



Intellectual Rights Protection Law in the Technology Era: Academiology Integrity Studies

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Abstract

Technology and science advances have impacted all sectors of life, including business, health, and education. This development is not only related to business affairs because it has an impact on the law, especially the protection of Copyright or intellectual rights. This study will discuss copyright protection in academic philosophical works in an era where technology is developing very quickly, impacting the increasing prevalence of electronic plagiarism. To facilitate this discussion, our data search was carried out using a qualitative approach: collecting all data from literature sources related to books, published articles, and other data sources. After collecting the data, the next effort is to examine it to get relevant answers to discuss. The attempt to answer the problems of this study is by using a cultural study approach, analyzing data, interpreting data, and drawing conclusions that meet the requirements of valid data findings. Finally, this study concludes that the results include, among others, the state has prepared rules in the form of protection of intellectual property rights which are described as one of the most fundamental rights in which the government has a role in protecting in the form of legal assistance so that all copyright documents can be protected. With this legal protection, the state respects the efforts of a person's Copyright with economic value and prevents all forms of copyright infringement.

Keywords: Intellectual Right, Protection Law, Technology Era, Academic Integrity

A. Introduction

Technological advances provide various facilities for the general public to trade data, information, and other computerized goods (Khan et al., 2020). However, again, there is a great deal of unauthorized dissemination of computerized content or computerized goods that are exchanged confidentially by the owner of the work. Public bodies have required legal guarantees for copyright owners whose embodiment in "Law no. 28 of 2014 concerning Copyright and Management of Royalties for works of art or intellectual Copyrights" (Litman, 1996). Indonesia is an archipelagic country with information, customs, and culture to create various kinds of merchandise or goods with high-profit potential. However, due to the lack of regularity in intellectual protection and integrity, copyright infringement continues to be carried out in various sectors, including the written and academic sectors in this sophisticated era of informatics. So, to optimize the role of law and the state, the rules and laws were created. As legal protection for creators owned by individuals or groups for their efforts in doing copyrighted works with the economic value contained in them (Schwartz, 2019). Anticipating and also preventing violations of other people's intellectual property rights.



Looking back at the issue of legal literacy and human rights, especially computer-based intellectual property rights, the author strongly believes in the importance of protecting Intellectual Property Rights in this digital era. Moreover, about "Government Regulation no. 56 of 2021; Copyright Management of academic writings", Vishwakarma & Mukherjee, (2015) if work is re-released in the public business space, there is an additional monetary value. At that point, the presence of Intellectual Property Rights guarantees is highly expected. "This Copyright is a detailed regulation and is currently being developed in PP No. 56. What is regulated in this PP is the realm of exercising special rights. At the same time, in this era of computerized media, there are many discussions about the issue of mechanical freedom. Yu, (2012) emphasizes that in this computerized media, entertainers crave standards of equality, directness, and best market practices so that they are not one-sided.

Later this must be controlled in an understanding between each interested individual. The Coordinator of Internet Content Control at the Ministry of Communication and Information Technology, (Blair, 2009) also revealed that public authorities are committed to preventing the spread of prohibited content, including IPR violations. The Ministry of Communications and Information Technology has a position to shut down sites that carry out demonstrations of robbery or robbery. "Intellectual rights protection regulations also have subsidiaries that have become a standard guideline between the Ministry of Communication and Information and the Ministry. Kynpara & Менсо, (2020) also added that violations also often occur in the academic environment as a reflection of violations of academic and integrity in the era of all-technology. Indeed, in the copyright-based industry and innovation, there is a tremendous increase such as adaptation, cover, copying, and heavy adaptation. Niqresh, (2019) reminds us to be careful in using computerized work. "Even though it was adapted, there is an essential privilege of the creator or owner of the work, given that there are currently countless infringements. Safaria, (2014) states that plagiarism is the piracy of sentences in someone else's writing which is then recognized as a sentence from his writing. The hijacked sentence does not include the source or the source of the writing, so this can be called an act of academic dishonesty.

In Indonesia, cases of falsification of academic works are abundant, not only by students but even by professors. For a long time, the academic community has been surprised by cases of forgery of writings carried out by scholastics with a reasonably high degree and critical situations in one of the societies in general or secret colleges (Sandy & Shen, 2019). This spoils a lot of the instructive qualities. A genuine express authorization that can be enforced is the end of the copyright infringer from his place of protection. Nonetheless, as a general rule, many scholastics still have performed these demonstrations and can be widely accessible without gaining the discipline they deserve. A different question arises of the many cases of forgery: why did this copyright infringement occur in scholastic circles at some point? The academics seemed to be overcome by a feeling of great despair that they had to demonstrate the forgery of their academic works. This is contrary to the academic integrity they should uphold as high as possible (Farkas & Schou, 2019).

According to Prihantini & Indudewi, (2017), some factors may cause scholastics to commit copyright infringement. The main element, most scholastics argue that something must be obtained quickly and quickly. The following elements, especially sluggishness, drained his brain in making compositions. This makes them look for alternative routes to fulfill their distribution commitments as one of the commitments of an academician expert. Then the underlying criticality of these scholastics in carrying out demonstrations of falsification is that they need a situation higher than their past position. Due to limited time and a very tight schedule, these scholars ultimately chose to forge to fulfill the need in progress guidelines (Comas-Forgas & Sureda-Negre, 2010). Straightforward and efficient, this demonstration of forgery is the scholastic's most extraordinary weapon in making logical papers.

This matter has a few notices like the accompanying: computerized works, computerized content, advanced data, and advanced copyrights (Santoso & Cahaya, 2019). A few computerized items include Ebooks in PDF or fuel design, music in MP3 or MP4 design, recordings in MP4 or FLV design, Software, pictures in JPEG or PNG design, Online Tickets, Android applications, or iPhone applications. Behind this accommodation, some gamblers can happen. This comfort is utilized by parties not approved to circulate/disperse by parties who do not have illegal freedoms; it is simple for a work to be changed, changed, etc. The spread of the web in public activity has made an ever-increasing number of infringements of manifestations, and it is challenging to distinguish anybody who commits encroachment; safeguarding work in computerized form is difficult (Anderson, 2010; Hendriarto et al., 2021).

Infringement of computerized manifestations additionally frequently happens in Indonesia; for instance, as of late, there was the robbery of Angga Dwimas Sasongko's film. The film is displayed in a mechanical structure on a motorized stage; even though a stage has been given that makes it simple to watch the film, there are still individuals who rob and circulate theft pages (Akbar & Picard, 2019). Given these circumstances, it is evident that the web has led to another peculiarity in parts of human existence. According to a lawful viewpoint, the web peculiarity impacts the legitimate model on the web. The ongoing use of the law, truth be told, still has numerous shortcomings. Some of these shortcomings incorporate being exceptionally restricted by purview and profoundly subject to formal matters³. With these events, the advancement of intellectual property regulation must likewise happen, which already just safeguarded actual works; presently, it is essential to reach out to the insurance of computerized works.

Benhamou, (2017) expressed that there are three ways to deal with copyright insurance for advanced works for several reasons. Without the security of protected innovation freedom, the individual drive to create and develop will inevitably diminish (Balkin, 2007). Thus, innovative progress and improvement will be increasingly hampered, and it is possible to cause difficulties. Public bodies have required legal guarantees for copyright owners whose embodiment in the advanced structure in Law no. 28 of 2014 concerning "Copyright, and Government Regulation (GR) Number 56 of 2021" concerning Management of Song Royalties and Additional Music Copyrights. What is Copyright Protected? Copyright secures a "unique work of creation" that is "permanent" in a substantial type of articulation. Examples of works in a "fixed" structure are: stories recorded officially, PC programs saving money in

loops, or songs recorded on tape. So, based on the urgency of the questions above, study after study requires the awareness of all parties to hinder efforts to abuse Copyright among academics who are part of the integrity of the university's intellectuals (Drach & Slobodianiuk, 2020).

B. Method

In the method section, we describe the process of this qualitative review study; we begin by understanding the problem here, namely intellectual rights protection in the technology era, which is a study of academic integrity (Hammarberg et al., 2016). So to complete this discussion, we will try to narrow the problem down so that it is easy for us to find the data that we did on literature sources such as published articles, books, and other secondary sources of provocation. Next, we try to select relevant articles and books to use as study material (Jafari & Rasoolzadegan, 2020). After being selected, we tried to adjust the analysis pattern and develop sub-topics of discussion; then, we tried to develop answers from the study results. The simple study we carried out was coding the data, then collecting and interpreting it so that the data became the answer which was then discussed as a whole. We saw essential data, the results of a review that tried to answer the problem in high quality and reality. Next, we design the report we have prepared as a descriptive qualitative report by following various models of literature reports in qualitative studies. Thus the explanation of the process of implementing this study started with the problem of data processing and final reporting (Nowell et al., 2017).

C. Result and Discussion

1. Copyright Protection

Copyright is conceived and emerges from the consequences of human ideas in science, artistry, and writing. Copyright emerges naturally when work is conceived, a common right connected to the maker. Copyright is a confidential right (Okediji, 2014). The support is because creation is brought into the world by the maker's creation. Manifestations emerge from the idea and inventiveness of the maker. Copyright should be brought into the world from human imagination, not what as of now exists outside the movement or the consequences of human creativity. In "article 1, passage 1 of Law Number 28 of 2014 concerning Copyright", the meaning of Copyright is portrayed as follows: Copyright is the select right of the maker that emerges consequently founded on definitive standards after work is acknowledged in an unmistakable structure without diminishing limitations as per the arrangements of regulations and guidelines. Copyright is a characteristic right, outright and safeguarded, however long the maker lives and a couple of years after the maker bites the dust; in the intellectual property regulation, the time of security after the maker kicks the bucket is 70 years. As an outright right, that right can essentially be protected against anybody who has that right can sue for any infringement committed by anyone (Tian & Chao, 2013).

For creation in the fields of craftsmanship, writing, and science to have the option to bring forth Copyright, it requires to meet a few rules, to be specific: creativity and unmistakable. Inventiveness standards are planned for copyright proprietorship or cases for manifestations (Gray, 2020). It shows that work is genuinely made and

comes from the maker. Creativity does not need curiosity in creation yet expects that creation is the consequence of the maker's thought creation. It does not bring forth the Copyright of a creation that mimics the creation of others or public space works. The criteria no doubt implies that Copyright safeguards thoughts that have proactively been communicated/encapsulated. The creation should be communicated in a structure and medium in which the work can be introduced, duplicated, and conveyed in a configuration that is something other than an impermanent articulation of material. A thought that has not been encapsulated cannot be safeguarded by Copyright. In unfamiliar writing, this standard is generally alluded to as obsession. Copyright is a selective right that comprises moral privileges and financial freedoms. It is called a special right because the right is just saved for the maker; in this way, denying different gatherings from utilizing the right without the creator's authorization (RE, 2021).

Copyright holders who are not makers have part of the selective freedoms, precisely economic privileges. Moral freedoms are recognized from economic privileges; financial freedoms contain monetary worth, while moral privileges have no monetary worth (Senftleben, 2004). Moral privileges are freedoms connected to the maker. Even after the copyright assurance period has terminated, moral privileges cannot be eliminated. Moral privileges cannot be moved. The length of the maker is as yet alive. However, they can be moved by will or for different reasons as per the arrangements of the regulation after the creator kicks the bucket. Moral freedoms likewise incorporate adjoining privileges. Monetary freedoms are privileges for makers or copyright holders to get a financial incentive for their manifestations. Exercises that financial freedom holders can complete are: distributing works; proliferation of creation in all structures; interpretation of manifestations; variation; the plan or change of the work; dispersion of works or duplicates thereof; creation show; declaration of creation; creation correspondence; and rental of manifestations. These privileges give individual advantages and desire to develop the innovative economy; the fast improvement of the creative economy should be braced with legitimate insurance thinking that Copyright is the central premise of the creative public economy (Guthrie, 2016).

2. Copyright Protection Doctrine

The tenet of utilitarianism expresses that the presence of restraining infrastructure limitations spikes advancement. Consequently, the development situation should perceive the selective privileges of an intellectual creation as freedoms that are restricted in time and degree and adjusted against the monetary enthusiasm of the holder and owner (Jasiewicz, 2012). There should be a motivating force to the maker to urge him to invest the effort, energy, and thought into making another creation. Without this motivation, the maker loses the energy to make since there is no equivalent prize. Hill & Blazejak, (2021) said that the motivation behind the arrangement of regulation impacted by the convention of utilitarianism is to advance the most extreme government assistance towards monetary efficiency. The labor doctrine is a precept created by John Locke. This labor doctrine expresses that it is customary to give appreciation for one's work; the type of appreciation appears as protected innovation privileges (Dornis, 2019).

The Personality Doctrine depends on the statement that private property freedoms are fundamental for fulfilling a few essential human necessities. Therefore, strategy producers should try to make and distribute privileges to assets that best empower individuals to fulfill those needs. Its impact on regulation is the assurance of moral privileges for makers (Lemley et al., 2020). The social control planning precept is teaching that spotlights the job of licensed innovation privileges in the public eye. The protected innovation right ought to give advantages to the local area. The convention of social control arranging is the most recent improvement of the tenet of copyright security. This teaching is pertinent to be utilized for copyright insurance on the internet. Indonesia's positive intellectual property regulation Law no. 28 of 2014 embraced a few precepts in its guidelines which are reflected in its articles. Regulation No. 28 of 2014 takes on the precept of character copyright, work copyright tenet, and social control arranging copyright teaching (Dusollier, 2020).

3. Computerized Copyright Legal Protection

The improvement of the times makes numerous new advances appear, which can likewise influence the subject of creation. Manifestations that used to be in conventional structures can be made into advanced structures, or makers can make manifestations in mechanical structures (Davis, 2018). On a basic level, a protected work in a conventional structure that is made into a mechanical structure will not lose its copyright security, as well as a protected work that is for sure made in an advanced structure, the protected work likewise brings forth Copyright, as long as the protected work meets the creation models. Computerized protected works enjoy a few upper hands over customary protected works, for instance, regarding simplicity of dispersion, declarations, and so on. Be that as it may, behind this accommodation, copyright encroachment is likewise frequently simple to cause an expansion in the quantity of infringement. A few factors make a copyright encroachment of computerized works increment. The simplicity of replicating computerized protected works, duplicating customary protected works generally will not be like the first work; it takes a ton of time and requires different devices (Khidzir & Musa, 2018).

Then again, advanced protected works are straightforward to duplicate/copy, and the outcomes are practically unclear from the first. The cycle is quick and economical because it tends to be done with simply a PC—straightforwardness and speed of scattering advanced protected works. Customary protected works are distributed in actual structure and dispersed via land, water, and air, while advanced protected works are circulated basically through the web. In the scattering of conventional protected works, there is a delay between their creation, dissemination, and accessibility. Computerized protected works are practically ageless; dispersal can happen quickly. It extraordinarily diminishes the time expected for everyday protected work. Computerized copyrights are likewise more proficient than conventional copyrights regarding where to store protected work. It is simple for computerized Copyright to be controlled (Jacomet et al., 2020).

A computerized protected work can be controlled or changed unreservedly without compromising the nature of the first protected work. It is conceivable that the creator's name is changed, eliminated, or added. The accommodation given by advanced protected works is joined by misfortunes that are effectively completed by parties who do not have privileges. Along these lines, advanced protected works

require more security than customary protected works. Traditional copyright insurance techniques cannot be promptly executed for advanced protected works. Changing conventional protected works to advanced ones helped by innovation can likewise utilize innovation to safeguard computerized protected works. A joint effort between innovation and regulation is required, including the guideline of using safety innovation for copyright assurance for computerized attempts to be remembered for positive intellectual property regulation (Davis, 2018).

4. Legal Protection Against Copyright in digital days

As recently expressed, web innovation affects the extent of Copyright, both valuable and adverse. Explicitly concerning copyright insurance, copyright specialists and web innovation specialists look to make different advancements to give copyright assurance on the web; this innovation is alluded to as security innovation (Postigo, 2012). Security innovation or different terms are known as Digital Rights Management, a security or encryption framework to safeguard computerized protected works. Computerized Rights Management alludes to an assortment of frameworks used to safeguard copyrights in electronic media, including progressive music, advanced films, and other carefully put away and moved information. DRM is an arrangement of data innovation parts and administrations, applicable regulations, strategies, and plans of action to disseminate and control licensed innovation and its freedoms. The motivation behind utilizing DRM. It should give security to computerized content (Gorda et al., 2022).

This kind of security is typically given by encryption methods, which permit writers and distributors to send advanced content to uncertain organizations, for example, the web; in this way, the substance must be perused by the beneficiary (Schneier, 2015). DRM should permit secure dispersion. When the substance is safeguarded with DRM Encryption, the legitimate key is expected to decode the substance and make it intelligible. Without this key, the document is pointless. Anybody can have it without a portrayal key. DRM should guarantee the credibility of the substance. The one-way hash work is the most broadly used to give this capacity. DRM should accommodate non-renouncement exchanges. In actual structure and electronic structure, members must have the option to demonstrate that a given exchange occurred. In the actual market, the infringer will get a receipt which will get the job done as evidence of installment. DRM should uphold member ID. To distinguish members, a computerized declaration is required. The endorsement demonstrates the connection between the individual and the individual data given by the individual concerned (Postigo, 2012).

As a rule, DRM is separated into two classes: DRM frameworks utilize Technologies Protection Measures (TPM), and DRM frameworks that do not utilize Technologies Protection Measures (TPM). Even though DRM is an umbrella term for strategies that recognize content and layout permit conditions, it appears to be that the term DRM has, as of late, turned into an equivalent for DRM utilizing TPM (Gasser, 2006). Innovations Protection Measures is an innovation that can be utilized to shield material from computerized copyrights. Innovations Protection Measures (TPM) is a product or part used by copyright proprietors to safeguard the material from Copyright, for example, programming code encryption and passwords. TPMs are sorted by work, the top class being TPMs used to keep unapproved parties from

accessing computerized protected works, the second classification TPMs permitting freedoms holders to control the hidden utilization of work even after access has been obtained. The DMR framework, for the most part, utilizes the accompanying techniques (Finck & Moscon, 2019).

5. Public keys and watermarking

This method has a place with a group of cryptographic strategies that exploit the one-way nature of specific numerical capacities, bringing about a framework that separated keys are utilized. They are generally called "public" and "private" keys, that can be utilized to scramble or unscramble information. If one key is utilized for encoding the substance, one more key should be used to decode it, and one vital aide in viewing as the other key (Jain et al., 2018). The key can empower the perusing of messages sent by the source or encode messages that the shipper must peruse; just the shipper can create the message utilizing the secret key. Watermarking involves implanting data covertly into an information source so that its presence is covered up.

From a computerized perspective, it is a strategy for inserting a copyright stamp into a picture, sound, or video. The Watermark is implanted so that the nature of the essential media is kept up with and cannot be caught by the natural eye or the ear. Just information on the secret key permits removing Watermark from the unique picture. Access control Copy insurance attempts to determine how to limit admittance to protected content or potentially thwart the replicating system. Instances of duplicate assurance incorporate scrambled computerized TV communication, control of admittance to protected programming using permit servers, and specialized duplicate insurance instruments on media. The DRM framework should forestall replicating yet additionally control access. Along these lines, licensed innovation will be secured, for instance, by encoding information that must be obtained to be approved clients (Surekha et al., 2018).

6. Copyright Legal Protection in the Digital Realm.

The historical backdrop of copyright improvement is exceptionally quick. New things have arisen regarding Copyright, like the rise of the web as a trait of the computerized period. Because of this turn of events, the "World Intellectual Property Organization" held a gathering in Geneva in December 1996 to refresh protected innovation standards in managing the computerized climate (Larkin, 2013). The WIPO gathering welcomed 160 nations; the extent discussed in the meeting was the creation, reception, transmission, and appropriation of deals with advanced media. The aftereffects of the meeting brought about the WIPO Copyright Treaty (WCT) and the WIPO Performance and Phonogram Treaty (WPPT), two results of copyright guidelines because of the advancement of the computerized climate. These two shows are referred to universally as the "WIPO Internet Triteas." WCT and WPPT depend on two reasons, in particular: First, this show was made because of the developing reality in the computerized climate connected with copyright security; and Second, as a type of execution of the arrangements of Article 20 of the Berne Convention. The two shows have guidelines connected with security innovation (Alén-Savikko & Knapstad, 2019).

In the WCT show, there is article 11, which expresses, "the gatherings should give sufficient lawful assurance and successful, legitimate cures against the arrangement

of compelling security advancements utilized by makers regarding the activity of their privileges under this understanding or the Berne Convention (Gandy & Jr, 2021). What is more, restricting activities, against crafted by the writer, which the separate writer does not permit or is allowed by regulation." Meanwhile, Article 18 of the WPPT states, "the gatherings should give satisfactory legitimate assurance. Successful lawful cures against the arrangements of viable security innovation involved by entertainers or sound keep makers regarding the activity of their privileges under this arrangement and cutoff activities, on account of their presentation or sound recording, which is not approved by the entertainer or the maker of the sound recording concerned or allowed by regulation (Brotby & Hinson, 2013).

In light of the clarification of the articles in the WCT and WPPT, the two shows essentially contain the standards for controlling security innovation as contained in Article 11 WCT and Article 18 WPPT. The two standards for directing security innovation in the two shows have extremely straightforward substance/substance and need further elaboration for nations that have endorsed the show. In its turn of events, after the birth and marking of the WIPO Internet Treaties, a few nations started to orchestrate the intellectual property law of the nation worried as per the arrangements of the worldwide show (Ficsor & Mihály, 2012).

7. Settings Copyright in the US

The United States of America is one of the nations that blends with the WIPO Internet Treaties. The United States of America itself can be supposed to be a country that often thinks about copyright arrangements for its country; it tends to be seen that the copyright arrangements in United States regulation have been set in the premise of its constitution in Article 1 Section 8 Clause 8. In 1998, Congress made critical strides by laying out the Digital Millennium Copyrights Act, which contains parts of avoiding advancements protection (Klompas et al., 2021). The improvement of Copyright in the United States is speedy, not least regarding answering security advancements that can be utilized to safeguard copyrights. The Digital Millennium Copyrights Act 1998 arrangements with security innovation. Article 103 of the "Digital Millennium Copyrights Act 1998" in section 1201 specifies the commitment of copyright proprietors to give excellent and viable security innovation in their protected works to forestall any harm to the security innovation that copyright proprietors use. The Digital Millennium Copyrights Act 1998 partitions security advances into two classifications: gauges that forestall unapproved admittance to protected works and forestall unapproved replicating of protected works (Rimmer, 2017).

A few safety advancements are executed in the United States intellectual property regulation; the kinds of safety innovations are; 1) Against Copy devices: forestall the creation of duplicates or works or make them more troublesome. A notable model is SCMS "Serial Copy Management Systems", the DVD Video Standard, which forestalls replicating of any sort or permits lower quality duplicates. 2) Control admittance to safeguarded computerized deals with encryption, secret phrase frameworks, or set-top-boxes. A well-known model is a computerized envelope or capacity receptacle containing data concerning recognizable proof and content utilization (Utkina et al., 2021). How it functions: a sort of envelope encasing a computerized object that has

been scrambled and contains a reflection from the substance, an ID of the copyright proprietor of some sort or another, or the terms of the purpose of the work. Restrictive watcher: Software that monitors computerized objects, incorporating just permitting use with the consent of the copyright proprietor (Abramowicz & Duffy, 2021).

Watermark or unique mark: The procedure of adding an undetectable computerized sign in the advanced code of a protected work that permits it to recognize a protected work and the copyright holder and explain its genuineness. Metering Systems: A framework that permits a record that stores all utilizations related to a specific protected work (Carrier, 2011). Electronic Copyright Management Systems (ECMS): A framework that permits recognizing protected materials, screening their utilization, and giving suitable compensation to copyright holders. Programming that coordinates different specialized highlights as referenced above, joined with computerized permitting frameworks and electronic frameworks. In DMCA Chapter 1204, it is managed that the party that obliterates security innovation is pronounced to be a criminal offense. The people who obliterate security innovation deliberately and with business purposes for individual monetary profit are dependent upon a fine of US\$ 5000.00 or detainment for five years for the primary infringement, and a fine of US\$ a million or criminal detainment for a considerable length of time for additional offenses (Correa, 2020).

8. Academic integrity and honesty in digital days works

The integrity of academic people has an essential contribution in creating high academic integrity and is vital in increasing the level of honesty and advancement of work perspectives in the technological era. It is associated with recognizing the interactions and consequences of legitimate calls that can be very serious and making a positive commitment to the recognition of fair regulation (Brimble, 2016). The innovation perspective has not been utilized as expected by local scholastic researchers or legal regulations in granting permits to legitimate local governments. This makes local areas find it difficult to get legal administration. So that the community's need for equity is hampered by the use of innovations that are not promoted by an open call (Eaton, 2021) in addition to the use of science in lawful government, legitimate universities must also understand computer science with a good understanding and must have proficiency in advanced skills. Therefore, we are interested in leading the test, breaking it down, and raising (Nelson et al., 2011).

The origin of the Aspect of Integrity is consistency and unwavering steadfastness in defending values and beliefs. In addition, honor can also be interpreted as the authenticity and reality of one's activities throughout daily life (Michael, 2013). Etymologically, the concatenation of the words trustworthy and indispensable have similar Latin roots, specifically "integer," and it implies all. In the Big Indonesian Dictionary, Integrity is a trait, trait, or condition that shows a unified whole and has the potential and capacity to transmit authority and authority (Moriarty & Wilson, 2022). So from various understandings and understandings of honesty, this shows us that honesty in a person plays a vital role in the strength and greatness of himself. Character and trustworthiness are the things that combine the meeting and unrelenting educational experience of youth with the duty of guardians and society to

form a good personality. Organizations that educate are appropriate platforms for framing moral honesty.

To describe moral honesty requires several guidelines that authorize moral violations. The scientific area, including students, must know the importance of moral qualities and beliefs in intellectual and non-scholastic life. Bretag & Green, (2014) said that a trustworthy idea could be organized into three things: consistency, authenticity, and courage. Consistency is a potential element of honesty that shows part of the belief in consistency in real life, close-to-home control, responsibility, and overall concentration. Authenticity is part of honor which shows part of honesty, part in awareness of reality in trustworthiness, which consists of compassion, not effectively blaming others, and humility. Mental fortitude is part of honesty that shows courage by keeping reality transparent, consisting of parts of fortitude and self-confidence (Bélanger et al., 2012).

D. Conclusion

Finally, we arrive at this final section where we will conclude the essential points that we have obtained from a series of studies of several intellectual documents that aim to obtain scientific evidence that states how the legal protection of intellectual rights in this technological era is in the review of academic integrity studies. Through a study under our phenomenological approach, the author believes that the exposure to the findings and discussion of this study has met the principles of validity and reliability because the data to be released is supported by evidence from previous studies. With the digital age. OK. Among other things, we conclude that intellectual property rights need state protection. So to go through the provisions of law number 28 of 2014, the government has backed up protection for intellectual works.

On the other hand, we see that copyright protection has been designed in such a way as to take the form of a doctrine that explicitly states that regulations to guarantee the rights of individual accessible villages in releasing works must be controlled and continuously improved. Furthermore, we see that the Copyright of intellectual works in this computer era requires powerful legal protection. Since the digital era has increasingly become a solution in work, the treatment and infringement of intellectual rights continue to occur. Likewise, legal protection against such infringement must be enforced not only in the form of law but with the sophistication and accuracy of the application, and the technology installed must give a bona fide to the copyright person. So in this digital era, content is straightforward to imitate and modify. Therefore this technology must be technologically preventable.

So, in the end, we also cite how Copyright in developed countries like the United States has firmly created and enforced copyright protection laws. At the end of this study, we get scientific evidence of academic integrity and honesty in the digital era. In this section, we see that the integrity of academics is indeed very disturbed by the misuse of technology. However, academic integrity and honesty are at stake, but there are still many academics with high integrity who uphold the purity of their work..

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