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THE INFLUENCE OF UNDERSTANDING OF INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY RIGHTS ON THE PERCEPTION OF HALALNESS OF ROYALTIES IN SHARIA ECONOMIC PERSPECTIVES ON STUDENTS

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ABSTRACT

The development of the creative industry in Indonesia has further increased the importance of the protection of Intellectual Property Rights (IPR). One form of protection is the provision of royalties to creators for the use of the works they produce. In the perspective of sharia economics, royalties relate to the concepts of ownership (al-milkiyyah) and protection of property (hifz al-mal) which emphasizes respect for individual rights and the principle of justice. However, the level of public understanding of IPR still varies so that it can affect the perception of halalness of royalties as a source of income.

This study aims to determine the influence of the understanding of Intellectual Property Rights on the perception of halalness of royalties in the perspective of sharia economics in students. The method used is a quantitative method with a survey approach. Data was obtained through the distribution of questionnaires using Google Form to 13 student respondents. Data analysis was carried out using Pearson correlation tests with the help of the SPSS application.

The results showed that the level of respondents' understanding of Intellectual Property Rights was in the very high category with an average score of 4.62. Respondents' perception of the halalness of royalties from the perspective of sharia economics is also in the very high category with an average value of 4.34. The results of the Pearson correlation test showed a correlation coefficient value of 0.833 with a significance level of 0.0004 ($p<0.05$). These findings show a positive and significant relationship between the understanding of Intellectual Property Rights and the perception of halalness of royalties. The higher a person's understanding of Intellectual Property Rights, the more positive his perception of halalness of royalties in the perspective of sharia economics will be.

INTRODUCTION

The development of the creative industry in Indonesia has encouraged the birth of various intellectual works that have economic value, such as music, books, films, writings, and other works of art. These works are the result of thought and creativity that need to obtain legal protection so that the rights of their creators are maintained. One form of protection provided is through Intellectual Property Rights (IPR), which gives creators the right to obtain economic benefits for the works they produce.

In Law Number 28 of 2014 concerning Copyright, creators have economic rights that allow them to profit from the use of works by other parties. The real form of such economic rights is royalty, which is a reward given to the creator or copyright holder for the use of a work. The existence of royalties not only serves as a reward for a person's creativity, but also as an instrument that supports the growth of the creative economy and the welfare of creators of works. Based on research by Zuhdi (2025), the protection of the economic rights of creators is an important part of protecting individual rights and supporting the realization of justice in the use of intellectual works.

In the perspective of sharia economics, the protection of the economic rights of creators can be attributed to the concepts of al-milkiyyah (ownership) and hifz al-mal (protection of property). Islam recognizes the right of individual ownership of a property that is legally acquired, including the result of intellectual works that have economic value. Therefore, the granting of royalties can be seen as a form of respect for one's property rights and business results as long as they are obtained and utilized in accordance with sharia principles.

However, the public's understanding of Intellectual Property Rights is still diverse. Some people have understood the importance of copyright protection and royalty payments, while others still have a limited understanding of the economic rights of creators. This difference in the level of understanding has the potential to affect a person's perception of halalness of royalties as a source of income from the perspective of sharia economics.

Several previous studies have discussed copyright protection and the economic rights of creators in the perspective of Islamic law. However, research that specifically examines the relationship between the understanding of Intellectual Property Rights and the perception of halalness of royalties in students is still relatively limited. Therefore, this study was conducted to determine the influence of the understanding of Intellectual Property Rights on the perception of halalness of royalties in the perspective of sharia economics in students.

This research is expected to contribute to the development of sharia economic studies, especially those related to Intellectual Property Rights and economic rights of creators. In addition, this research is also expected to increase students' understanding of the importance of appreciation for intellectual works and royalty mechanisms in an Islamic perspective.

Students are a group that is close to various forms of intellectual works, both as creators and users of digital works. Activities such as accessing music, reading digital books, creating content, and utilizing other creative works make students a relevant group to study understanding of Intellectual Property Rights and perceptions of halalness of royalties. The level of understanding that students have can influence their perspective on the appreciation of intellectual works from an Islamic economic perspective.

Table 1.2
Previous Research

Researcher	Research Title	Research Results
(Dewi & Azzaki, t.t.)	The Principle of Ownership in Islamic Economics	Individual ownership is recognized in Islam while keeping in mind social responsibility.
(Irwan, 2021)	Protection of the Economic Rights of Songwriters in the Perspective of Maqashid Syariah	The protection of the economic rights of creators is in line with the principle of hifz al-mal.
(Dasopang, 2023)	Intellectual Property Rights (Ibtikar Rights) Copyright in the Perspective of Islamic Law	Copyright (haq al-ibtikar) is recognized as a legitimate property in Islam and obtains legal protection as long as it does not conflict with the sharia. Copyright infringement is seen as an act that is detrimental to the rights of the owner and is contrary to the principle of property protection (hifz al-mal).
(Rizki Fadilah & Sukiati, 2024)	Intellectual Property Rights as Objects of Shared Property Positive Legal Perspectives in Indonesia and Islamic Law	IPR can be seen as property that has economic value and can be an object of common property and obtain protection in Islamic law and positive law in Indonesia.
(Zuhdi, 2025)	Protection of the Economic Rights of Songwriters in the Perspective of Maqashid Syariah	The protection of the economic rights of creators is in line with the principles of hifz al-mal in maqashid shariah.

Based on previous research, most of the research discusses copyright protection, the economic rights of creators, as well as the concept of ownership from the perspective of Islamic law and sharia maqashid. However, research that specifically examines the influence of understanding of Intellectual Property Rights on the perception of halalness of royalties in students is still limited. Therefore, this research was conducted to fill the research gap through a quantitative approach by involving students as research respondents.

METHODS

This study uses a quantitative method with a survey approach. The quantitative approach was chosen because this study aims to determine the relationship between the understanding of Intellectual Property Rights (IPR) and the perception of halalness of royalties from the perspective of sharia economics.

The population in this study is students who are research respondents. The sampling technique uses convenience sampling, which is the selection of respondents based on the ease of access to the researcher in obtaining data. The number of respondents who participated in this study was 13 people.

Primary data was obtained through the distribution of questionnaires online using Google Form. The research instrument uses a five-level Likert scale, namely Strongly Disagree (STS), Disagree (TS), Neutral (N), Agree (S), and Strongly Agree (SS). The independent variable (X) in this study is the Understanding of Intellectual Property Rights which is measured using eight indicators. The dependent variable (Y) is the Perception of Halalness of Royalties in the Sharia Economic Perspective which is also measured using eight indicators.

The data that has been collected is analyzed using the Statistical Package for Social Sciences (SPSS) application. The analysis was carried out through descriptive statistics to describe the characteristics of respondents' data and Pearson's correlation test to determine the relationship between the variables of Understanding Intellectual Property Rights (X) and Perception of Halal Royalties in the Perspective of Sharia Economics (Y). The test was performed at a significance level of 5% ($\alpha = 0.05$).

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

This study involved 13 student respondents who filled out an online questionnaire through Google Form. The variables studied consisted of Understanding Intellectual Property Rights (X) and Perception of Halalness of Royalties in Sharia Economic Perspective (Y).

Based on the results of the descriptive analysis, the average value of the Intellectual Property Rights Understanding variable was 4.61. This value shows that respondents have a very good level of understanding of copyright, economic rights of creators, royalties, and legal protection of intellectual works. Meanwhile, the average value of the Halal-Royalty Perception variable was 4.34 which shows that the majority of respondents have a positive view of halal-royalties from the perspective of sharia economics.

The results of the Pearson correlation test showed a correlation coefficient value of 0.844 with a significance level of 0.0003 ($p < 0.05$). These results show a positive and significant relationship between the understanding of Intellectual Property Rights and the perception of halalness of royalties. Thus, the higher a person's level of understanding of Intellectual Property Rights, the more positive his perception of halalness of royalties as a form of economic rights in accordance with sharia economic principles.

The findings of this study are in line with the concept of al-milkiyyah in Islamic economics which recognizes the ownership rights of individuals over legally acquired property, including intellectual works. In addition, the results of this study also support the principle of hifz al-mal which emphasizes the importance of protecting one's rights and property as part of the goals of sharia.

Table 1.2
Descriptive Statistics of Research Variables

Variabel	Number of Respondents	Mean	Category
Understanding Intellectual Property Rights (X)	13	4,61	Very High
Perception of Halalness Royalty (Y)	13	4,34	Very High

Source: Primary Data Processed (2026)

Based on Table 1, the average variable of Intellectual Property Rights Understanding is 4.61 which indicates a very high category. Meanwhile, the Halal Royalty Perception variable has an average value of 4.34 which is also in the very high category

Table 1.3
Pearson Correlation Test Results

Variabel	Pearson Correlation (r)	Sig. (2-tailed)
Understanding IPR (X) with Perception of Halal Royalties (Y)	0,844	0,0003

Source: Primary Data Processed (2026)

Based on Table 2, a correlation coefficient value of 0.844 with a significance level of 0.0003 was obtained. A significance value of less than 0.05 indicates that there is a significant relationship between the understanding of Intellectual Property Rights and the perception of halalness of royalties in the perspective of sharia economics.

CONCLUSION

Based on the results of the research that has been conducted, it can be concluded that the level of student understanding of Intellectual Property Rights (IPR) is in the very high category with an average score of 4.61. In addition, students' perception of halal-royalties from the perspective of sharia economics is also in the very high category with an average score of 4.34.

The results of the analysis using the Pearson correlation test showed a correlation coefficient value of 0.844 with a significance level of 0.0003 ($p < 0.05$). These results show that there is a positive and significant relationship between the understanding of Intellectual Property Rights and the perception of halalness of royalties in the perspective of sharia economics. Thus, the higher the level of students' understanding of Intellectual Property Rights, the more positive their perception of halal-royalties as a form of economic rights in accordance with the principles of sharia economics.

This study still has limitations, especially in the relatively small number of respondents and the scope of research is limited to students. Therefore, further research is recommended using a larger sample count and involving respondents from different backgrounds to obtain more representative results.

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