

ABSTRACT

Batik is an Indonesian cultural heritage and has existed since ancient times. Batik is recognized as an intangible cultural heritage of Indonesia by UNESCO. Batik motifs are usually unique, so its intellectual rights often misused through copyright. The intellectual rights limits the use of batik motifs only to the maker and parties who have permission to use the motif. Every batik motif made by batik artisans is copyrighted. Based on Laws of The Republic Indonesia Number 28 of 2014 article 40 concerning copyright, the batik motif is one element of the creation type protected by copyright. In reality, Batik artisans cannot avoid plagiarism in batik patterns. Previous research on batik is limited to classifying batik patterns based on the pattern's shape and region of origin. It has not entered the realm of plagiarism in the pattern. This research proposes a method to detect plagiarism in batik pattern using several features of batik, namely the leaf corner angle feature in the Kawung batik pattern, the leaf area feature in the Kawung batik pattern, the distance between leaves in the Kawung batik pattern, and the difference in shape in the Kawung batik pattern obtained using the Iterative Closest Point (ICP) method on the batik pattern. The research results indicate that the proposed method's accuracy is 72%.

Keywords: Batik Kawung, Corner Angle Difference, Area Difference, Leaf Distance Difference, ICP