

INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY PROTECTION STRATEGIES FROM THE PERSPECTIVE OF FIQH SIYASAH

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Abstract

Intellectual property protection has become an increasingly important component of legal governance due to the rapid expansion of innovation, creative industries, and digital economic activities. Effective protection requires comprehensive preventive strategies to reduce intellectual property violations while strengthening public legal awareness and institutional accountability. This study analyzes the strategies implemented by the Regional Office of the Ministry of Law of Bengkulu in preventing intellectual property violations and examines their implementation from the perspective of *Fiqh Siyasaḥ*. This research employed an empirical juridical approach using qualitative methods. Primary data were collected through interviews, observations, and documentation at the Regional Office of the Ministry of Law of Bengkulu, while secondary data were obtained from legislation, official documents, and relevant academic literature. Data were analyzed using a descriptive qualitative approach. Research findings indicate that preventive strategies include legal education, public awareness campaigns, assistance in intellectual property registration, institutional collaboration, and digital service innovation to improve legal protection and encourage community participation. Practical implementation remains constrained by limited human resources, budgetary restrictions, low public awareness, and insufficient institutional coordination. Analysis from the perspective of *Fiqh Siyasaḥ* demonstrates that these strategies are consistent with the principles of *amānah*, *al-'adl*, *ḥifẓ al-māl*, and *maṣlaḥah*, emphasizing governmental responsibility to protect intellectual property rights and promote public welfare. Strengthening institutional capacity, expanding public legal education, and improving inter-agency collaboration are essential to achieving a more effective and sustainable intellectual property protection system.

Keywords: *Intellectual Property, Protection Strategies, Fiqh Siyasaḥ, Legal Protection, Government Policy*

INTRODUCTION

Intellectual property has become one of the most valuable legal assets in contemporary society because it protects innovation, creativity, technological development, and economic competitiveness. Rapid advances in science, digital technology, and the creative economy have significantly increased the production and commercialization of intellectual works, creating broader opportunities for economic growth while simultaneously increasing the risk of intellectual property violations. Copyright infringement, trademark counterfeiting, patent misuse, and unauthorized commercialization of creative products continue to occur across various economic sectors, resulting in substantial financial losses for rights holders and weakening incentives for innovation. Effective intellectual property protection therefore represents an essential component of legal certainty and sustainable economic development. Indonesia has strengthened its legal framework through various statutes governing copyrights, trademarks, patents, industrial designs, and other forms of intellectual property

rights. Legal protection nevertheless depends not only on comprehensive legislation but also on effective preventive strategies implemented by government institutions responsible for increasing public awareness, encouraging legal compliance, and reducing violations before legal disputes arise (Dzikri & Zulkifli, 2025).

The Regional Office of the Ministry of Law performs a strategic role in implementing government policies concerning intellectual property protection at the regional level. Institutional responsibilities extend beyond administrative registration because preventive efforts include public legal education, dissemination of intellectual property regulations, technical assistance for intellectual property registration, institutional collaboration, and community outreach programs designed to improve legal awareness among creators, business actors, researchers, and the general public. Research findings indicate that preventive strategies have become increasingly important because many intellectual property violations originate from limited public understanding regarding legal protection, registration procedures, and the economic value of intellectual property rights. Educational and preventive approaches therefore complement law enforcement by encouraging voluntary compliance while reducing opportunities for infringement. Strengthening preventive measures also contributes to creating a legal culture in which intellectual property is recognized not merely as an individual right but as a valuable national asset supporting innovation, investment, and sustainable economic development (Saputra, 2025).

Research conducted at the Regional Office of the Ministry of Law of Bengkulu demonstrates that institutional efforts to prevent intellectual property violations have been implemented through various strategic programs involving government agencies, educational institutions, business communities, and society. Public awareness campaigns, legal counseling, registration assistance, and digital information services have expanded opportunities for creators to obtain legal protection for their intellectual works. Practical implementation nevertheless remains influenced by several institutional and social challenges, including limited human resources, restricted financial capacity, uneven dissemination of legal information, and relatively low public awareness regarding the importance of intellectual property registration. These conditions affect the overall effectiveness of preventive strategies because legal protection cannot be fully achieved without active community participation and adequate institutional support. Evaluation of existing preventive mechanisms therefore becomes necessary to identify institutional strengths, implementation challenges, and opportunities for improving intellectual property governance at the regional level (Ernanda, 2025).

Protection of intellectual property may also be examined through the perspective of *Fiqh Siyasah*, which emphasizes that governmental authority must be exercised to achieve justice, protect individual rights, and promote public welfare. Islamic political jurisprudence regards public office as an *amānah* that obligates government institutions to formulate and implement policies capable of preventing injustice and safeguarding property owned by society. Intellectual property, although intangible in nature, possesses significant economic and legal value because it represents the result of intellectual effort, creativity, innovation, and scientific development. Preservation of these rights is therefore closely related to the

principle of *hifz al-mal*, one of the fundamental objectives of *maqāṣid al-shari'ah*, which requires the protection of wealth from unlawful appropriation or misuse. Government initiatives aimed at preventing intellectual property violations consequently represent not only compliance with statutory obligations but also fulfillment of ethical responsibilities recognized in Islamic governance. Preventive legal education, public awareness programs, registration assistance, and institutional supervision illustrate the implementation of governmental responsibilities intended to create legal certainty while protecting the legitimate rights of creators, innovators, and business actors. Evaluation through the perspective of *Fiqh Siyasah* therefore provides a broader analytical framework by integrating positive law with ethical principles emphasizing justice, accountability, responsibility, and public benefit (Fitri et al., 2018).

Previous studies concerning intellectual property have primarily examined legal protection, dispute resolution, law enforcement, copyright infringement, trademark registration, and public awareness of intellectual property rights. Existing literature has provided important contributions to understanding the legal framework governing intellectual property protection in Indonesia. Limited attention, however, has been devoted to analyzing preventive strategies implemented by regional government institutions, particularly the Regional Office of the Ministry of Law, in reducing intellectual property violations before legal disputes occur. Research integrating empirical evaluation of institutional strategies with the principles of *Fiqh Siyasah* also remains relatively limited. Most previous studies emphasize judicial protection after violations have occurred rather than evaluating preventive governance capable of minimizing legal conflicts through education, institutional collaboration, and community participation. This study addresses that gap by examining the implementation of preventive strategies adopted by the Regional Office of the Ministry of Law of Bengkulu while simultaneously assessing their consistency with the principles of Islamic political jurisprudence. Integration of statutory analysis and *Fiqh Siyasah* provides a more comprehensive understanding of intellectual property governance by demonstrating that effective legal protection depends upon preventive public administration as much as corrective legal enforcement (Nuriswandi et al., 2025).

This study aims to analyze the preventive strategies implemented by the Regional Office of the Ministry of Law of Bengkulu in reducing intellectual property violations and to evaluate their implementation from the perspective of *Fiqh Siyasah*. Particular attention is directed toward assessing institutional effectiveness in promoting legal awareness, strengthening public participation, facilitating intellectual property registration, and enhancing collaboration among relevant stakeholders responsible for protecting intellectual property rights. Research findings are expected to contribute theoretically to the development of legal scholarship concerning intellectual property governance and Islamic political jurisprudence while providing practical recommendations for improving preventive legal policies at both regional and national levels. Strengthening institutional capacity, expanding legal education, improving digital public services, and reinforcing inter-agency cooperation are expected to enhance legal certainty, increase public compliance, and support

sustainable protection of intellectual property as an important component of national economic development and public welfare (Ashibly & Efriani, 2021).

RESEARCH METHOD

This study employed an empirical juridical research design using a qualitative approach to examine the preventive strategies implemented by the Regional Office of the Ministry of Law of Bengkulu in protecting intellectual property rights and preventing intellectual property violations. The research combined statutory, conceptual, and empirical approaches to analyze the relationship between legal regulations governing intellectual property protection and their implementation within public administration. The study was conducted at the Regional Office of the Ministry of Law of Bengkulu because the institution is responsible for implementing government policies related to intellectual property services, legal education, public outreach, and preventive protection at the regional level. Primary data were obtained through in-depth interviews with government officials responsible for intellectual property administration, observations of institutional activities, and documentation concerning preventive programs and public services. Secondary data were collected from legislation governing intellectual property rights, ministerial regulations, institutional reports, academic publications, and other legal materials relevant to intellectual property protection and *Fiqh Siyasah*. Collection of empirical and normative data enabled comprehensive evaluation of institutional strategies while identifying practical challenges affecting implementation of preventive legal protection.

Data analysis was conducted using an interactive qualitative model consisting of data reduction, data presentation, and conclusion drawing to identify patterns explaining the effectiveness of preventive strategies implemented by the Regional Office of the Ministry of Law of Bengkulu. Analysis focused on institutional policies, legal education programs, public awareness initiatives, intellectual property registration assistance, inter-agency collaboration, and challenges encountered during implementation. Empirical findings were subsequently interpreted using the legal framework governing intellectual property protection together with the principles of *Fiqh Siyasah*, particularly *amānah*, *al-'adl*, *ḥifẓ al-māl*, *hisbah*, and *maṣlahah*, to evaluate whether preventive strategies fulfilled governmental responsibilities in protecting intellectual property rights and promoting public welfare. Research credibility was strengthened through source triangulation, methodological triangulation, document verification, and comparison of interview findings with official institutional records to ensure the validity, consistency, and reliability of the research results.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Preventive Strategies for Intellectual Property Protection

Protection of intellectual property requires preventive strategies capable of reducing legal violations before disputes arise through judicial or administrative processes. Research findings indicate that the Regional Office of the Ministry of Law of Bengkulu has implemented preventive measures as the primary approach to strengthening legal protection for intellectual property rights. These strategies are carried out through legal education, public awareness campaigns, technical assistance for intellectual property registration,

dissemination of legal information, and collaboration with universities, local governments, business communities, and creative industry actors. The institution recognizes that intellectual property violations frequently originate from limited public understanding regarding the legal significance and economic value of intellectual property rights rather than deliberate non-compliance with statutory regulations. Preventive legal protection therefore emphasizes the development of legal awareness by encouraging creators, entrepreneurs, researchers, and members of the public to register and protect their intellectual works before potential infringements occur. This approach reflects the government's commitment to shifting legal protection from a predominantly reactive model toward a preventive system capable of minimizing disputes while promoting greater legal certainty. Research findings further demonstrate that preventive strategies contribute not only to reducing violations but also to strengthening public confidence in government institutions responsible for intellectual property administration and legal services (Wafiya & Ganefi, 2023).

Research findings demonstrate that legal education constitutes one of the principal preventive strategies implemented by the Regional Office of the Ministry of Law of Bengkulu. Educational activities are conducted through seminars, workshops, public lectures, community outreach programs, and direct consultations involving universities, schools, micro, small, and medium enterprises, creative economy communities, and local government institutions. These activities provide comprehensive information concerning the legal framework governing copyrights, trademarks, patents, industrial designs, and other forms of intellectual property while explaining registration procedures, legal protection mechanisms, and the economic benefits derived from intellectual property ownership. Educational programs also encourage participants to recognize intellectual property as a valuable legal asset requiring protection from unauthorized use and commercial exploitation. Research findings indicate that increased legal literacy contributes significantly to voluntary compliance because individuals possessing adequate legal knowledge demonstrate greater willingness to register their intellectual property and respect the rights of other creators. Preventive legal education therefore functions not merely as an information dissemination program but also as an effective instrument for cultivating a legal culture that values innovation, creativity, and respect for intellectual property rights (Valentino, 2023).

Technical assistance for intellectual property registration represents another important strategy identified during this research. Research findings reveal that many creators and business actors experience administrative difficulties during the registration process because of limited understanding of documentary requirements, legal procedures, and digital registration systems. The Regional Office of the Ministry of Law therefore provides consultation services, technical guidance, and administrative assistance to facilitate the submission of intellectual property applications. Assistance programs improve accessibility by enabling applicants to complete registration procedures more efficiently while reducing administrative errors that may delay legal protection. Research findings indicate that this strategy has encouraged greater public participation in intellectual property registration because applicants receive direct institutional support throughout the administrative process. Increased accessibility contributes positively to legal certainty by expanding the number of

intellectual property rights receiving formal legal recognition and protection. Administrative assistance consequently serves not only as a public service but also as a preventive legal mechanism designed to reduce future disputes arising from unregistered intellectual property (Nugroho et al., 2022).

Institutional collaboration further strengthens preventive protection strategies implemented by the Regional Office of the Ministry of Law of Bengkulu. Research findings demonstrate that cooperation with universities, regional governments, business associations, and creative economy organizations expands the dissemination of legal information while increasing public participation in intellectual property protection programs. Collaborative activities facilitate broader outreach because each institution contributes resources, expertise, and communication networks capable of reaching diverse segments of society. Cooperation with higher education institutions also supports innovation by encouraging researchers, lecturers, and students to register scientific works and technological inventions as legally protected intellectual property. Partnerships with business communities increase awareness among entrepreneurs regarding the importance of trademarks and industrial property rights in maintaining business competitiveness. These collaborative initiatives demonstrate that effective intellectual property protection depends not only on government institutions but also on active participation from educational institutions, private organizations, and civil society. Preventive governance therefore becomes more effective when institutional cooperation creates an integrated system capable of protecting innovation while strengthening regional economic development (Anugrah et al., 2025).

Research findings further indicate that digital transformation has become an increasingly important component of preventive intellectual property protection. Development of digital information services, online consultation, electronic registration systems, and digital dissemination of legal information has improved public access to intellectual property services while increasing administrative efficiency. Digital platforms enable creators from various geographical locations to obtain information, submit applications, and communicate with government officials without significant administrative barriers. Improved digital accessibility contributes to greater public participation in intellectual property registration while reducing procedural delays associated with conventional administrative processes. Research findings nevertheless reveal that optimization of digital services remains necessary because disparities in digital literacy and internet accessibility continue to affect service utilization in several communities. Continuous improvement of digital infrastructure, public education, and institutional innovation therefore remains essential for strengthening preventive legal protection while ensuring that intellectual property services become more accessible, efficient, transparent, and responsive to contemporary societal needs (Sasmito & Widjaja, 2019).

Implementation and Challenges of Intellectual Property Protection

Implementation of intellectual property protection strategies by the Regional Office of the Ministry of Law of Bengkulu reflects the government's commitment to strengthening preventive legal protection through integrated public services, institutional cooperation, and continuous legal education. Research findings indicate that the implementation process has

been carried out systematically through legal counseling, dissemination of intellectual property regulations, registration assistance, digital public services, and collaboration with educational institutions, local governments, business associations, and creative communities. These initiatives demonstrate that intellectual property protection extends beyond the issuance of legal certificates because effective protection also requires sustained efforts to improve public legal awareness and encourage voluntary compliance with intellectual property regulations. Preventive implementation therefore functions as an integral component of public administration by reducing potential legal disputes before infringement occurs. Research findings further reveal that institutional strategies have encouraged greater participation from creators, entrepreneurs, researchers, and innovators in registering their intellectual property rights, thereby increasing legal certainty and strengthening the protection of intellectual assets that contribute to regional economic development. Successful implementation of preventive policies consequently depends upon the government's ability to combine administrative services, legal education, and institutional collaboration within a comprehensive governance framework capable of responding to the evolving challenges of intellectual property protection (Khofiyana et al., 2024).

Research findings demonstrate that legal education remains the most effective instrument supporting implementation of preventive intellectual property protection. Educational programs organized by the Regional Office of the Ministry of Law provide comprehensive information concerning copyright, trademarks, patents, industrial designs, geographical indications, and other categories of intellectual property protected under Indonesian law. Dissemination activities enable participants to understand the legal procedures governing registration, ownership, licensing, and enforcement while increasing awareness regarding the economic value of intellectual property rights. Interviews conducted during this research indicate that many creators and business actors initially possessed limited knowledge concerning registration procedures and legal protection mechanisms. Educational activities therefore serve not only to introduce statutory regulations but also to transform public perceptions regarding the importance of protecting intellectual property as a strategic economic asset. Increased legal literacy contributes significantly to improving voluntary compliance because individuals possessing adequate legal knowledge demonstrate greater willingness to register intellectual property and avoid activities that may infringe upon the rights of others. Preventive education consequently represents a long-term investment in developing a legal culture founded upon respect for innovation, creativity, and lawful commercial practices (Sunaryo et al., 2025).

Implementation of preventive strategies has also been strengthened through administrative assistance designed to facilitate intellectual property registration. Research findings indicate that consultation services, technical guidance, and direct assistance provided by institutional officers have reduced administrative barriers frequently encountered by applicants during the registration process. Many creators experience difficulties in preparing documentary requirements, understanding classification systems, and completing electronic application procedures. Government assistance therefore improves accessibility by simplifying administrative processes while ensuring that applications satisfy legal and

technical requirements established by intellectual property regulations. Research findings reveal that applicants receiving institutional guidance complete registration procedures more efficiently and demonstrate greater confidence in utilizing government services. Administrative assistance consequently performs a dual function by improving service quality while simultaneously preventing future legal disputes arising from unregistered intellectual property. Expansion of accessible registration services therefore contributes directly to strengthening legal certainty and increasing public participation in the national intellectual property system (Asri, 2018).

Research findings nevertheless demonstrate that implementation of preventive strategies continues to encounter several institutional and social challenges affecting their overall effectiveness. Limited human resources reduce the institution's capacity to conduct continuous outreach across all districts and municipalities within Bengkulu Province. Budgetary limitations influence the frequency and geographical coverage of legal education programs, particularly in remote areas where access to legal information remains relatively limited. Public awareness concerning intellectual property protection also varies significantly among different social groups, resulting in uneven participation in registration programs and preventive legal initiatives. Several respondents acknowledged that intellectual property registration is often perceived as an unnecessary administrative burden rather than an essential legal instrument for protecting creative works and business assets. These conditions demonstrate that legal protection cannot rely exclusively on statutory regulations because successful implementation depends equally upon institutional capacity, adequate financial support, and sustained community engagement. Strengthening preventive strategies therefore requires continuous investment in human resources, public education, and institutional infrastructure to ensure broader accessibility and more effective implementation (Mahadewi et al., 2025).

Institutional coordination represents another important factor influencing the effectiveness of intellectual property protection. Research findings indicate that cooperation among the Regional Office of the Ministry of Law, local governments, universities, business organizations, and creative economy communities has contributed positively to expanding public outreach and improving service delivery. Collaborative programs facilitate information exchange, encourage joint educational initiatives, and strengthen institutional support for creators seeking legal protection. Practical implementation nevertheless indicates that coordination has not yet reached optimal effectiveness because administrative priorities, institutional capacities, and resource availability differ among participating organizations. Variations in institutional commitment occasionally affect program continuity and reduce opportunities for integrated preventive action. Research findings therefore emphasize that strengthening coordination mechanisms remains essential for developing a comprehensive intellectual property protection system capable of integrating legal education, administrative services, digital innovation, and public participation within a unified governance framework (Putri & Sudharma, 2025).

Evaluation of the overall research findings demonstrates that implementation of preventive intellectual property protection strategies has produced positive institutional

outcomes despite continuing practical challenges. Legal education, administrative assistance, digital service innovation, and institutional collaboration have contributed to increasing public awareness, improving access to intellectual property registration, and strengthening legal protection for creators and innovators throughout Bengkulu Province. Institutional limitations involving human resources, budget allocation, public legal awareness, and inter-agency coordination nevertheless continue to influence the overall effectiveness of implementation. Continuous institutional improvement through capacity building, expansion of digital public services, enhancement of collaborative governance, and sustained legal education remains necessary to optimize preventive protection while ensuring that intellectual property governance effectively supports innovation, legal certainty, and sustainable economic development (Pase et al., 2023).

Intellectual Property Protection from the Perspective of *Fiqh Siyasah*

Fiqh Siyasah provides a normative framework for evaluating governmental policies based on justice, accountability, and the realization of public welfare. Government authority is regarded not merely as a legal mandate established through statutory regulations but also as an *amānah* entrusted by society that must be exercised responsibly to protect public interests. Research findings demonstrate that the preventive strategies implemented by the Regional Office of the Ministry of Law of Bengkulu represent governmental efforts to safeguard intellectual property rights through legal education, registration assistance, institutional collaboration, and public services. These preventive measures illustrate that the state's responsibility extends beyond resolving legal disputes after violations occur. Government institutions are equally obligated to develop policies capable of preventing legal violations while creating an environment that encourages compliance and respect for intellectual property rights. Evaluation from the perspective of *Fiqh Siyasah* therefore emphasizes that effective governance is measured not only by the enforcement of legal sanctions but also by the government's ability to establish preventive systems that promote justice, legal certainty, and sustainable public benefit (Koto et al., 2023).

The principle of *amānah* constitutes the ethical foundation underlying governmental responsibility in administering public affairs. Public officials entrusted with implementing intellectual property policies are required to perform their duties with integrity, professionalism, transparency, and accountability because every governmental action directly influences the protection of citizens' legal rights. Research findings indicate that officials of the Regional Office of the Ministry of Law have implemented this principle through continuous legal education, administrative assistance, dissemination of intellectual property regulations, and facilitation of registration services intended to increase legal protection for creators and innovators. These institutional efforts demonstrate that governmental responsibility is not fulfilled solely by issuing administrative decisions but also by ensuring that society receives adequate legal information and accessible public services. Effective implementation of *amānah* therefore strengthens public trust in government institutions while encouraging greater community participation in protecting intellectual property. Preservation of this principle ultimately contributes to improving institutional credibility and reinforces

the legitimacy of government policies designed to protect intellectual assets within an increasingly competitive economic environment.

The principle of *al-'adl* requires that every citizen receive equal legal protection without discrimination in accessing intellectual property services provided by the government. Research findings demonstrate that preventive strategies implemented by the Regional Office of the Ministry of Law are directed toward expanding legal services for creators, researchers, entrepreneurs, students, and members of the public regardless of their institutional or economic background. Educational programs, consultation services, and registration assistance are designed to ensure equal opportunities for obtaining legal recognition of intellectual property rights. Equal access to legal protection represents an important manifestation of justice because intellectual property possesses significant economic value capable of improving individual welfare while contributing to national development. Research findings further indicate that equitable public services encourage broader participation in intellectual property registration and reduce disparities in legal protection among different segments of society. Implementation of *al-'adl* therefore reflects the government's commitment to ensuring that preventive legal protection remains accessible, objective, and beneficial for all citizens rather than serving only particular groups possessing greater financial or institutional resources (Koto, 2023).

The concept of *hisbah* provides an important analytical perspective for understanding preventive governance in intellectual property protection. Classical Islamic political jurisprudence recognizes *hisbah* as an institutional mechanism responsible for supervising public affairs, preventing harmful conduct, promoting legal compliance, and safeguarding societal interests before violations create broader social consequences. Research findings indicate that legal counseling, dissemination of regulations, institutional monitoring, public consultation, and administrative assistance implemented by the Regional Office of the Ministry of Law correspond closely with the preventive orientation embodied in *hisbah*. Government intervention through education and public guidance reflects the principle that supervision should prioritize prevention rather than relying exclusively on punitive measures after violations have occurred. Preventive supervision also strengthens voluntary legal compliance because individuals who understand the importance of intellectual property protection are more likely to respect the rights of others and register their own intellectual works. Application of *hisbah* within contemporary public administration therefore demonstrates that preventive governance remains highly relevant in addressing increasingly complex legal challenges associated with innovation, digital technology, and creative economic development.

Protection of intellectual property also reflects the principle of *hijz al-māl*, one of the fundamental objectives of *maqāṣid al-shari'ah*, which requires the protection of lawful property from unlawful appropriation or misuse. Intellectual property represents an intangible asset generated through creativity, scientific knowledge, innovation, and intellectual effort that possesses substantial economic value deserving legal protection. Research findings demonstrate that preventive strategies implemented by the Regional Office of the Ministry of Law contribute directly to preserving these intellectual assets by encouraging registration,

strengthening legal awareness, and reducing opportunities for infringement. Effective protection of intellectual property ensures that creators retain exclusive legal rights over their works while encouraging continued innovation and investment in knowledge-based industries. Preservation of intellectual property therefore extends beyond protecting individual economic interests because it also supports broader societal progress through technological advancement, cultural development, and sustainable economic growth. Implementation of *hifz al-māl* consequently confirms that government policies protecting intellectual property are consistent with the broader objectives of Islamic law in preserving wealth and promoting legitimate economic prosperity (Sinaga, 2020).

The realization of *maṣlaḥah* constitutes the ultimate objective of governmental authority within the framework of *Fiqh Siyasah*. Research findings demonstrate that preventive intellectual property protection generates significant public benefits by strengthening legal certainty, encouraging innovation, improving economic competitiveness, and expanding public awareness concerning intellectual property rights. Practical challenges identified during this research, including limited institutional resources, budget constraints, uneven public legal awareness, and coordination issues, indicate that continuous institutional improvement remains necessary to maximize these public benefits. Strengthening human resources, expanding digital public services, improving collaborative governance, and increasing the accessibility of intellectual property education will enhance the effectiveness of preventive protection while ensuring broader community participation. Integration between statutory regulations governing intellectual property and the ethical principles of *Fiqh Siyasah* ultimately establishes a comprehensive governance model capable of protecting intellectual assets, promoting justice, strengthening accountability, and advancing sustainable public welfare within Indonesia's evolving legal system.

CONCLUSION

The Regional Office of the Ministry of Law of Bengkulu has implemented preventive strategies for intellectual property protection through legal education, registration assistance, institutional collaboration, and digital public services, thereby strengthening public legal awareness and improving access to intellectual property protection. Research findings indicate that these strategies have contributed positively to increasing legal compliance and protecting the rights of creators and innovators, although their implementation remains constrained by limited human resources, budgetary restrictions, uneven public awareness, and institutional coordination. Analysis from the perspective of *Fiqh Siyasah* demonstrates that the implementation of preventive strategies reflects the principles of *amanah*, *al-'adl*, *hisbah*, *hifz al-māl*, and *maṣlaḥah*, emphasizing the government's responsibility to protect intellectual property rights while promoting justice and public welfare. Strengthening institutional capacity, expanding public legal education, and enhancing collaborative governance remain essential to developing a more effective, accountable, and sustainable intellectual property protection system.

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