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**Annual Review of
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Legal Protection for Copyright Owners Against Book Piracy at Diponegoro Stadium in Semarang

*Perlindungan Hukum bagi Pemilik Hak Cipta
Terhadap Pembajakan Buku di Stadion
Diponegoro Semarang*

Billy Auliadi Hendika^a✉

^a Faculty of Law, Universitas Negeri Semarang, Indonesia

✉ Corresponding email: billyauliadihendika8@gmail.com

Abstract

This research aims to explore the aforementioned issues from a legal standpoint, with the following objectives: (1) to comprehend and analyze the perceptions of book buyers towards duplicated books through photocopying concerning the economic rights of book creators in Semarang city, and (2) to understand and analyze the perceptions of book sellers towards duplicated books through photocopying in terms of the economic rights of book creators in Semarang. The study adopts a juridical-empirical method with a qualitative approach, offering insights into the current situation in the field related to legal regulations, particularly Law Number 28 of 2014 concerning Copyright. The research findings and discussions reveal the following points: (1) Based on



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respondents' statements, copyright protection for creators' work is crucial as it ensures the originality of ideas/concepts. Such protection grants creators a sense of security and enables them to fully exercise their economic and moral rights. However, respondents still opt for pirated books due to their significantly lower prices compared to genuine ones, albeit with the trade-off of lower paper quality. (2) Businesses sell pirated books because not everyone in society enjoys favorable economic conditions. Additionally, a majority of Semarang residents prioritize the content of books over their physical quality. The substantial price difference between pirated and genuine books may render the latter unaffordable for some individuals, prompting businesses to facilitate access to knowledge for the community through the sale of pirated books.

KEYWORDS *Copyright, Piracy, Books, Legal Protection*

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengkaji permasalahan tersebut dari sudut pandang hukum, dengan tujuan: (1) untuk memahami dan menganalisis persepsi pembeli buku terhadap penggandaan buku melalui fotokopi mengenai hak ekonomi pencipta buku di kota semarang, dan (2) untuk memahami dan menganalisis persepsi penjual buku terhadap penggandaan buku melalui fotokopi ditinjau dari hak ekonomi pencipta buku di Semarang. Kajian ini menggunakan metode yuridis-empiris dengan pendekatan kualitatif, dengan memberikan gambaran mengenai situasi terkini di lapangan terkait peraturan hukum, khususnya Undang-Undang Nomor 28 Tahun 2014 tentang Hak Cipta. Temuan penelitian dan diskusi mengungkapkan hal-hal sebagai berikut: (1) Berdasarkan pernyataan responden, perlindungan hak cipta terhadap karya pencipta sangat penting karena menjamin orisinalitas ide/konsep. Perlindungan tersebut memberikan rasa aman kepada pencipta dan memungkinkan mereka untuk sepenuhnya menggunakan hak ekonomi dan moral mereka. Namun, responden masih memilih buku bajakan karena harganya jauh lebih murah dibandingkan buku asli, meskipun kualitas kertasnya lebih rendah. (2) Dunia usaha menjual buku bajakan karena tidak semua orang di masyarakat menikmati kondisi ekonomi yang menguntungkan. Selain itu, mayoritas warga Semarang lebih mengutamakan isi buku

dibandingkan kualitas fisiknya. Perbedaan harga yang cukup besar antara buku bajakan dan buku asli mungkin menyebabkan harga buku bajakan menjadi tidak terjangkau bagi sebagian orang, sehingga mendorong dunia usaha untuk memfasilitasi akses terhadap pengetahuan bagi masyarakat melalui penjualan buku bajakan.

KATA KUNCI *Hak Cipta, Pembajakan, Buku, Perlindungan Hukum*

Introduction

Indonesia is renowned for its high biodiversity and richness in culture and traditional works. Unfortunately, abundant local assets and intellectual property have, often unknowingly, been registered abroad as the possessions of foreign individuals, resulting in losses for Indonesia. The impact of rapid technological development is evident in everyday life. Progress made in the last few decades has not only occurred in high-tech sectors such as electronics, telecommunications, biotechnology, and computers but also in fields like chemistry, mechanics, and others. The swift development of technology is closely linked to society's need for quick access to information to facilitate daily activities. Alongside this, the concept of intellectual property rights has emerged. Therefore, there is a need for effective protection and law enforcement. Intellectual property, referring to the creation of thought, regulates the exclusive rights granted to creators of works.¹ It encompasses various categories related to what constitutes intellectual property. Intellectual property is closely associated with copyright because every work produced by an individual requires legal protection to preserve the originality of that work.²

¹ Drahos, Peter. *A philosophy of Intellectual Property*. (London: Routledge, 2016); Besen, Stanley M., and Leo J. Raskind. "An Introduction to the Law and Economics of Intellectual Property." *Journal of Economic Perspectives* 5, no. 1 (1991): 3-27.

² Abrams, Howard B. "Originality and Creativity in Copyright Law." *Law and Contemporary Problems* 55 (1992): 3-44; Spinello, Richard A., and Herman T. Tavani. "Intellectual property rights: From theory to practical implementation." In *Intellectual Property Rights in a Networked World: Theory and Practice*. (London: IGI Global, 2005), pp. 1-66.

Piracy, from the perspective of Intellectual Property Rights (IPR), negates the creator's right to claim ownership of a work that holds specific copyright.³ In this condition, the creator loses absolute rights over their creation. The intellectual ability of society to produce outstanding works, whether in art or literature, including the creation of books presenting information or profound knowledge, is part of the intellectual property creation.⁴ The process of creating these works is not easy and involves significant sacrifices. Intellectual property rights are defined as proprietary rights stemming from the work of the mind and the rational processes of humans. These works are the products of human thought that are non-material or abstract. Intellectual Property Rights (IPR), particularly in the context of copyright, refer to the exclusive rights acquired by the creator over their artistic work or creation. Intellectual Property Rights emerge due to human creativity inspired or learned previously, driving the generation of ideas to create works that can provide broad benefits. One crucial aspect of IPR is Copyright, which automatically provides protection for a work, even if it is not registered.

The protection of intellectual property rights, especially copyright, reflects significant legal advancements in the modern era.⁵ The phenomenon of a gap between the actual condition (*das sein*) and expectations or demands (*das sollen*) is a common occurrence in the legal world. This is also related to the law enforcement process, where sometimes it does not proceed as planned beforehand. There are several

³ Chaudhry, Peggy E., and Alan Zimmerman. *The Economics of Counterfeit Trade: Governments, Consumers, Pirates and Intellectual Property Rights*. (London: Springer Science & Business Media, 2009).

⁴ Munawar, Akhmad, and Taufik Effendy. "Upaya Penegakan Hukum Pelanggaran Hak Cipta Menurut Undang-Undang Nomor 28 Tahun 2014 Tentang Hak Cipta." *Al-Adl: Jurnal Hukum* 8, no. 2 (2016); Turyandoko, Yohanes Ari. "Penegakkan Hak Cipta dari Tindakan Pembajakan di Indonesia." *Lex Crimen* 2, no. 5 (2013).

⁵ Hua, Jerry Jie. "Copyright Law Changes and Developments in Digital Network Era." In *Toward A More Balanced Approach: Rethinking and Readjusting Copyright Systems in the Digital Network Era*. (Berlin, Heidelberg: Springer Berlin Heidelberg, 2014), pp. 1-37; Ramkumar, Mu. *Intellectual Property Rights Demystified*. (New Delhi: New India Publishing, 2008); Riswandi, Budi Agus. *Pembatasan dan Pengecualian Hak Cipta di Era Digital*. (Jakarta: Citra Aditya Bakti, 2017).

factors that can be the cause of the low effectiveness of the implementation process of laws and regulations, resulting in many violations occurring without serious handling in the enforcement process.⁶

Methods

The method employed in this research is a qualitative approach. Bogdan and Taylor describe qualitative research as a research procedure that produces descriptive written or oral data on the observed behavior of individuals. This study emphasizes the collection of data generated from interviews and documentation retrieval, and then processes all of this data. In this research, it is based on issues arising from an event that presents a situation leading to questions. Essentially, the research approach serves to set boundaries for researchers in exploring the conceptual framework that will later dissect the research object. This study utilizes primary data that examines the applicable legal provisions and the realities occurring in society, referred to as field research or sociological legal research.⁷

This research is expected to produce a writing that is descriptive and analytical in nature. Descriptive analysis refers to a detailed description by the author of a portrayal that aligns with the existing reality, particularly in the context of the interconnection and relationship between sellers and buyers regarding the understanding of Law No. 28 of 2014 concerning Copyright.⁸ Consequently, it aims to provide an overview to the public

⁶ Kusmawan, Denny. "Perlindungan Hak Cipta atas Buku." *Perspektif* 19, no. 2 (2014): 137-143; Cipta, Hak, and Konvensi Bern Ratifikasi. "Konvensi Bern dan Perlindungan Hak Cipta." *Jurnal Surya Kencana Dua: Dinamika Masalah Hukum dan Keadilan* 6, no. 1 (2016); Setiawan, Andry, Rindia Fanny Kusumaningtyas, and Ivan Bhakti Yudistira. "Diseminasi Hukum Hak Cipta pada Produk Digital di Kota Semarang." *Jurnal Pengabdian Hukum Indonesia (Indonesian Journal of Legal Community Engagement) JPHI* 1, no. 1 (2018): 53-66; Putra, Bagus Bintara. "Efektivitas Pendaftaran Hak Cipta Hasil Karya Buku Bagi Penerbit Untuk Mendapatkan Perlindungan Hukum." *Unnes Law Journal* 1, no. 2 (2012).

⁷ Rahayu, Derita Prapti, *Metode Penelitian Hukum*. (Yogyakarta: Thafa Media, 2020).

⁸ Irhamdessetya, Hani, and Daniel Manongga. "The Effectiveness of Copyright Law No. 28 of 2014 in the Prevention of Copyright Infringement." *The Virtual International Conference on Economics, Law and Humanities* 1, no. 1 (2022); Tambunan, Maria, Bernat Panjaitan, and Nimrot Siahaan. "Legal Protection of

and, specifically, to medium-sized business operators on the importance of business entities in extending trademark protection to secure legal safeguards.⁹

Results and Discussions

A. The understanding of book buyers and sellers regarding pirated books, examined from the economic rights of the book creator in Semarang City

1. The understanding of buyers of pirated books

Getting information is crucial for us as social beings, and one example is students. Students, in carrying out their academic activities, inevitably often rely on the utilization of information. As individuals pursuing academic excellence and accuracy in accessing information, students are faced with the responsibility to choose and use information sources wisely. Books are one of the commonly used sources of scholarly information by the general public. However, ironically, the high demand for books also leads to the widespread practice of illegal book piracy. In this context, students become one of the primary targets for the sale of pirated books, especially due to their need for supplementary reading materials for their studies.

Furthermore, the use of pirated books among students can be attributed to the limited availability of genuine books in the market. Additionally, the relatively high prices of genuine books are a significant consideration for students in choosing to use pirated books. The occurrence of piracy is not a new phenomenon in Indonesia. Pirated

Copyright Based on Law Number 28 of 2014 Concerning Copyright." *Journal of Social Research* 2, no. 4 (2023): 1355-1362; Zarnuji, Zhafiratz Zuhriyyah. "Legal Protection Regarding Names and Visual Artists in the World of Writing from a Copyright Perspective." *Journal of Creativity Student* 5, no. 1 (2020): 43-64.

⁹ Qamar, Nurul, et al. *Metode Penelitian Hukum (Legal Research Methods)*. (Jakarta: CV. Social Politic Genius (SIGn), 2017); Irianto, Sulistyowati, ed. *Metode Penelitian Hukum: Konstelasi dan Refleksi*. (Jakarta: Yayasan Pustaka Obor Indonesia, 2011).

products can easily be found and obtained in the market, indicating that the level of piracy in Indonesia is still significant.¹⁰ According to the United States Trade Representative (2019), a supervisory institution from the United States, Indonesia is listed among the top ten priority countries with the highest piracy rates in the world. Indonesia ranks second after China, with other countries including India, Algeria, Kuwait, Saudi Arabia, Russia, Ukraine, Argentina, Chile, and Venezuela. The high piracy rate shows that the interest in counterfeit goods in Indonesia remains high, prompting pirates to continue producing counterfeit goods.¹¹

Although piracy clearly violates copyright and harms many parties, the high piracy rate in Indonesia is challenging to address. One of the reasons is the low protection of intellectual property rights for created works. Basically, respondents understand that buying pirated books because of their significantly lower prices is an action that can deprive the creator of their economic rights. Based on the theory of Law as a Tool of Social Engineering according to Roscoe Pound, if the respondents understand that their actions can deprive the creator of their economic rights, they should be able to change their attitudes or the attitudes of society itself. According to Law Number 28 of 2014 concerning Copyright, buyers and sellers should understand that they cannot sell/buy pirated books. However, in reality, they still do so by purchasing pirated books. This is based on their economic situation, as they prefer books with much lower prices while still obtaining the same content as the original. No matter how effective the law is, if the legal culture of the community does not adhere to the regulations, combined with the lack of law enforcement, this unfavorable legal culture will persist.

¹⁰ Lie, Gunardi, and Bilqis Alifia Wathan. "Pelanggaran Hak Cipta Pembajakan Buku Berdasarkan Undang-Undang Nomor 28 Tahun 2014." *Innovative: Journal Of Social Science Research* 3, no. 6 (2023): 3902-3909; Uyun, Qurrotul. "NORMALISASI PEMBAJAKAN BUKU DI ERA TEKNOLOGI DIGITAL." *Mu'amalah: Jurnal Hukum Ekonomi Syariah* 2, no. 2 (2023): 255-262.

¹¹ Arika, Defi, and Hari Sutra Disemadi. "Perlindungan Pencipta Atas Pembajakan Novel Di Marketplace." *Jurnal Yustisiabel* 6, no. 2 (2022): 182-206; Yuswar, Cheryl Patriana, Lesly Saviera, and Ningrum Natasya Sirait. "Pertanggungjawaban Hukum Platform E-Commerce terhadap Penjualan Buku Bajakan (Studi Komparasi Indonesia dan Malaysia)." *Jurnal Mercatoria* 16, no. 1 (2023): 1-12.

2. The Understanding of Sellers of Pirated Books

In Law Number 28 of 2014 concerning Copyright, Article 9 paragraph (3) states that any person is prohibited from duplicating and/or commercially using creations without permission from the Creator or Copyright Holder.¹² This emphasizes the prohibition of actions involving the reproduction and commercial use of creations without valid authorization from the rightful owner. The article reflects an effort to protect copyright and encourage respect for legitimate intellectual works and their associated economic rights. Copyright is not absolute, meaning that not all unauthorized uses of a work are considered copyright infringement. Copyright, as a form of ownership, also serves a social function. In certain situations, society is allowed to use a work without the creator's permission. Duplication for personal purposes, for example, may be permitted and not considered a copyright violation.

However, such duplication still has limitations, regulated by Article 46 of the Copyright Law, which restricts the duplication of creations for personal purposes without requiring permission from the creator or copyright holder. Business entities are one of the components participating in the implementation of consumer protection and are responsible for contributing to the well-being of the people. Therefore, various legal regulations impose a number of rights, obligations, and responsibilities on business entities. Due to the relatively weak position of consumers in commercial activities, they must be protected by the law.

Business operators have their own reasons for selling duplicated books from the original, commonly known as pirated books. Based on the author's research, these business operators, acting as coordinators or field supervisors, are aware that what they are doing is wrong or against the law. However, they justify their actions by stating that there is a high demand from respondents for books similar to the original but more affordable. According to them, they provide a means for respondents to learn or acquire knowledge from these books at a more reasonable price,

¹² Jaman, Ujang Badru, Galuh Ratna Putri, and Tiara Azzahra Anzani. "Urgensi Perlindungan Hukum Terhadap Hak Cipta Karya Digital." *Jurnal Rechten: Riset Hukum dan Hak Asasi Manusia* 3, no. 1 (2021): 9-17.

considering the diverse economic conditions of individuals. The sellers aim to contribute to the equal distribution of knowledge through book sales, making educational resources accessible to all, not just those who can afford original books. The business operators believe they bear a moral burden when individuals with limited economic means seek to expand their knowledge through book purchases. They argue that by duplicating books without displacing or replacing the book's creator/publisher, they alleviate the economic burden on buyers who may not be able to afford the original. The business operators feel ready to accept the risks associated with selling pirated books in order to help equalize education opportunities through book sales for all social strata. They believe that looking at the situation from only one perspective is insufficient. While they understand the legal consequences of their actions, they also believe that focusing solely on the legal aspect overlooks the goal of achieving widespread education. In essence, these business operators are aware of Law Number 28 of 2014 concerning Copyright and acknowledge that their actions, selling and distributing pirated books to support educational equality, may deprive the book's creator of their economic rights.¹³

According to the theory of Law as a Tool of Social Engineering by Roscoe Pound, if these business operators understand that their actions may deprive the creator of their economic rights, they should be able to change their stance.¹⁴ However, in reality, they continue to sell pirated books to the general public. Their decision is based on the economic conditions of the community, where not everyone can afford to buy original books for education or essential information. The business operators first offer both original and duplicated books to potential buyers. According to the author's research, more than 68% of the population prefers duplicated/pirated books due to their significantly lower prices while still obtaining the same content as the original. The above statements highlight that no matter how effective the law is, if the legal culture of the

¹³ Shabrina, Lina, Budi Santoso, and Rinitami Njatrijani. "Implementasi Perlindungan Karya Cipta Buku Berdasarkan Uu Nomor 28 Tahun 2014 Tentang Hak Cipta (Studi Pada Toko Buku Di Area Stadion Diponegoro Semarang)." *Diponegoro Law Journal* 6, no. 2 (2017): 1-15.

¹⁴ Pound, Roscoe. *Social control through law*. (London: Routledge, 2017).

community does not align with the regulations, coupled with insufficient law enforcement, this unfavorable legal culture will persist.

B. Legal Protection for Book Creators Against the Piracy of Their Creations in Semarang City

The copyright of a book is an object of Intellectual Property Rights for an individual, and its protection is regulated by Copyright Law. The existence of books is a fundamental need for society, especially in the field of education, including students and lecturers in the learning process. The Indonesian government has enacted Law Number 28 of 2014 concerning Copyright, which serves as an instrument or legal framework to guarantee the protection of creative works, including books. Copyright Law is a framework that contains regulations to protect the rights of creators. Over time, Copyright Law has undergone many changes. It consistently addresses articles explaining the exclusive rights of creators, including economic and moral rights. Contained within Law Number 28 of 2014, provisions are made regarding the enforcement of copyright law, specifying actions that must not be violated in the interest of the creator, defining the limitations of protected creations, and providing dispute resolution through mediation or legal proceedings. Legal protection is crucial for authors as a form of recognition for their intellectual efforts.

The protection of copyright for books can be viewed from moral, legal, and utilitarian perspectives for both authors and publishers. From a moral standpoint, copyright protection for books is carried out to fulfill moral obligations to authors or book publishers and to prevent piracy. Legally, the protection of copyright for books is carried out to fulfill the moral rights and economic rights of the author or book publisher. In terms of utility, the protection of copyright for books is implemented for the economic well-being of the author or book publisher and for the national

economic welfare and benefits.¹⁵ Several forms of legal protection provided to creators, especially authors of books, include:

- 1) Copyright holders have the right to file a claim for compensation for the violation of their copyright and can request damages.
- 2) Copyright holders also have the right to request the Commercial Court to order the surrender of the entire or partial income obtained from the organization of lectures, scientific meetings, performances, or exhibitions of works that constitute copyright infringement.
- 3) Before issuing a final judgment and to prevent further harm to the party whose rights have been violated, the judge may order the infringer to cease the activities of publicizing and/or reproducing the creation or goods that are the result of copyright infringement.

Legally, the protection of the copyright of a book is carried out to fulfill the moral and economic rights of the author or book publisher. In terms of utility, the protection of copyright for books is implemented for the economic well-being of the author or book publisher and for the national economic welfare and benefits. From an economic perspective, the act of book piracy and selling/purchasing pirated books has detrimental impacts on various parties, including authors, publishers, and the government. With the reduction of state income tax (PPH), the government does not receive maximum tax revenue, and especially for authors, their royalties are reduced. The rampant piracy and circulation of pirated books put authors in a difficult position.

On one side, they are demanded to continue creating, but on the other side, book piracy can also undermine their income. According to interviews with authors at the Ministry of Law and Human Rights, there have been no cases of book copyright disputes due to the absence of reports or complaints from authors or publishers, especially related to book piracy in the Diponegoro Stadium area in Semarang. The Ministry of Law and Human Rights does not have the authority to issue warnings or take further action against book piracy in the Diponegoro Stadium area in Semarang due to the lack of complaints. The Ministry has only issued

¹⁵ Achmad, Atiekah, and Kholis Roisah. "Status Hukum Ghostwriter dan Pemegang Hak Cipta dalam Plagiarisme Menurut Undang-Undang Hak Cipta." *Jurnal Magister Hukum Udayana (Udayana Master Law Journal)* 9, no. 2 (2020): 429-447.

recommendations to businesses in those stores. Based on Article 120 of Law No. 28 of 2014 concerning Copyright, it states: "*Criminal acts as referred to in this Law are crimes subject to complaint.*" In line with the provision mentioned above, both the Ministry of Law and Human Rights and the Commercial Court do not have the right to reprimand or take action before receiving a complaint from the copyright holder. Protection of copyright for books is carried out to fulfill the moral rights and economic rights of the author or book publisher. In terms of utility, the protection of copyright for books is implemented for the economic well-being of the author or book publisher and for the national economic welfare and benefits. Several forms of legal protection provided to creators, especially authors of books, include: Copyright holders have the right to file a claim for compensation for the violation of their copyright and can request damages. Copyright holders also have the right to request the Commercial Court to order the surrender of the entire or partial income obtained from the organization of lectures, scientific meetings, performances, or exhibitions of works that constitute copyright infringement. Before issuing a final judgment and to prevent further harm to the party whose rights have been violated, the judge may order the infringer to cease the activities of publicizing and/or reproducing the creation or goods that are the result of copyright infringement.

Based on the author's research with the Ministry of Law and Human Rights in Semarang, it is revealed that legal protection for book creators has been implemented in the city. The Directorate General of Intellectual Property Rights (DJKI) has done its best, but it is emphasized that this effort cannot be solely carried out by DJKI itself. Sensitivity and awareness from the public are also needed. Direct protection of book creators by DJKI is limited, but they can issue appeals to businesses involved in selling pirated books. If a creator feels infringed upon, they can report the issue to DJKI. Since it is a criminal offense by complaint, DJKI will then take action based on the submitted report.

Despite the legal protection efforts, there are still obstacles contributing to the prevalence of book piracy in Semarang. These challenges include:

- 1) High demand for pirated books due to significantly lower prices. Booksellers should respond by refraining from selling pirated

books, despite high demand, to safeguard the moral rights and economic interests of the book creators.

- 2) Lack of appreciation for the work of book creators by buyers and readers of pirated books. Buyers should cease purchasing pirated books and make an effort to appreciate the original works by buying authentic books from the authors or borrowing from libraries or friends.
- 3) Insufficient understanding of the meaning of copyright among book vendors. The Ministry of Law and Human Rights should build networks with various sectors, including educational institutions, local governments, and creator communities. They should conduct extensive awareness campaigns and emphasize that creators can report copyright infringement online without hesitation.
- 4) Lack of initiative by creators to directly check their copyrighted books and reluctance to report to the Ministry of Law and Human Rights regarding book piracy in specific locations. Creators/publishers should report instances of their books being pirated and commercially distributed to the Ministry of Law and Human Rights. The reporting system is now available online, eliminating the need to physically visit the Ministry's office.

Based on the author's research with the Ministry of Law and Human Rights, it is evident that legal protection for book creators in Semarang has been implemented, and the Directorate General of Intellectual Property Rights (DJKI) has done its best. However, it is emphasized that this cannot be achieved solely by DJKI; it requires sensitivity and awareness from the community. The direct protection of book creators by DJKI is limited, but they can issue appeals to parties involved in pirated book activities. If a creator feels violated and their rights infringed, they can file a complaint or report the incident to DJKI. Since it is an offense that requires a formal complaint (*delik aduan*), DJKI will then take action based on the reports or complaints submitted by the creators regarding their works. The issues surrounding the widespread circulation of pirated books in Semarang City involve various challenges, including:

- 1) **High Demand for Pirated Books:** The persistent high demand for pirated books is driven by their significantly lower prices. To address this issue, booksellers should respond by refraining from selling pirated books, even if the demand remains high. This is crucial to protect the moral rights and economic interests of the book creators.
- 2) **Lack of Appreciation for Authors' Work:** There is a deficiency in appreciating the literary work of book creators among buyers and readers of pirated books. Efforts should be directed towards encouraging buyers to cease purchasing pirated books and instead show appreciation for the creators by buying the original works or accessing them through libraries or borrowing from friends.
- 3) **Limited Understanding of Copyright:** Some book vendors lack a clear understanding of the meaning of copyright. The Ministry of Law and Human Rights should build networks across various sectors, including higher education, local government, and creator communities. Conducting extensive socialization efforts and informing the public about the online reporting mechanism can empower creators to report instances of book piracy without hesitation.

The lack of initiative from creators to conduct direct checks on their copyrighted books and their reluctance or unwillingness to report to the Ministry of Law and Human Rights regarding book piracy in that location. The effort is directed towards book creators/publishers, and what needs to be done is for the creators/publishers to report to the Ministry of Law and Human Rights regarding the piracy and commercial distribution of their books in that location. The Ministry of Law and Human Rights can only take action against such violations if the creators or publishers file a complaint or report to the Ministry of Law and Human Rights. The reporting system is now also available online, eliminating the need to visit the Ministry of Law and Human Rights office in person. The author's analysis suggests that, based on these efforts, there is a need for extensive awareness campaigns targeting sellers, buyers, as well as book creators and publishers regarding copyright. Because, according to the author, relying solely on the Ministry of Law and Human Rights might be challenging or even

ineffective. Hence, coordination among all stakeholders is crucial to eliminate or at least reduce the circulation of pirated books in Semarang City. The Ministry of Law and Human Rights plays a role as an intermediary, providing facilities to the public for raising awareness about the importance of copyright for the creations, especially in the context of books.

Conclusion

Buyers of pirated books around Diponegoro Stadium in Semarang are keenly aware of the economic ramifications their purchases entail for book creators. Despite recognizing the legal and ethical implications of their actions, economic constraints heavily influence their decisions. The allure of cheaper alternatives, offering identical content to the original, proves irresistible in their pursuit of knowledge amidst financial limitations. Business operators in the area, acting as intermediaries for numerous vendors, acknowledge the legal transgression inherent in selling pirated books. However, they rationalize their actions by shouldering a moral burden, believing they alleviate the economic strain on individuals and lower-income groups seeking access to educational resources.

The responsibility for safeguarding the rights of book creators against piracy falls upon the Ministry of Law and Human Rights in Semarang. Through collaborative efforts across diverse sectors, including education, governance, and creative communities, the Ministry endeavors to raise public awareness and facilitate avenues for reporting piracy. Despite their proactive stance, legal action can only be pursued upon formal complaints from affected creators or publishers. Hence, creators are encouraged to file complaints promptly, ensuring swift intervention against instances of piracy. As the Ministry continues to foster partnerships and advocate for intellectual property rights, it underscores the pivotal role of collective action in combatting piracy and preserving the integrity of creative endeavors in Semarang.

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