Institute of Technology (ITB). In 2008, this student was found to have plagiarized their dissertation titled "Model Topologi Geometri Spasial 3 Dimensi" by incorporating materials and ideas from Dr. Siyka Zlatanova's dissertation, "3D GIS for Urban Development," without proper citation.

In addition to these instances, a preliminary investigation by the author revealed several indications of plagiarism in academic works available in open access institutional repositories. For instance, multiple academic papers focusing on the theme of elopement (kawin lari) exhibited similarities in their titles and research questions. These similarities were found in: A thesis by a student from UIN Alauddin Makassar titled "Pandangan Masyarakat Terhadap Briang (kawin lari) Akibat Tingginya Belis Ditinjau Dari Hukum Islam (Studi Kasus di Desa Nampar Sepang Kecamatan Sambi Rampas Kabupaten Manggarai Timur NTT)". A thesis by a student from UIN Syarif Hidayatullah Jakarta titled "Kawin Lari Dalam Perspektif Hukum Islam (Studi Kasus di Desa Paraman Ampalu Kecamatan Gunung Tuleh Kabupaten Pasaman Barat Sumatera Barat)". A thesis by a student from the Indonesian Islamic University of Yogyakarta titled "Tinjauan Hukum Islam Terhadap Kawin Lari Akibat Tingginya Belis di Desa Kesetnan".

All three theses share the same focus in their titles and analytical approach, examining the issue of elopement through the lens of Islamic law. They also pose the same research question: "How does Islamic law view elopement?" Notably, UIN Alauddin Makassar and UIN Syarif Hidayatullah Jakarta are institutions that maintain open access

institutional repositories. Starting from concerns regarding open access, researchers believe it necessary to examine whether institutional repositories that implement open access systems show the phenomenon of increasing plagiarism of scientific works in institutional repositories. Starting from concerns regarding open access, researchers believe it necessary to examine whether institutional repositories that implement open access systems show the phenomenon of increasing plagiarism of scientific works in institutional repositories.

Discussions related to plagiarism and institutional repositories have been widely discussed by several previous researchers, such as research by Samuel et al. entitled "UPCC: A Model of Plagiarism-free inquiry project-based learning" this research introduces UPCC (Understanding, Paraphrasing, Citations, and Checks), a plagiarism-free project-based learning (PjBL) pedagogy model, to provide a foundation for plagiarism prevention for middle school students aged 11–13 (Chu et al., 2021). Furthermore, research by Aisha Chandra Suny entitled "The Legal Certainty Regarding Song Plagiarism Standard in The Indonesian Copyright Law" this research discusses the legal certainty of the Copyright Law in protecting song copyrights against acts of plagiarism (Suny, 2022). Furthermore, research by Zhigang Wang entitled "Plagiarism in Online Literature Publishing in China: Why Is It So Rampant?", this research discusses the problem of plagiarism in online literature publishing, which is difficult to control in China (Wang, 2019). Furthermore, Yanto's research was entitled "Pengelolaan Perpustakaan Perguruan Tingi Berbasis Konsep Institutional Repository" (Yanto, 2016). Furthermore, Harliansyah's research is entitled "Institutional Repository Sebagai Sarana Komunikasi Ilmiah Yang Sustainable dan Reliable", this research discusses the concept of repositories in relation to the open access movement, the development of ideas and scientific sources that can be stored in repositories, as well as storage policies in them (Harliansyah, 2016). However, this research has a different focus of discussion from previous studies, namely that this research discusses the phenomenon of plagiarism of scientific works in institutional repositories that implement an open access system.

This research is presented in two discussion topics. First, discusses scientific work in open access institutional repositories. Second, discusses open access Institutional Repositories and the phenomenon of scientific work plagiarism. This research employs a normative juridical approach, also known as doctrinal legal research. This approach relies on secondary legal materials such as statutory regulations and legal literature relevant to the issues being studied. The primary objective of this research is to conduct a legal analysis of the phenomenon of plagiarism in scientific works found in institutional repositories that implement open access. In addition, the researchers use a conceptual approach to analyze problems through existing legal materials, thereby uncovering the meanings embedded in various legal terms. The conceptual approach applied in this research aims to explore and understand legal concepts relevant to plagiarism, such as copyright, academic ethics, and legal responsibility. Through this method, the researchers can delve deeper into the meanings of legal terms and how these concepts

are applied in practice. This conceptual analysis also assists in identifying potential legal loopholes and provides recommendations for more effective legal policy improvements in handling cases of plagiarism.

II. Scientific Work in Open Access Institutional Repositories in University

A. Scientific Work

The existence of the world of education so far cannot be separated from the role of scientific work, especially in the higher education environment. Scientific work can be produced through various types of research or community service carried out by research institutions, community service institutions, and educational institutions. Based on research and service, lecturers and students write a lot of scientific works in educational institutions. Scientific work results from intellectual reflection, creative ideas, and comprehensive research that has undergone systematic scientific examination and meets recognized scientific research criteria (Jamil, 2021). Scientific work is an essential value in building academic integrity, especially in the world of higher education. The importance of academic integrity in a higher education institution requires academics to be able to produce scientific work through scientific research as a result of the work of Tri Dharma.

Regulation of the Minister of Research, Technology, and Higher Education, Number 50 of 2018 Amendment to Regulation of the Minister of Research, Technology, and Higher Education Number 44 of 2015 concerning National Standards for Higher Education, explains that students are required to produce scientific work as a standard of graduation competency, with the following provisions:

a. Undergraduate and Applied Undergraduate program students are required to prepare scientific work as a thesis.
b. Master's Program students are required to prepare scientific work as a thesis.
c. Doctoral Program students are required to prepare scientific work as a dissertation.

The obligation for students to produce scientific work as a graduation standard was then reaffirmed by the Minister of Education, Culture, Research, and Technology through Article 18 paragraph (9) and Article 19 paragraph (2) of Regulations of The Minister of Education, Culture, Research and Technology No. 53 of 2023 concerning Guaranteeing the Quality of Higher Education. Apart from students, based on 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 reasoning and scientific research and disseminating it. Furthermore, in the Minister of Research,

Technology, and Higher Education Regulation No. 20 of 2017, concerning Lecturer Professional Allowances and Professorial Honorary Allowances, Article 4 regulates that Associate Professors and Professors are required to write scientific literature to encourage the growth of scientific publications both domestically and internationally, with an emphasis on increasing quantity and quality. In connection with scientific research, the Minister of Research, Technology and Higher Education issued Minister of Research, Technology and Higher Education Regulation Number 20 of 2017 concerning Professional Allowances for Lecturers and Honorary Allowances for Professors, with the aim of: 1) Encouraging lecturers who are already at the academic position of Head Professor and Professor to carry out their duties as educators professionals and scientists by seriously implementing the tridharma of higher education; 2) Encourage Associate Professors and Professors to actively and productively carry out scientific publications in accredited national journals, international journals and reputable international journals; and 3) Increasing the number of publications by Indonesian lecturers and scientists at the international level so that they are able to compete with publications from other nations in line with Nawacita and to gain international recognition for the scientific publications of Indonesian scientists (Retnowati et al., 2018).

The obligation to produce scientific work and carry out scientific publications is the lecturer's obligation as a scientist, who is obliged to develop science and technology and disseminate it to the public.

B. Open Access Institutional Repository in The University

Scientific works affiliated with universities will generally be archived and managed in university libraries, such as the Institutional Repository. An institutional repository is a systematic service for collecting and preserving digital resources, including innovative work produced by a particular community. Institutional repositories include efforts to manage, coordinate, maintain, and disseminate the intellectual results of higher education in the current technological era (Pendit & Laxman, 2008). Currently, institutional repositories at higher education institutions have begun to be confident in implementing open science policies through an open access system and disseminating scientific works openly to the wider community.

The Budapest Open Access Initiative defines Open access as information freely available on the public internet. It enables any user to perform the following actions on these articles: read, download, copy, distribute, print, search, link to, crawl for indexing, pass as data to software, or use for lawful purposes. Access is not restricted by any financial, legal, or technical constraints; these are only those that are inherent in obtaining internet connectivity. Copyrights should serve only to ensure that reproduction and distribution are not restricted and

to grant authors authority over the integrity of their work and the right to be appropriately cited and acknowledged (BOAI, n.d.).

Open access can be defined as a digital platform that allows unlimited access to research articles in full text without cost barriers. (Parray, U.Y., Khan, A.M., Mir, A.A. and Mir, S.M. 2023). The open access concept is based on spreading knowledge so that other people can use it in scientific activities. Open access has three types of open access publishing: Golden Route Open Access, Green Route Open Access, and Daimon Open Access (*What Does Open Access Mean?*, n.d.). Gold Route Open Access is a way for researchers to send their work to publishers who have adopted an open access system so that publishers can publish their work for free in the form of journals and electronic books. Scientific work that adheres to the Gold Open Access paradigm is scientific work that will be published in an online open-access journal (Harnad et al., 2008). Daimon Route Open Access is a journal/daimon publication platform that does not charge publication fees for authors. Meanwhile, Green Route Open access refers to publishing scientific articles through institutional repositories or websites, also known as self-archiving (Björk et al., 2014).

Based on the type, the open-access institutional repository is open access to the kind of Green Route Open Access publication. This is because Green Route Access refers to the practice where writers or researchers store their written work or research findings in a repository. Universities typically own repositories and have a policy of freely publishing hosted works on their websites. Implementing open access in institutional repositories is certainly very beneficial for the academic community and the wider community. The open-access institutional repository movement facilitates academic and non-academic communities to access scientific information openly. These institutions provide open access to a wide range of scholarly works, ensuring that research outputs are freely available to the public and the academic community. Based on the results of researchers' observations, to date, several universities have implemented an open access system policy by allowing visitors to access and download scientific works on institutional repositories in full text without having to subscribe.

Some international universities that have implemented open access institutional repositories including:

a. Harvard University, (Harvard DASH - Digital Access to Scholarship at Harvard);
b. Massachusetts Institute of Technology (MIT), (DSpace@MIT)
c. University of Cambridg, (Apollo);
d. University of California, (eScholarship);
e. Oxford University, (Oxford University Research Archive)
f. Stanford University, (Stanford Digital Repository);

g. University of Toronto, (T-Space);
h. University of Edinburgh, (Edinburgh Research Archive);
i. University of Melbourne, (Minerva Access);
j. University College London (UCL), (UCL Discovery)

Several Indonesia universities have implemented an open access system policy including:

a. Sultan Syarif Kasim State Islamic University, Riau. (https://repository.uin-suska.ac.id/);
b. Maulana Malik Ibrahim State Islamic University, Malang. (http://etheses.uin-malang.ac.id/);
c. Sunan Ampel State Islamic University, Surabaya. (http://repository.uinsa.ac.id/);
d. Walisongo State Islamic University, Semarang. (https://eprints.walisongo.ac.id/);
e. Fatmawati Sukarno State Islamic University, Bengkulu. (http://repository.iainbengkulu.ac.id/);
f. Alauddin State Islamic University, Sulawesi Selatan. (http://repositori.uin-alauddin.ac.id/)

Open access to scientific works in institutional repositories allows unlimited and free access to scientific content. This enables the public to read, download, and distribute scientific works very easily without subscribing to a library (Tmava, 2023). Implementing the open access system policy in institutional repositories greatly influences various parties, both from the academic and non-academic communities.

According to Endang, the open access movement in the academic world will help authors of scientific works prevent plagiarism, increase visibility, promote scientific communication, and encourage scientific recognition of their creative works (Fatmawati, 2013). Meanwhile, the benefits of open access for scientists and researchers are that creating an institutional deposit containing the work of researchers will facilitate the discovery and retrieval of scientific information, increase the dissemination of research findings, strengthen the impact of their research, and simplify the identification of existing research topics, levels of research achievement, and unexplored research fields.

Users and readers are also greatly helped by implementing open access in institutional repositories. This is because discovery is significant for research and education, so it is more than just access to content (Fatmawati, 2013). The open-access movement is essential here because readers often rely entirely on publicly available materials. It can provide readers or users unrestricted access to relevant material by making it freely available (full-text search capability),

free of charge, affordable, and easy to use (Frank et al., 2023)the international scholarly publishing community has been embroiled in a divisive debate about the best model for funding the dissemination of scientific research. Some may assume that this debate has been thoroughly resolved in favour of the Open Access (OA.

Apart from that, open-access institutional repositories also simplify education's teaching and learning processes. This is because open access facilitates more accessible access to learning material for all students. They can receive material quickly thanks to open access, often even in the presence of the class instructor. Open-access content will become more accessible thanks to the availability of social networking platforms.

III. Open Access Institutional Repository and the Phenomenon of Scientific Works Plagiarism

A. Open Access Institutional Repository and Concerns About Plagiarism

College libraries have increased their appreciation of open access for its benefits to the public. However, apart from the advantages inherent in open access, there is debate regarding the concerns that arise from it. The discussion around open access has primarily centered on concerns regarding plagiarism and the credibility of scientific research.

Plagiarism is a significant issue in the academic world, particularly in the era of open access institutional repositories (OAIR) in the UK. With the increasing availability of publicly accessible publications, it is crucial for institutions to implement effective measures to prevent plagiarism and ensure academic integrity (Bretag, 2016; Sutherland-Smith, 2015).

The UK government, through bodies such as UK Research and Innovation (UKRI), as well as various universities, has developed stringent policies related to plagiarism prevention. For instance, UKRI encourages institutions to adopt policies that govern the management and publication of research data with high integrity (McCormick & Wright, 2022; Thompson & Wilson, 2021).

Technology plays a crucial role in plagiarism prevention. Many universities in the UK use plagiarism detection software such as Turnitin and Plagscan to monitor publications in their repositories. These tools help identify and prevent unauthorized duplication in publications stored in OAIR (Bretag et al., 2011; Howard, 2015).

Educational efforts also form an important part of the plagiarism prevention strategy. Universities in the UK frequently conduct seminars and workshops on academic ethics and methods for avoiding plagiarism. These training programs

aim to enhance authors' awareness of the importance of originality and proper citation practices (Bretag, 2016; Sutherland-Smith, 2015).

Several universities in the UK, such as University College London (UCL) and the University of Oxford, have demonstrated their commitment to preventing plagiarism by implementing comprehensive policies and advanced technology. For example, UCL has rigorous procedures for plagiarism checking and education for academic staff and students (McCormick & Wright, 2022; Thompson & Wilson, 2021).

The UK has taken significant steps to prevent plagiarism in open access institutional repositories. Through policies, technology, and education, institutions in the UK strive to maintain academic integrity and support the dissemination of reliable knowledge (Bretag et al., 2011; Howard, 2015).

In the United States, preventing plagiarism within open access institutional repositories (OAIR) is a primary focus to maintain academic integrity. With increasing accessibility, educational institutions and academic libraries are adopting various strategies to address this issue.

a) Implementation of Plagiarism Detection Technology: Universities in the U.S. utilize plagiarism detection software such as Turnitin and iThenticate. These technologies identify text similarities between uploaded documents and previously published sources, helping to maintain the originality of publications in OAIR (Alen, 2020) .
b) Academic Education and Awareness: Training sessions on academic ethics and plagiarism prevention are frequently conducted. Through courses and guidelines, students and researchers are educated on proper attribution and methods to avoid plagiarism (Howard, 2015).
c) Strict Institutional Policies: Universities establish clear guidelines regarding citation and attribution. These policies require authors to provide proper references and adhere to academic ethical standards (Mitchell, 2019).
d) Enforcement of Rules and Sanctions: Universities enforce sanctions for plagiarism violations according to their academic policies, which may include reprimands or retraction of publications (Allen, 2020).
e) Review and Evaluation Process: Before works are accepted into the repository, they undergo a rigorous review process. This involves evaluating the originality and quality of the work by faculty or committees (Taylor, 2021).
f) Collaboration and Research Networks: Collaboration between academic institutions and OAIR providers enhances the effectiveness of collective plagiarism detection and management efforts (Sutherland-Smith, 2015).

In Indonesia according to Article 10, paragraph (3) of Regulations of The Minister of Education, Culture, Research and Technology No. 39 of 2021 concerning Academic Integrity in Producing Scientific Work, writing scientific work without mentioning the source of quotations that are adopted from other people's ideas, stating the source of quotations inadequately, or writing down the source of quotations without rewriting the quotations in one's own words is a form of plagiarism. Concerns regarding plagiarism in open-access institutional repositories occur because, with open-access policies, individuals can easily download, change, and replicate content without any costs or obstacles(Kartika & Fitriani, 2016).

Based on research conducted by researchers on scientific works in institutional repositories that implement an open-access system, it is known that several academics have been able to write their scientific works well and correctly. Researchers found several scientific works written in institutional repositories implementing an open-access system met the original criteria. The original criterion does not require an accurate quality of authenticity, but the principle of originality is that creation must not be the same as other creations. An original creation is produced by the creator and produced by the creator himself, meaning that the creation is based on the creator's creativity, showing a moral relationship between the creator and his creation (Soelistyo, 2011). In other words, a creation, namely a scientific work, reflects the character of its creator by showing the author's ideas and thoughts.

In the institutional repository, there are many scientific works in the form of theses and theses that are written with similar discussion themes, for example, in discussions on the themes of Elopement, Marriage Annulment, Moral Education for Street Children, Sexual Education in the Concept of the Islamic Religion, and Legality Electronic Signature. More than five scientific works with similar discussion themes are stored in the open-access institutional repository. Still, even so, each author of a scientific work can show that there is a novelty in the discussion written in their scientific work so that every Scientific work differs from one another.

Scientific works writers can also apply original ideas by showing concrete concepts or findings in writing their scientific works. Data obtained through open access or data collected from data sources (results of interviews with data sources) are listed concretely by stating the source. Apart from that, every scientific work in an institutional repository that implements an open access system also has a different structure and writing style while adhering to excellent and correct writing methods so that each scientific work can present its unique elements.

Direct quotations or duplication of words and sentences from a source are written by changing the word order and sentence structure while maintaining the original terminology so that there are no errors in understanding the intention of the original creator, that the author of a scientific work also does not neglect to mention the source as information for the owner of the rights create. Some authors of scientific works seem able to provide appropriate attribution for every word, sentence, or paragraph taken from other sources in their scientific work.

Based on this explanation, the researcher concluded that the positive side of the open-access institutional repository for academics is that it helps authors of scientific works to be able to see previous scientific works as study material and comparison material so that they do not write similar scientific works without creating other novelties. Apart from that, the author of a scientific work can also refer to previous research to strengthen the authorship of the scientific work that they will write; the author of a scientific work can also use previous research as a reference for developing related research with a similar discussion but using a different object or subject of study. This can be seen from how the authors of scientific works present an element of novelty in their scientific works, even though the discussion themes raised in the research are similar.

However, on the other side of the previous facts, researchers also found that several parts of scientific writing needed to implement adequate attribution to the copyright owner. For example, researchers discovered the practice of Word Switch Plagiarism (Awasthi, 2019), namely the act of quoting or plagiarizing words or sentences, either in part or in whole, in a paragraph or chapter by replacing many words in the sentence while maintaining the original terminology and sentence structure, without provide adequate attribution to the original author or source (Syapitri & Aritonang, 2020).

In this case, the author of a scientific work quotes words or sentences by changing or replacing words and sentences in the paragraph but does not include the source or is negligent in including the source, but this only happens to some of the quotations in the scientific work and does not occur to all of the quotations adopted, in scientific work. The majority of authors of scientific works appear to provide the correct source for most of the quotations taken from ideas and concepts from other sources, but in a small number of quotations, the words or paragraphs do not mention the source.

According to researchers, this incident is a form of academic plagiarism with the type of inadvertent plagiarism, namely when the author shows negligence or is careless in providing appropriate citations for a source, the author misrepresents the source through direct quotations, or rearranges the text incorrectly using terminology, group words, and similar sentence structures without citing the original author (Shadiqi, 2019).

Apart from the practice of word switch plagiarism, there are cases of writing quotations where the author of a scientific work includes the source in a footnote or only includes it in the bibliography. Still, the author does not explain exactly how many quotations have been taken. The author of a scientific work quotes a sentence in a paragraph and provides the source, then strings together the next words while still linking to the idea in the previous source, but the author of a scientific work only includes the source at the beginning of the sentence and ignores writing the source in the copy of the next sentence. In academic plagiarism, things like this are usually referred to as Pawn Sacrifice Plagiarism in the inadequate credit type.

According to Debora Weber-Wulff in Dougherty, "Pawn Sacrifice Plagiarism" is a type of plagiarism associated with inadequate credit, where source citations are given in footnotes or only listed in the bibliography, but the author does not explain precisely how much has been taken (Dougherty, 2021). Inadequate credit also shows how to link sentences correctly, but then the text copy continues, copying the source for additional sentences or even paragraphs without making it clear that this is the source author who wrote it and not the quoted author (Pratiwi & Aisya, 2021).

Based on the phenomenon of writing scientific works stored in institutional repositories that implement an open access system, as explained above, the researchers concluded that most scientific work writers have been able to apply the original criteria for writing scientific works. Although not entirely, more scientific works are written well and correctly, both in terms of the characteristics of scientific works, the code of ethics for writing them, and the implementation of the moral rights of creators, compared to concerns related to the risk of increasing the practice of plagiarism of scientific works as a negative impact on implementation. Institutional repository open access system policy.

In the digital era, implementing an open-access system in institutional repositories is an effective step in disseminating knowledge through scientific work documented in these repositories (Yanto, 2016). Providing open access to repositories will ensure that knowledge can be widely accessed by the general public and make it easier to access the latest information. This level of accessibility will then facilitate the community's ability to assess, differentiate, refer to, and add to existing research or information. In this way, it is hoped that the open-access movement can prevent research that plagiarizes existing works.

Researcher think that open-access institutional repositories cannot eliminate plagiarism in scientific works in the world of education. Still, open-access institutional repositories are not the main problem related to increased plagiarism in scientific works in the digital era. The policy of implementing the open-access institutional repository system significantly increases the general

public's ability to review, compare, and refer to previous scientific work and contribute to further research and information. This is considered to help prevent plagiarism, improve the integrity of scientific research, and contribute to supporting the development of science through scientific work.

B. **Scientific Works Plagiarism and Respect for the Moral Rights of Creators**

Plagiarism is a dishonorable act because it is classified as an activity that injures, damages, and takes away other people's property rights by claiming someone else's work as if it were their intellectual work. Meanwhile, it is known that ownership rights to a work are the rights of the creator, and no one has the right to damage or seize it (Ince, 2017). John Locke stated in the theory of Property Rights (labor theory) that property rights are one of three fundamental aspects that are inherently inseparable from humans. These three fundamental aspects prohibit the destruction of life, freedom, and property rights (Roisah, 2015).

According to John Locke, every individual has an inherent right to the potential and uniqueness of each individual whose origins come from the Almighty. Each individual has exclusive authority over themselves, which includes bodily activities, hand creations, and sensory experiences, without granting the individual dominion over others. This shows that everyone has the inherent right to fully actualize their abilities and maintain ownership of the results of their work (Husain & Aurenia, 2023).

Based on the theory of property rights put forward by John Locke regarding the author's authority over a work of his creation, a person who creates an idea or ideas from the results of his thoughts means that he has the right to those ideas and ideas, in the sense that the ideas and concepts belong entirely to the creator for the efforts made he has done. No one has the right to use, appropriate, or change ideas and thoughts without permission from the copyright owner. Thus, including adequate sources when writing quotations in scientific works obliges every author to maintain property rights to an individual work.

The act of including sources in writing scientific work shows that the author has acted honestly in his scientific work; on the other hand, the author has also respected and safeguarded the property rights of other individuals. On the other hand, if the author avoids or does not include sources in writing scientific works, especially if the author intends to claim as if the quotation came from his thoughts, then his actions are considered as usurping other people's property rights, besides that his actions also violate the code of ethics for writing scientific works (Dzulmiyetri, 2020).

Article 2 paragraph (2) Regulations of the Minister of Education, Culture, Research and Technology No. 39 of 2021 concerning Academic Integrity

in Producing Scientific Work states that to maintain the value of academic integrity in producing scientific work as intended in Article 2 paragraph (1), the author must prioritize Honesty, Trust, Justice, Respect, Responsibility, and Determination.

The code of ethics for writing scientific works states that a writer must act honestly when citing materials and ideas from other sources in writing their scientific work (Ismail & Triyanto, 2020). Including sources in scientific work is a form of honesty by the author in writing his scientific work. Apart from that, including sources in scientific work is a form of respect and appreciation for the efforts made by the author as recognition of the individual's intellectual work. Suppose using ideas and research materials from a source is not accompanied by adequate attribution. In that case, the action constitutes an act of plagiarism and may result in violations of intellectual property rights if it involves illegally copyrighted works (Soelistyo, 2011).

The ideas and ideas that appear in a work are intellectual works that are protected by copyright. The World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO) provides an understanding of copyright as "Copyright is a legal concept that refers to the rights granted to creators for their literary and artistic works" (Jadhav, 2012). Therefore, copyright is a legal term that describes the rights granted to creators over their literary and artistic works. Copyright, as intended in Article 1 paragraph (1) of Law Number 28 of 2014 concerning copyright, is the exclusive right of the owner which arises automatically for the realization of a work in real form, based on the declarative principle, without any reduction in restrictions in what form also, by statutory regulations.

Law no. 28 of 2014 concerning Copyright explains that copyright is part of intellectual property, which includes science, art, and literature among the protected objects. According to Article 40, paragraph (1) of Law Number 28 of

2014 concerning Copyright, protected works include works in science, art, and literature, including books, pamphlets, published written works, and others. Thus, based on the provisions of Article 40 paragraph (1) letter a, it is known that scientific works as part of the field of science are classified as creations whose copyright is protected through the Copyright Law.

Copyright, as a special right, includes two fundamental rights: economic and moral rights (Ngurah et al., 2022). Economic rights refer to the rights that creators have to obtain financial benefits from their intellectual or creative efforts. The economic rights contained in Copyright are reproduction rights, adaptation rights, distribution rights, performance rights, broadcasting rights, cable program rights, additional material rights of creators (Droit de suite), and borrowing rights (Muhammad, 1994). Economic rights can be obtained if a creation is commercialized for economic purposes.

Moral rights provide a set of guidelines that are useful in defending personal interests, especially when it comes to the author's reputation. The content of moral rights includes the right to demand that the creator's identity be included in his work and the right to prohibit changes to a work. Moral rights function to protect individual interests, especially regarding the reputation of the creator.

Robert C. Sherwood argued that intellectual works must have their rights protected to avoid arbitrariness from irresponsible parties. According to Robert C. Sherwood, there are 5 (five) fundamental theories to safeguard Intellectual Property Rights (Roisah, 2015). Including sources in writing scientific works is a form of the basic implementation of IPR protection by focusing on Reward Theory. Specifically, awards are given to creators, inventors, and designers as recognition for their diligent efforts through the publication of their intellectual works.

Based on reward theory, the creation of a work needs to be given an award as a form of protection of intellectual rights; in this case, the creator has the right to obtain moral and economic rights over his creation (Roisah & Rakhmi, 2018). Writing scientific works intended for academic activities that are not commercial has no obligation to provide economic rights to the author. However, on the other hand, authors of scientific works cannot be separated from the obligation to provide the moral rights of the creator, as regulated in Article 24 of the Copyright Law (Soelistyo, 2011), namely the rights that are permanently attached to the creator, which include:

1) Continue to include or not include his name on the copy in connection with the public use of his work;
2) Using his real name or pseudonym;
3) Changing his creation by propriety in society;
4) Change the title and sub-title of the work, and
5) Defend their rights in the event of distortion of the work, multiplication of the work, modification of the work, or anything detrimental to their honor or reputation;

Per the provisions contained in Article 24 of the Copyright Law, the creator's identity must be stated in the work, including in the quotation. Thus, in the case of citing other people's ideas in writing a scientific work, the author of a scientific work is obliged to protect the moral rights of the creator in the form of the right of attribution or the right of paternity "*droit a la paternite*" namely including the name of the creator or source of the quotation as information, regarding the identity of the original copyright holder. Apart from that, authors of scientific works are also required to maintain the author's right of integrity or "*droit aurespect de l'oeuvre*", this right includes the authority of the author or his

successor to prevent other people from changing the work without their consent (Soelistyo, 2011).

Providing attribution rights and integrity rights to creators is a form of effort to protect the moral rights of the creator's intellectual output. Including the source when citing ideas and thoughts in writing a scientific work means that the author of the scientific work has protected the author's attribution rights, namely by recognizing the existence of the copyright owner's identity. Recognition of the identity of the copyright owner is a form of appreciation and respect for the moral rights that need to be given to the copyright owner for the efforts he has made, namely disseminating the ideas and thoughts he has for the benefit of society in general. Apart from that, including sources when citing ideas and ideas adopted from other sources aims to uphold the integrity of the creator. Copyright law prohibits changing, mutilating, or distorting works. Inappropriate paraphrasing and quotations can cause concepts to be interpreted differently. Even if the source of the quote is cited, this may compromise the author's credibility.

IV. Conclusion

The implementation of the open access institutional repository system policy basically cannot eliminate the practice of plagiarism in writing scientific works in the world of education; however, the approach of implementing the open access institutional repository system significantly increases the ability of academics and the general public to be able to assess/review, differentiate/compare, and refer to a scientific work stored in an open access institutional repository, so that this can help prevent plagiarism and improve the integrity of scientific research, as well as contribute to supporting the development of science through the publication of scientific works, compared to concerns related to the risk of increasing the practice of plagiarism of scientific works as an impact negative towards the implementation of the open access institutional repository system policy. Universities in various countries implement diverse strategies to prevent plagiarism in open access institutional repositories (OAIR). They utilize plagiarism detection software such as Turnitin and iThenticate to verify the authenticity of works before publication, and establish strict policies and guidelines on citation and attribution to ensure accurate referencing and adherence to academic ethical standards. Additionally, universities provide training for students and staff on how to avoid plagiarism and proper citation practices. Submitted works also undergo a rigorous review process to ensure quality and originality. Sanctions are imposed on those who violate plagiarism policies in accordance with academic regulations, including disciplinary actions or retraction of publications. These approaches aim to uphold academic integrity and ensure that all publications in open repositories meet high global standards.

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