

## Regulation Analysis Of Potential Intellectual Property Rights (IPR) For Lecturers Of Khairun Ternate University

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### Abstrak

Metode yang digunakan dalam penelitian ini adalah hukum empiris dengan menggunakan pendekatan perundang-undangan dan pendekatan kasus. Adapun penelitian ini, peneliti menggunakan pendekatan live case study sebagai pendekatan terhadap suatu peristiwa hukum yang prosesnya masih berlangsung. Hasil kajian menunjukkan bahwa pengaturan hukum yang menjamin penguatan hasil penelitian dan pengabdian masyarakat berbasis Hak Kekayaan Intelektual (HAKI) diakomodasi dalam Undang-Undang Nomor 14 Tahun 2005 tentang Guru dan Dosen. Pasal 45 Undang-Undang Nomor 14 Tahun 2005 tentang Guru dan Dosen menyatakan bahwa dosen wajib memiliki kualifikasi akademik, kompetensi, sertifikat pendidik, sehat jasmani dan rohani, serta memenuhi kualifikasi lain yang dipersyaratkan oleh satuan pendidikan tinggi tempatnya bertugas, serta memiliki kemampuan untuk mewujudkan tujuan pendidikan Nasional. Salah satu ketentuan mengenai hak dosen untuk melakukan penelitian dan pengabdian kepada masyarakat diatur dalam Pasal 51 huruf d Undang-Undang Nomor 14 Tahun 2005 tentang guru dan dosen yang menyatakan bahwa dosen mempunyai kesempatan untuk meningkatkan kompetensi, mengakses sumber belajar, informasi, pembelajaran, sarana dan prasarana, serta penelitian dan pengabdian kepada masyarakat. Kewajiban dosen melakukan penelitian dan pengabdian kepada masyarakat diatur dalam Pasal 60 huruf a Undang-Undang Nomor 14 Tahun 2005 bahwa dalam melaksanakan tugas profesinya, dosen wajib menyelenggarakan pendidikan, penelitian, dan pengabdian kepada masyarakat. Analisis Potensi HKI dari Hasil Penelitian Dosen Unkhair Periode 2019-2021 adalah Hak Cipta - Hak Cipta yang telah disertifikasi sebanyak 71 judul dengan sertifikat terlampir dan tidak mencakup seluruh penelitian dan pengabdian dosen Universitas Khairun. Hal ini didasarkan pada Undang-Undang Nomor 20 Tahun 2004 tentang Sistem Pendidikan Nasional dan Peraturan Pemerintah Nomor 20 Tahun 2005 tentang alih teknologi kekayaan intelektual serta hasil penelitian dan pengembangan oleh perguruan tinggi dan lembaga penelitian dan pengembangan. Menyikapi hal tersebut, salah satu langkah strategis dalam pembinaan Hak Kekayaan Intelektual di Universitas Khairun adalah dengan mendirikan lembaga Hak Kekayaan Intelektual (Kentra KI) melalui Surat Keputusan Rektor Nomor: 467/UN44/PP.08/2017 tanggal 17 April 2017. KI Center Universitas Khairun sendiri secara kelembagaan berada di bawah naungan Lembaga Penelitian dan Pengabdian kepada Masyarakat (LPPM).

**Kata Kunci:** *Potensi, Hak Kekayaan Intelektual, Penelitian Dan Pengabdian Dosen Unkhair.*

## Abstract

The method used in this study is empirical law using a statutory approach and a case approach. As for this research, the researcher uses a live case study approach as an approach to a legal event whose process is still ongoing. The results of the study show that legal arrangements that guarantee the strengthening of research results and community service based on Intellectual Property Rights (IPR) are accommodated in Law Number 14 of 2005 concerning teachers and lecturers. Article 45 of Law Number 14 of 2005 concerning teachers and lecturers states that lecturers are required to have academic qualifications, competence, educator certificates, physically and mentally healthy, and meet other qualifications required by the higher education unit where they are assigned, and have the ability to realize educational goals. national. One of the provisions regarding the rights of lecturers to conduct research and community service is regulated in Article 51 letter d of Law No. 14 of 2005 concerning teachers and lecturers stating that lecturers have the opportunity to improve competence, access learning resources, information, learning facilities and infrastructure, as well as research and community service. The obligation of lecturers to conduct research and community service is regulated in Article 60 letter a of Law Number 14 of 2005 that in carrying out professional duties, lecturers are obliged to carry out education, research, and community service. Analysis of IPR potential from Unkhair Lecturer Research Results in the 2019-2021 periodis Copyright - Copyrights that have been certified as many as 71 titles with attached certificates and do not cover the entire research and service of Khairun University lecturers. This is based on Law Number 20 of 2004 concerning the National Education System and Government Regulation Number 20 of 2005 concerning the transfer of intellectual property technology as well as the results of research and development by universities and research and development institutions. In response to this, one of the strategic steps in cultivating Intellectual Property Rights at Khairun University is to establish an Intellectual Property Rights institution (Kentra KI) through the Rector's Decree Number: 467/UN44/PP.08/2017 dated 17 April 2017. KI Centers Khairun University itself is institutionally under the auspices of the Institute for Research and Community Service (LPPM).

**Keywords:** *Potential, Intellectual Property Rights, Research And Service Of Unkhair Lecturers.*

## INTRODUCTION

Lecturers as educators, teachers, and scientists certainly have a very important role in the world of education. Starting from educational institutions, community welfare and all forms of problems that can be resolved. In addition to educating students, educational practitioners (in this case lecturers) can conduct research and create positive works. Every work that is found is called a copyright. Copyrights that are original and renewable have the right to obtain Intellectual Property Rights (IPR). Thus, IPR as a patent for what is found. The birth of Intellectual Property Rights is actually not only specialized by lecturers or educational practitioners. Even among entrepreneurs IKM, UKM and UMKM also apply. In other words, intellectual property rights apply to all circles, with certain conditions, for example inventions are innovative, creative, renewable and provide benefits.

One of the activities to realize the TriThe Dharma of Higher Education is to develop and share knowledge through scientific work. Transforming knowledge is not always in the form of teaching and learning processes in the classroom, but also in the form of research. In this case the competence of lecturers is an important capital in boosting the quality of research ranging from professional, pedagogical, personality and social competencies.

High competence is expected lecturers are able to create scientific papers in the form of journals as a tool to filter research substance. Where, the research conducted will be more focused. Another goal is to improve the welfare of the Indonesian people by making new findings that provide solutions to the problems that currently occur. The role of universities in Indonesia has been known as educational and teaching institutions, as well as research and community service institutions.

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.

As one of the State Universities in North Maluku Province, Khairun Ternate University (Unkhair) which was established on August 15, 1964 and gained recognition with the issuance of the Decree of the Minister of Higher Education and Science No. 100/B/SWT/1965 dated February 15, 1965 regarding the status and position of Unkhair and later changed its status to a State University based on the Decree of the President of the Republic of Indonesia No. 18 of 2004 dated March 17, 2004.

The development of Unkhair is directed towards a research-based university from a teaching university that requires fundamental changes, including changes in culture and work ethic. This of course requires strong and visionary leadership support to create a healthy organization and a conducive work climate for the development and implementation of academic activities.

The biggest challenge is to develop a research culture among the academic community as the basis for implementing education and community service.

In line with the above, the results of research conducted by Khairun University lecturers are necessary to get legal protection, not only because the research results are intellectual property that has moral value, but also has economic value that needs to be protected. Considering a lot of plagiarism and piracy of works. Therefore, respecting and being appreciated is one of the important keys to maintain their motivation and enthusiasm to continue working. As a logical consequence, researchers and inventors have the motivation to return to find something new. On the basis of being appreciated and respected, will bring a sense of pleasure and a sense of satisfaction. This kind of feeling is the basic motivation to be productive. The formulation of the problem in this research is what are the legal arrangements? guarantee the strengthening of research results and community service based on Intellectual Property Rights (IPR) and How is the analysis of potential IPR research results by Unkhair Lecturers in the 2019-2021 period?

## **METHODS**

### **Research Types and Approach**

This research is an empirical study using a statute approach and a case approach. As for this research, the researcher uses a live case study approach as an approach to a legal event whose process is still ongoing. Thus, the authors conduct observations or research directly in the field in order to obtain accurate truth in the process of perfecting this writing, so the purpose and usefulness of this study is basically used to show the way to solve research problems.

### **Data collection technique**

The data collection technique that researchers used in this study was through library research and field studies, namely conducting interviews. The data collection study is classified into two parts, namely primary data and secondary data, primary data obtained through field studies and secondary data sourced from library studies.

#### **a. Literature Review**

Literature studies are carried out by examining information obtained from scientific books, research reports, scientific articles, theses and dissertations, regulations, statutes, yearbooks, encyclopedias, and other written sources, both printed and electronic.

#### **b. Interview**

Interviews were conducted by way of direct and in-depth questions and answers with research subjects on matters relating to the problem.

### **Data Analysis Techniques**

The results of the field study inventory were analyzed to obtain conclusions and then analyzed using an integrative and conceptual analysis method which tends to be directed at finding, identifying, processing, and analyzing legal materials to understand their meaning, significance, and relevance. From the data obtained, it will be arranged systematically after being selected based on problems and seen for its suitability with applicable regulations and then discussed theoretically combined with the reality in the field to produce conclusions.

## **RESULTS AND DISCUSSION**

### **Legal Arrangements that Ensuring the Strengthening of Research Results and Community Service Based on Intellectual Property Rights (IPR)**

Intellectual Property Rights (IPR) or Intellectual Property Rights (IPR) is a very significant issue in today's global trade. The involvement of developed countries encourages nations around the world to participate in ratifying the mutually agreed upon agreements. Intellectual Property Rights is an issue that takes a very significant place to be resolved immediately between nations, due to the many occurrences of "piracy" of copyright which is very detrimental to IPR owners and harms the state in the form of taxes. Intellectual Property Rights are placed in the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) which subsequently becomes the responsibility of the World Trade Organization (WTO). The handling of IPR in the WTO is in the Council for Trade Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights.

Definitions of Intellectual Property Rights or Intellectual Property Rights are generally not different. **Eddy Damian** (2014) states that IPR is a right that arises from the results of human thought to produce an economical product or process the result of an intellectual creativity where the objects regulated in IPR are works that arise or are born because of human intellectual abilities. Comprehensively, the Directorate General of Intellectual Property Rights (DJHKI) provides a definition of Intellectual Property Rights or the acronym IPR is the equivalent of words commonly used for Intellectual Property Rights (IPR), namely rights that arise for the results of thought processes that produce a product or process that is useful for humans. In essence, IPR is the right to economically enjoy the results of intellectual creativity.

Objects regulated in IPR are works that arise or are born because of human intellectual abilities. According to **Muhammad Djumana et al.** (2014) stated that generally the scope of Intellectual Property Rights is divided into 2 (two) broad categories, namely Industrial Property Rights and Copyrights. Industrial Property Rights which include inventions (patents), trademarks, industrial designs, and geographical indications.

Laws regarding intellectual property rights are generally territorial in nature, although recently an international legal network has developed for its enforcement. The state through its legal system is the protector of intellectual property rights, so it is the state that will take action against violators. Because international trade has become so widespread, the product is not only enjoyed by the country of origin, but also enjoyed throughout the world. The legal provisions regarding intellectual property rights were carried out for the first time in Venice, namely the patent rules which came into force in 1470.

Harmonization efforts (harmonization of rules internationally) on intellectual property rights first occurred in 1883 with the birth of the Paris Convention. In the international order, Intellectual

Property Rights are growing quite rapidly and become one of the identities that shows an era of globalization now. Aspects of intellectual property rights in international trade The World Trade Organization (WTO) ratified by more than 150 countries contains norms and standards for the protection of intellectual works. The following are various international legal instruments that regulate Intellectual Property Rights.

1. *The World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO) establishing convention was held in Stockholm in 1967, which was later ratified by Indonesia through Presidential Decree No. 24/1979 which was amended by Presidential Decree No. 15/1997. WIPO is a special agreement under the Berne convention. Each party must comply with the substantive provisions concerning the protection of Literary and artistic Works (1886).*
2. *Paris convention for the Protection of Industrial Property Rights (Paris Convention) In the field of industrial property rights, signed in Paris on March 20, 1883. This convention was ratified by Presidential Decree No. 15 of 1997, discussing the protection of industrial property to help the people of one country get protection in other countries for their intellectual creations in the form of property rights. industry, known as:*
  - a. Invention (patent)
  - b. Trademark
  - c. Industrial design
3. *Berne Convention for The Protection of Literary and Artistic Works (Berne Convention) in the field of copyright, signed in Berne, September 9, 1986. Indonesia ratified Presidential Decree No. 18 of 1997. The Berne Convention requires signatures to recognize the copyright of the works of authors from other signatory countries.*
4. *Agreement on Trade Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights (TRIPs) which entered into force on January 1, 1995.*

This agreement addresses the trade in counterfeit goods for:

- a. Improve protection of intellectual property rights of traded products;
  - b. Ensuring procedures for the implementation of intellectual property rights of traded products;
  - c. Formulate rules and discipline regarding the implementation of protection of intellectual property rights;
  - d. Develop principles, rules and mechanisms for international cooperation
5. Agreement Establishing World Trade Organization (WTO) which was ratified by Law Number 7 of 1994. The World Trade Organization (WTO) is the only international body. The WTO's multilateral trading system is regulated through an agreement that contains the basic rules of international trade as a result of negotiations that have been signed by member countries.
  6. trademark law treaty, regulates the protection of trademarks, ratified in Geneva on 27 October 1997, ratified by Indonesia through Presidential Decree Number 17 of 1997. This agreement discusses the agreement of trademark practices to harmonize covering, between the registration period and the renewal of trademark registration will be ten years and service marks are given the same protection.
  7. Patent Cooperation Treaty (PCT), namely a cooperation agreement in the field of Patents, Indonesia ratified it by Presidential Decree No. 16 of 1997.
  8. Indonesia has known about the laws and regulations in the field of intellectual property rights since 1840. At that time the Netherlands had enacted the Trademark Law of 1885, the Patent Law of 1910, and the Copyright Law of 1912. Therefore, Indonesia, which was a colony The

Netherlands has been a member of the Paris Convention for the Protection of Industrial Property from 1888, a member of the Madrid Convention from 1893 to 1936, and a member of the Berne Convention for the Protection of Literary and Artistic Works from 1914.

During the Japanese occupation from 1942 to 1945, all statutory regulations in the field of intellectual property rights remained in effect. During the period of independence as stipulated in the transitional provisions of the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia, all laws and regulations of the Dutch colonial heritage remain valid as long as they do not conflict with the 1945 Constitution.

The Copyright Law and Trademark Law remain in effect, but this is not the case with the Patent Law which is considered contradictory with the Indonesian government. As stipulated in the Dutch Patent Law, a patent application can be filed at the Patent Office located in Batavia (now Jakarta), but the examination of the patent application must be carried out at the Octrooiraad in the Netherlands. For now, Indonesia has ratified the Agreement Establishing the World Trade Organization which includes the Agreement on Trade Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights (TRIPs Agreement) with Law Number 7 of 1994, then several laws were issued related to IPR activities.

Regarding the discussion about guarantee on the strengthening of research results and community service based on Intellectual Property Rights, accommodated in Law Number 14 of 2005 concerning teachers and lecturers. Article 45 of Law Number 14 of 2005 concerning teachers and lecturers states that lecturers are required to have academic qualifications, competence, educator certificates, physically and mentally healthy, and meet other qualifications required by the higher education unit where they are assigned, and have the ability to realize educational goals nationally.

Provisions regarding the rights of lecturers to conducting research and community service, one of which is regulated in Article 51 letter d of Law No. 14 of 2005 concerning teachers and lecturers, it is stated that lecturers have the opportunity to improve competence, access learning resources, information, learning facilities and infrastructure, as well as research and community service. The obligation of lecturers to conduct research and community service is regulated in Article 60 letter a of Law Number 14 of 2005 that in carrying out professional duties, lecturers are obliged to carry out education, research, and community service.

In accordance with the provisions of Article 45 of Law Number 14 of 2005 concerning teachers and lecturers that lecturer competence must be possessed as a requirement for higher education units to realize national education goals. Improving the competence of lecturers is regulated in the Government Regulation of the Republic of Indonesia Number 37 of 2009 concerning Lecturers, Article 26 paragraph (1) states that lecturers have the opportunity to increase competence, access to learning resources, access to information sources, access to learning facilities and infrastructure, and opportunities to carry out research and community service from the Government, regional government, higher education providers or units of higher education, professional organizations, and/or communities according to their respective powers. Furthermore, in paragraph (2) it is regulated that the opportunity to conduct research and community service as referred to in paragraph (1) includes the opportunity to obtain and/or utilize educational resources owned by the Government, regional government, higher education providers or higher education units, and society.

The strengthening of the IPR center 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). It is also regulated in

Article 25 paragraphs (1) and (2) of Government Regulation of the Republic of Indonesia Number 37 of 2009 concerning Lecturers stating that lecturers obtain protection of intellectual property rights in accordance with the provisions of the legislation. The intellectual property rights as referred to in paragraph (1) include copyrights, patent rights, trademark rights, industrial design rights, trade secret rights, and integrated circuit layout design rights for all forms of academic and/or professional works.

Intellectual Property Rights Protection (IPR) as a form of protection of Intellectual Property, absolutely must be supported, facilitated and facilitated by all parties. This is not only because information and knowledge constitutes intellectual property property) which has moral values (moral)values), but also has economic value (economic values). IPR is a legal protection as an incentive for inventors, designers and the creator by granting special rights to commercialize their creativity. To encourage the increase in the acquisition of intellectual property rights in universities, the active role of various parties, starting from the leadership, lecturers and students, is needed, moreover the commitment of the institution to facilitate the process of obtaining intellectual property rights for the various potentials possessed by these universities.

Universities are also obliged to organize education, research, and service to students society as mandated in Article 20 of Law Number 20 of 2003 concerning National Education. Research in universities is directed at developing science and technology, as well as improving the welfare of the community and the competitiveness of the nation as described in Articles 45 and 46 of Law Number 12 of 2012 concerning Higher Education.

The research as intended, is carried out by the academic community and carried out based on competency and competition. Research results must be disseminated by means of seminars, publications, and/or patents. The results of research at the university level are expected to be useful for:

1. Science and technology enrichment and learning.
2. Improving the quality of higher education and the progress of the nation's civilization.
3. Increasing the independence, progress, and competitiveness of the nation.
4. Fulfilling the strategic needs of national development.
5. The transformation of Indonesian society into a knowledge-based society.

Law Number 11 of 2019 concerning the National System of Science and Technology has emphasized that universities are tasked with organizing science and technology through education and carrying out their functions of preparing human resources for the implementation of science and technology, and are responsible for improving the ability of the Tridharma of higher education. In general, research objectives in higher education institutions can be:

1. Produce research in accordance with the Regulation of the Minister of Education and Culture No. 3 Year 2020 on National Standards for Higher Education;
2. Carry out superior research according to the capacity of the available resources;
3. Improving the quality and quantity of research;
4. Carry out research that is relevant to the needs of society, the business world, and the world industry; and
5. Improving the dissemination of research results and intellectual property protection nationally and internationally.

While community service in higher education is an activity of the academic community in practice and cultivate science, knowledge, technology to promote public welfare and educate the nation's life as described in Law Number 12 of 2012 concerning Higher Education Articles 47 and 48. The objectives of community service in higher education are:

1. Carry out community service in accordance with the Regulation of the Minister of Education And Culture No. 3 of 2020 concerning National Higher Education Standards.
2. Develop a model of community empowerment.
3. Increase the capacity of community service.
4. Provide solutions based on academic studies of needs, challenges, or problems faced by the community, either directly or indirectly.
5. Carry out activities that are able to empower people at all levels, economically, political, social, and cultural.
6. Transferring technology, science, and art to the community for the development of dignity, gender justice and social inclusion and the preservation of natural resources.

### **Analysis of IPR Potential Research Results of Unkhair Lecturers in the 2019-2021 Period**

Lecturers have a great gait very important in education. Apart from educating students, lecturers can conduct research and create positive work. Therefore, the lecturer is a professional educator and scientist with the main task of transforming, developing, and disseminating Science, technology, and the arts through education, research, and community service. Paralecturers or academics who carry out research activities must obtain legal protection for the results of their research.

Unpatented works are risky will be acquired and plagiarized by people other. When this happens, I can't do anything. In facing the era of globalization, it is demanded to have a transformation and inventory process related to information technology, especially in a university, because it can be used as a reference and evaluation of educational activities, teaching, research, community service and other developments.

This effort is a wayright to avoid duplication of research that has been done, and more importantly to avoid plagiarism. Information technology can also be used as the basis for selecting topics and evaluating research activities, so that utilization of research results can be optimized. Human resources in the Higher Education environment are human resources who are trained and educated in the fields of science, technology and art, should have the potential to produce intellectual wealth.

Intellectual Property Rights (IPR) are exclusive rights granted by the state to a person, group of people, or legal entity, to produce, utilize, or use their own intellectual works in the fields of science, art, literature. Based on Law Number 20 of 2004 concerning the National Education System and Government Regulation Number 20 of 2005 concerning the transfer of intellectual property technology and research and development results by universities and research and development institutions. In response to this, one of the strategic steps in cultivating Intellectual Property Rights at Khairun University is to establish an Intellectual Property Rights institution (Kentra KI) through the Rector's Decree Number: 467/UN44/PP.08/2017 dated 17 April 2017. KI Centers Khairun University itself is institutionally under the auspices of the Institute for Research and Community Service (LPPM).

LPPM Khairun University through the KI Center implements intellectual property management policies at Khairun University and the North Maluku Province. The KI center encourages and accelerates the dissemination of inventions, creations and new knowledge produced by researchers/lecturers to maximize the benefit of the general public. Ensuring that the results of the commercialization of intellectual property related to fair and fair distribution are in accordance with the contributions of inventors and institutions and other parties. IPR registration from the Khairun



University Academic Community proposed to DJKI Kemenkumham RI from 2017-2021 is Copyright - Copyright works that have been certified as many as 71 titles (certificates attached).

The KI Center of Khairun University will ensure the availability of adequate laws and regulations for researchers/lecturers as inventors within Khairun University or universities or other research and development institutions within the province in relation to the implementation of various studies that have been carried out. By orienting and implementing the IPR system according to IPR laws and regulations and or related, it is hoped that there will be an increase in the quality of science to answer global challenges regarding the role of universities, especially Khairun University. To realize this vision, the KI Center of Khairun University has a mission:

1. Provide Intellectual Property Rights services professionally to inventors;
2. Develop networks and disseminate information that is research and development of science, technology, art and culture that has the potential to get IPR.
3. Encourage the development of innovative research activities.
4. Develop technology transfer activities to the community.

The scope of activities at the KI Center at Khairun University is to regulate the implementation of IP management resulting from research, development, and creativity activities within the Khairun University environment. The activity in question involves the Khairun University academic community, education staff, and/or collaboration with other related parties. What is meant by other parties are individuals, groups of people, civil partnerships, institutions, organizations, or legal entities. The management carried out by the KI Center at Khairun University includes the activities of acquiring, possessing, protecting, and utilizing KI results. While the technical implementation of IP can be classified based on the type of use of the object or goods which consists of two categories, namely Industrial Property and Copyright (Copyright). According to the researcher, various relevant and consistent activities to continuously improve Intellectual Property Rights Potential in order to increase the number of works of the academic community of Khairun University including research results, PPM, and PKM are as follows.

1. Identification of research results and PPM that have the potential to process patents and IPR ownership on an ongoing basis. This activity is carried out to identify research and PPM works, especially works that have the potential for patents and IPR protection. The identification results are in the form of a database of research results/ PPM/ works that have the potential for Patents/ IPR.
2. IPR socialization to the entire academic community of Khairun University The IPR socialization activity aims to provide an understanding of the importance of protecting intellectual property rights for research/PPM results or non-research/PPM works that have the potential for IPR. campus .
3. Preparation of Guidelines for the Acquisition of Patents/IPRs This activity aims to provide written instructions in the form of guidebooks relating to the understanding and process of managing various types of IPR protection.
4. *Drafting Workshop* Patent/Patent Description Writing The purpose of this activity is to provide knowledge to PPM researchers/executors or owners of works who will register their research/PPM/works for patent protection.
5. Management of the Patent and Intellectual Property Rights Registration Process This activity is planned to assist the Patent/ IPR registration process at the Directorate General of Intellectual Property Rights, including the procedure for filling out the registration form.

6. Improving the Capability of HKI Center Management Resources In order to increase the capacity of HKI Center Managers, it is necessary to include them in training. Patent Search with the latest software tools, writing patent descriptions, and training on legal aspects related to IPR.

Intellectual Property Rights (IPR) as a form of protection for Intellectual Property, absolutely must be supported, facilitated and facilitated by all parties. This is not only because information and knowledge are Intellectual Property that has moral values or advantages, where the lecturer will be branded his name as the creator. In addition to moral advantages, it also has economic value, lecturers will get profit in the form of novelty from the resultshis discovery. Moral and economic advantages which are the advantages of lecturers doing IPR patents. IPR is a legal protection as an incentive for inventors, designers and creators by giving special rights to commercialize their creative products.

In line with the above, the results of research conducted by Khairun University lecturers are necessary get legal protection, not only because the research results are intellectual property that has moral value, but also have economic value that needs to be protected. Considering a lot of plagiarism and piracy of works. Therefore, respecting and being appreciated is one of the important keys to maintain their motivation and enthusiasm to continue working. As a logical consequence, researchers and inventors have the motivation to return to find something new.

## **CONCLUSION**

Legal arrangements that ensure the strengthening of research results and community service based on Intellectual Property Rights (IPR) which is accommodated in Law Number 14 of 2005 concerning teachers and lecturers. Article 45 of Law Number 14 of 2005 concerning teachers and lecturers states that lecturers are required to have academic qualifications, competence, educator certificates, physically and mentally healthy, and meet other qualifications required by the higher education unit where they are assigned, and have the ability to realize educational goals. national. One of the provisions regarding the rights of lecturers to conduct research and community service is regulated in Article 51 letter d of Law No. 14 of 2005 concerning teachers and lecturers stating that lecturers have the opportunity to improve competence, access learning resources, information, learning facilities and infrastructure, as well as research and community service. The obligation of lecturers to conduct research and community service is regulated in Article 60 letter a of Law Number 14 of 2005 that in carrying out professional duties, lecturers are obliged to carry out education, research, and community service.

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