



Cultural Documentation of Statue Art Collections in Bandung's Nuart Sculpture Park

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ABSTRACT

This research is about cultural documentation of sculptures in Nuart Sculpture Park Bandung. The main focus of this research is to identify and documenting the sculptures art in Nuart Sculpture Park. The research method is a qualitative research with an action research approach, this approach seeks to provide improvements or changes through the action-reflection process so that the process can occur repeatedly. This study uses a spiral model from Kemmis and Taggart, this research method consists of four stages, namely planning, acting, observing and reflecting. At the planning stage, it is done by collecting and identifying information through observation, interviews and literature study. The acting stage is the stage of making booklet based on the information that has been obtained. The observing stage is the stage of observing the effectiveness of the acting stage that has been carried out. The last stage is the reflecting stage, which is analyzing the results of the observing stage to determine whether or not it is necessary to repeat the research cycle. The object of this research is sculptures in Nuart Sculpture Park and the research's subjects are 4 sources and using purposive sampling technique. The result of this study is a booklet that has been tested publicly by Nuart Sculpture Park visitors and Nuart Sculpture Park administrative employees with positive results so that the booklet can be used.

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1. INTRODUCTION

Nuart Sculpture Park Bandung is a sculpture area owned by Nyoman Nuarta who is also the creator of the sculpture. Nuart Sculpture Park is a tourist destination for recreation as well as increasing public knowledge about sculpture. Art is one of the cultural values whose existence is always liked and in demand by the community. The beauty of an art has always been a strong attraction for people to enjoy it. Nuart Sculpture Park has an area of approximately 3 hectares. This area includes Nyoman Nuarta's 1 hectare office and workshop space which is used by artists to create their art collections. With this area, Nuart Sculpture Park has hundreds of sculpture collections, most of which are scattered in the Nuart Museum & Gallery space as the main space for exhibiting art collections and in Sculpture Park, a sculpture park that is large enough to place these statues. In addition to these two places, several collections are also scattered at several points to add aesthetic value, such as at Laxmi restaurant, Craft Boutique, at the entrance and in the parking lot.

Nuart Sculpture Park is an art area in West Java whose collection focuses only on sculpture collections and these art collections are collections made by one artist, namely Nyoman Nuarta. Based on the description on nuartsculpturepark.com, the sculpture created by Nyoman Nuarta was inspired by a living saying that developed in Bali, namely Tri Hita Kirana. Tri Hita Kirana is a proverb or term in Hinduism which means *rahyangan*, *pawongan*, and *paleahan* ([Siluet Nyoman Nuarta, 2016](#)). Tri Hita Kirana is a universal concept which, although it originates from Hinduism, is acceptable in meaning ([Adi et al, 2015](#)).

In universal, Tri Hita Kirana, which forms the basis of every art collection at the Nuart Sculpture Park Art Gallery, is a representation of other universal cultural elements so that the existing sculpture collection has a meaning, background, or form that represents other cultural elements ([Kabzeel, Marizal, & Mutiara., 2019](#); [Prabowo & Wijayanto, 2022](#)).

Sculpture is created from the creations, works, and thoughts of the artist so that the work created is often a picture of the artist's own life whether it is felt, thought, or seen from the surrounding environment ([Fithri, 2019](#); [Saragih, 2008](#)). Art can be a promotional medium for disseminating national culture ([Aryandari et al., 2018](#)). When someone watches a film, there will be so many cultural elements conveyed to the audience. Likewise with sculpture, when connoisseurs of sculpture understand what the meaning, background, or message is trying to convey, then there has been a dissemination of culture through art.

When works that contain elements of other cultures are understood by the public, the artist succeeds in conveying what has been set forth in his art to the public. Once the spectators or listeners are infected by the same feeling the author has experienced, this is art ([Tolstoy, 1995](#)). This means that when art connoisseurs feel the same way as what artists feel, that is what is called art. This opinion indirectly states that good art is art that has a clear and useful meaning or has a positive value for connoisseurs of the art.

Often people do not understand or misunderstand what artists are trying to convey through the art they create. What is commonly understood by the public is the beauty and admiration of the art. This is very reasonable because art has various types ranging from very easy to understand to art that is difficult for ordinary people to understand so that art is often only enjoyed from its beauty ([Agung & Soetopo, 2019](#); [Tabrani, 2015](#)). One type of art that is most often viewed from the side of its beauty is fine art, including sculpture in it. Fine art is not like music where when someone listens to it, the message the singer wants to

convey can easily be conveyed to the listener. Fine art, the meaning or message conveyed by artists through their art, tends to be seen only from a visual perspective. People who see the art will be amazed by the art but tend not to understand the meaning of the art (Gustiliani, 2019; Yendra, 2018).

Through this research, the researcher tries to express the other side, namely in the form of points of view of the collections in Nuart Sculpture Park, whether it's about the theme raised, the development of works from year to year or unique things that add value to a work at Nuart. This Sculpture Park so that the results of this documentation can be an added value in order to increase appreciation of the work itself and add more knowledge for visitors to Nuart Sculpture Park. Appreciation is fully aware of the ins and outs of art and being sensitive to the aspects in it so as to be able to enjoy and evaluate works properly (Sugiartawan et al., 2014). There is nothing wrong when someone enjoys art from the beauty side because that is also part of art appreciation, but when the understanding of art is deeper, the appreciation of art will be even higher. The researcher will document this culture in a booklet because the booklet presents information in a concise but also interesting way and the information contained in it can be easily digested by the reader. Apart from that, unlike other arts such as music, theatre, dance, or even drama, sculpture is a three-dimensional art, the only way to enjoy it is through the visuals, so it does not require documentation of sound, music or certain movements, so the booklet is felt to be more suitable used as a medium for cultural documentation of art collections at Nuart Sculpture Park Bandung (Gildauli & Sutaji, 2016; Kristiutami, Brahmanto, & Pirastyo., 2019).

2. METHODS

The research method used is a qualitative method through an action study approach or action research. Researchers want to know how the process of documenting art collections in the Nuart Sculpture Park Bandung area. This method allows researchers to obtain detailed information to make a product or thing that can be useful for various parties. Action research is "a form of research with the principle of action-reflection (action-reflection) carried out by participants in certain situations to improve their own practice" (Taggart & Kemmis, 1998; Suharsaputra, 2012). Action research is research that focuses on the results or goals to be achieved by researchers. The results of action research are expected to be able to improve or improve things that were previously considered lacking so as to have a real impact on the institution, agency, community or wherever the research location is carried out (Soedjiwo, 2019).

This study uses the spiral model from Taggart and Kemmis which consists of planning, acting, observing and reflecting (Suharsaputra, 2012). The stages are in the form of a spiral starting from the planning stage regarding solving problems that exist in the research location. To find out the problem, of course, interviews and observations are needed to get the information needed and then actions are taken based on the problem with the results that have been made to be observed and evaluated before finally the results of the evaluation become a determination whether the research results get the results as expected or necessary do the second cycle. According to Argyris and Schoen, the basis of the science of action is the theory of action which has a formula that is in a situation (X) a plan and action (Y) is needed so as to create an improvement or achieve a certain goal (Z) (Friedman, 2001; Suharsaputra, 2012). Based on this opinion, apart from being carried out with the aim

of improving action research, researchers as research actors also need to consider the skills and understanding that researchers understand so that the purpose of action research is to improve or achieve certain goals.

The object studied in this study is a collection of sculptures in Nuart Sculpture Park Bandung. Each existing collection is documented, managed, and analyzed based on the information the researchers obtained from the research subjects, namely the curator, production manager, and museum administrative staff. Information obtained from interviews with informants is supported by information obtained from observation, documentation, and literature studies.

3. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Nuart Sculpture Park is located in West Bandung Regency, precisely located at Jl. Setra Duta Raya No. L6, Ciwaruga, Kec. Parongpong, West Bandung Regency, West Java. Nuart Sculpture Park is a tourist area that was established on May 18, 2000 and is currently under the auspices of a PT (Limited Liability Company), namely PT Siluet Nyoman Nuarta, so of course it is managed professionally. Until now, the collection has more than 100 sculptures made by Nyoman Nuarta himself as the owner of Nuart Sculpture Park. This is in accordance with Mas Bob's statement as the curator at Nuart Sculpture Park that, "The current collection here is approximately 109 statues..." (Curator interview on 10 September 2021)

The first step that needs to be done is planning. The process that must be carried out first is to collect information and identify information about the sculptures in Nuart Sculpture Park. The information collected will be a reference for researchers in determining the next steps needed so that the results of documenting the culture of this sculpture collection can be useful and can be put to good use.

After going through the information gathering process, some interesting things were obtained about the sculpture collection at Nuart Sculpture Park. To describe the collection of sculptures, researchers categorize the collection of sculptures based on the span of time they were made and based on the theme of the sculpture (Nusaibah, Suryana, & Novianti., 2022).

The time span for the creation of the work is divided into 1975 -1990 which contains collections of Nyoman Nuarta's early works. In 1975 he made his first work which was in Nuart Sculpture Park with the title of sculpture is "Torso". This statue uses the main ingredient Polyester Resin.



Figure 1. Torso Sculpture



Figure 2. Dewi Zalim Sculpture

After that work, several works spanning this year still frequently change the basic materials for making statues. some of the basic materials made in this year's range are polyester resin material for the "Torso" statue and "The Heron I" statue, then copper & brass for the "Transcending Time and Space" and "Iron Horse" statues, glass or paraglass material for the statue "Rainbow", as well as iron wire material on the "Waiting", "Condemned" and "Stress" statues.

In the following years, 1991 – 2000, the majority of collections were made of copper and brass which were stronger and more durable than other materials. Some of the works contain a lot about nature and various kinds of dynamics in it such as the statue "Sahara Breeze" which depicts the wind blowing in the desert, then the statue "Gentle Giant", "Mayan Forest", "Ripples & Fish" and the statue "Two in One I" which also means about animals and plants. There are also collections related to the dynamics of human life such as the statues of "Sin", "Surrender", "Endeavour", "Gelora II", "Man & Cosmos", "The Roving Soul", and "Asmarandana" as well as Indonesian and world social events such as "Broken Frame", "Nightmare", "Burden", "WTC", "Dewa Dewi".

In 2001 – 2010, the range was the same as the previous year, namely the majority of the materials used were copper and brass. This was explained by the curator of Nuart Sculpture Park, "Actually, the processed materials explored by Mr. Nyoman are mostly copper and brass, or we can actually say metal, that is Pa Nyoman's characteristic" (Curator interview on 10 September 2021). From 2001 to 2010 researchers divided them into two major groups, namely statues inspired by iconic things such as "Take Off", "Dancing Queen I", "Legend of Borobudur", "GWK Miniature", "Hatta Flower - Torso", "Roro Jonggrang". As well as collections created when a major event occurred both in the personal life of the artist such as the statues "Narendra", "Bianca", "Armageddon", "Jaran Teji". or major events that occurred in Indonesia and the World such as "WTC II", "Sharks Fin Soup", "Dancing on the Crown II", "Dancing on the Crown I", "Ground Zero II", "Trapped", "Inferno", and the "If" statue.

The last one is the 2011 – 2022 period. In this year's span, the work production process is more productive because in 2015 alone there were 13 works made. It is possible to do this

considering that there is already a team ready to help create works so that Mr. Nyoman Nuarta is no longer involved in every part of the production.

"... Pa Nyoman made a sketch according to what he wanted, There are already special teams here, for example those who make frames for electric welders, when making modeling there is a modeling team, after the modeling stage there is a structural frame, so that's the modeling team as well, now after that there is also a skin welding part for welding the statue skin, special for acetylene welding the name of the welder team." (Production Manager Interview on December 15, 2021).

Based on the statement above, the number and speed of work production at Nuart Sculpture Park can be carried out because each production process has been divided into several teams who are ready to help complete works from Mr. Nyoman Nuarta as the artist. As time goes by, the works at Nuart Sculpture Park will continue to develop, be it the materials used, the theme of the work, the process of making it or even the characteristics of the work may change. This was also explained by Ms. Eka when she was interviewed by researchers,

"... if we talk about collections, collections can increase or decrease, What is happening at Nuart can increase along with Pa Nuarta's career journey with changes in interests..." (Interview with Mba Eka on 31 May 2022)

In addition to being based on year, the documentation is also divided into sculpture themes which are divided into eight themes, namely elements of belief, human nature and character, nature, miniatures, social events, politics, family, and categories of characteristics. The theme of the work at Nuart Sculpture Park is inspired by the concept of tri hita Kirana, namely, *rahyanan*, *pawongan*, and *Palahan* which, these three things are the three causes of well-being (Kesrasetda, 2020). *Parahyanan* means harmonious relationship between humans and their gods. *pawongan* means harmonious human relations with humans, and *Palahan* means harmonious human relations with nature (Kesrasetda, 2020). In its application, apart from the Tri Hita Kirana factor, based on the results of observations and interviews, researchers categorize works into the eight categories previously mentioned.

(i) the element of belief, this element is related to the concept of *parahyanan* life which has meaning as a relationship between humans and God. An example of a related work is the statue "Dewi Zalim". The statue entitled "Dewi Zalim" is a statue measuring 240x150x230 cm. This statue is a form of Mr. Nyoman's criticism of legal injustice in Indonesia. The statue of "Dewi Zalim" was inspired by the statue of the goddess Themis, which is a symbol of justice. The statue of the goddess Themis is depicted as a female figure with her eyes covered with a cloth, with her right hand holding a sword pointing downwards and her left hand holding a balanced scale. The figure really depicts a justice indiscriminately. Meanwhile, according to Mr. Nyoman, these conditions are no longer suitable and the current image is the statue of "Goddess of Justice". This statue depicts the same female figure but does not use a sword but uses a sickle so that it looks more cruel and in one hand it holds a scale. In addition, the statue of this "Dewi Zalim" is depicted above a helpless woman (Wandha et al, 2018).



Figure 3. Durjana Sculpture



Figure 4. Gentle Giant Sculpture

(ii) The theme of human nature, this theme is still part of the tri hita Kirana concept of life, namely the concept of pawongan which means the relationship between humans and humans. In pa Nyoman's works, he describes individuals who are important to him or important to the Indonesian nation through the works of Indonesian hero figures and works that describe human nature and character. An example of a related work is the sculpture "Durjana".

The statue "Durjana" depicts a human being who has two different sides, namely a good side and an evil side. In this statue in his left hand a bird perches which represents the good attitude shown by humans while in his right hand he is hiding a knife ready to pounce on the bird. This statue is a metaphor of human beings who always have good and bad traits.

(iii) The theme of nature, this theme is a concern for Nuart Sculpture Park through the work of Mr. Nyoman Nuarta, this can be seen from the many collections that tell about the beauty of nature, the beauty of animals and plants, and conversely there are lots of collections that tell sad stories natural conditions on this earth. The use of copper and brass in the majority of his works is also a concrete step for Nuart Sculpture Park to care for nature. This was explained by Januar as the administration staff of the museum.

"Pa Nyoman's works are mostly copper and brass because Nyoman himself thought that if in the future the nuart collection uses wood, Indonesia will not grow forests in the future...". (Interview with museum administrative staff on February 16, 2022)

A work made using wood as a base material may not have such an impact on the sustainability of nature, but if the majority of work in Nuart Sculpture Park is wood, the demand for wood will certainly increase and it is not impossible to contribute to the depletion of forest area in Indonesia. An example of a work that fits this theme is the statue "Gentle Giant" (Figure 4).

The "Gentle Giant" statue is a work of art that attracts attention because of its large size with a height of 600 cm, a length of 400 cm and a width of 250 cm. Through this work, Pak Nyoman Nuarta specifically criticizes the case of whaling which is almost extinct and in

general expresses his anger at the selfishness and arbitrariness of humans who destroy nature and hunt animals for personal gain (Gustianingsih, Simatupang, & Sushartami, 2021).



Figure 5. GWK Pola Kayu Sculpture



Figure 6. WTC Sculpture

(iv) Miniature, Miniature collections are works made to resemble a pre-existing statue but made in a smaller size. One example of this work is the sculpture "GWK Pola Kayu". The Garuda Wisnu Kencana statue is the largest statue in Indonesia and is currently in Bali. In the picture above is a miniature of the GWK statue (Kurnia & Muntiaz, 2021; Supina, 2019). This miniature was made in 2013 with a ratio of 1:20 from the original size. You can see wooden plates arranged in such a way as to form the shape of GWK.

(v) Social Events, Nyoman Nuarta in creating a work often gets inspiration from situations and conditions that occur both in the artist's personal life, in the surrounding environment or wherever it is. This was confirmed by Mas Januar as Museum Administration Staff at Nuart Sculpture Park.

"... You can't just make it carelessly, so you usually make it according to social circumstances or when things happen, for example, this is a "Prayer" statue you made for the birth of your grandson, so not all designs can be made like that, so you need the father's approval first what do you want?" (Interview with museum administrative staff on February 16, 2022)

One example of a collection of works at Nuart Sculpture Park that describes major events that occurred is the "WTC" statue that shown at figure 6.

The statue "WTC", the same name as the World Trade Center building in America which became the location of the terrorist act on September 11, 2001, was the inspiration for making the statue.

(vi) Politics. It is no stranger to any artist of any type of art that art is the right medium for expression and opinion, as can be seen from the works of pa Nyoman Nuarta. Some of his collections are a form of protest against various injustices that have occurred either to himself or to society at large. The statue that represents this is the "Nightmare" statue.



Figure 7. Nightmare Sculpture

Based on the results of an interview with the Museum Administration Staff at Nuart Sculpture Park, this statue is a phenomenal statue because this statue is the only statue that visitors are allowed to touch. Januar explained this when conducting an interview on February 16, 2022.

"This statue is the most phenomenal statue, that's because this statue is the only work that can be touched by the name of his work Nightmare. Nightmare was inspired by the incident in 1998... there was a lot of commotion everywhere and it's always women like that who become victims and why can you touch this because it's made of iron so if the other works are oxidized, this work isn't oxidized so it's left to rust like that only so as to give meaning or symbol of the dirtiness of the incident. But Mr. Nyoman also made this work without any intention of reminding me of that incident." (Interview with museum administrative staff on 16 February 2022).

The exception of the statue is natural in the case of works of art because it adds to the meaning and feel of the work of art even further. This was explained by Mba Eka as

"... that is one of the grounding moments, how then do we feel that we are in contact with his work, so we become a part of his work... by touching it, it becomes a way for us to interact with the work..." (Interview with Program & Marketing Manager Wot Batu on 31 May 2022)

In general, museums and galleries do not allow their visitors to hold the works of art being exhibited, even in the Nuart Sculpture Park.

(vii) Family. Although the works on this theme are not as many as works on other themes, family is a source of inspiration for Mr. Nyoman Nuarta in his work. An example of a family-themed collection is the "Narendra" statue.



Figure 8. Narendra Sculpture

The "Narendra" statue was the first statue made in 2004. The name Narendra is the name of Pak Nyoman Nuarta's first grandson who is also the name of the statue. This work became a prayer and a gift for the birth of the grandson.

Characteristics, Of the many works made, there is a special pattern that is often made by pa Nyoman Nuarta as a sculptor and owner of Nuart Sculpture Park. the pattern is a regular pattern forming parallel lines that seem to form a movement. A statue is an inanimate object, but this pattern shows that the statue is telling something that is moving. This was explained in more detail by Mr. Bob as the curator,

"It's not about the wind, but one of the visual characters, apart from the material character, which is a kind of movement and talking about movement, speed, that's it. Wind is one of the elements which then creates an effect, so there are many statues of Mr. who are very dominant in their dynamic impression, because they seem to freeze movement." (Curator interview on September 10, 2021)

Bob's explanation is very clear from the collections at Nuart Sculpture Park, where there are a lot of images or visual sculptures that seem to be moving dynamically. The work that illustrates this theme is found in a sculpture called "Rush Hour".



Figure 7. Rush Hour Sculpture

The "Rush Hour" statue depicts a man pedaling his bicycle so fast that it creates a shadow effect behind him. The fast effect is illustrated by a pattern of lines towards the back of the statue so as to give the effect of dynamic movement forward.

The collection of sculptures described above is the result of interviews, observations, and literature studies through various information media. As for the information available in each collection, only information regarding the title of the work, the type of material made, the size of the work, and the year it was made. Information about the meaning of the collection is not yet available in each collection, only a few collections have available information about the meaning of the work. Art related to beauty, culture and art is a combination that always attracts people's attention, but it would be a shame if the absence of meaningful information in each collection made visitors only enjoy the elements of beauty. Therefore, researchers are trying to make a cultural documentation in the form of a booklet about the works of art in Nuart Sculpture Park.

The process of making a booklet is the second stage of the spiral model, namely acting or action. After getting the information needed and knowing what can be done, the next step is to use this information to make a booklet. The process of making a booklet uses the Adobe Photoshop application to create a front and back cover design. While the contents and content use the Adobe InDesign application. In the indesign application, researchers use a lot of "shape" tools to create text boxes, make lines, and make frames in images. The text uses the regular Banskraft font with size 11 or 12 for the description text, then the Franklin Gothic Demi font for the title of each chapter. The font size is applied by default on most pages. Apart from that, the researchers added several complementary colors, such as light green and light blue, to almost every page so that it harmonizes with the Nuart Sculpture Park, which is very concerned about nature. Apart from being a physical booklet, readers can also read this booklet in e-booklet form so that they can be carried and distributed easily. Here is the booklet design that has been made.



Figure 10. Front Cover

The front cover image above was made using the Adobe Photoshop application to facilitate image editing. After being created in the Photoshop application, the image is imported on the first sheet in the InDesign application as the front cover.



Figure 11. Nuart Sculpture Park Abstract



Figure 12. Nuart Sculpture Park

In the Figure 11 above is a description of Nuart Sculpture Park in general based on the results of interviews and observations and there is a picture of the entrance to Nuart Sculpture Park and the front view of the museum and gallery building.

In Figure 12, shown that the floor plan above was obtained by the researcher from the nuartsculpturepark.com website, which the researcher edited again by adding photos of each location and the name of each location so that it would be easier for visitors to find the location they wanted to go to.



Figure 13. Works Based on Year

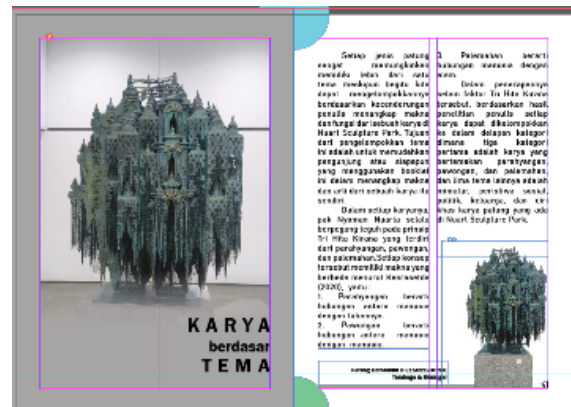


Figure 14. Work Based on Theme

Figures 13 and 14 above are the opening pages of the "Works by Year" and "Works by Theme" chapters. In the chapter "Works by Year" there are sub-chapters consisting of "1975-1990", "1991-2000", "2001-2010", and "2011-2022". In the "Works by Theme" chapter, there are sub-chapters according to the eight themes previously described. The following is an example of a subchapter.

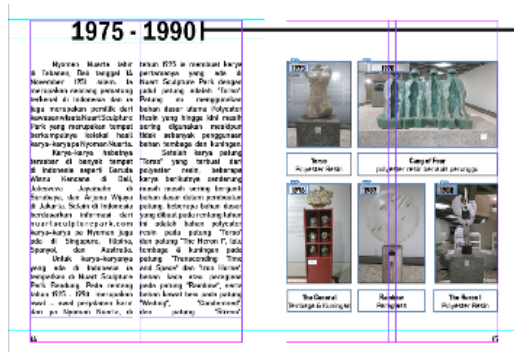


Figure 15. Subbab 1975-1990

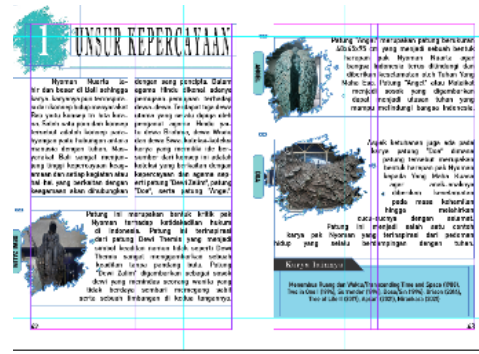


Figure 16. Subbab Elements of Trust

The finished booklet cannot be distributed beforehand but requires observing or observing first and then the results of these observations are evaluated to determine whether or not a second cycle of this study is necessary. The stages of observation in question are observations regarding the effectiveness and success of making this booklet. Observation of booklets or commonly referred to as indicators of the success of a cultural documentation booklet cannot be separated from the meaning of the documentation itself. According to the Documentation Committee of the Special Library Association (SLA), documentation is part of the art of compiling document reproduction, document distribution, and document utilization (Purwono, 2010). Based on this, the indicators of success in this study are divided into three, namely 1) reproduction, 2) distribution, 3) utilization. If it is based on the notion of documentation by the SLA, then this booklet has fulfilled the first and second points, namely the reproduction and distribution of documents because this booklet can be reproduced either in print or in print.

Digitally through e-booklets, then this booklet can also be accessed online via pdf files so that it can be reproduced and distributed easily. On the third point, it is necessary to conduct a deeper study by compiling a simple questionnaire to see how this booklet is used.

The parties that are used as a reference for evaluating this booklet are visitors who are at Nuart as the main target for utilizing this booklet and museum administrative staff at Nuart Sculpture Park. Appearance assessment consists of four assessment points, namely (1) the attractiveness of the front cover, (2) the composition of the book, (3) the accuracy of the use of fonts and (4) the color accuracy of the appearance of the book. The content assessment also consists of four points of assessment, namely (1) the suitability of the content with the title, (2) the ease of understanding the content, (3) the completeness of the information, and (4) the clarity of the information. After the process of observing 25 respondents with details of 6 employees and 19 visitors, the results of the assessment are obtained in the following table.

Tabel 1. Observation Results Booklet

Aspect	Indicator	Scoring Scale									
		1		2		3		4		5	
		A	%	A	%	A	%	A	%	A	%
Appearance	Cover appeal	2	8	9	36	8	32	6	24		
	Book composition (placement of	1	4	3	12	14	56	7	28		

Aspect	Indicator	Scoring Scale									
		1		2		3		4		5	
		A	%	A	%	A	%	A	%	A	%
	titles, pictures, photos, photo descriptions)										
	Correct use of fonts			1	4	7	28	8	32	9	36
	Book display color accuracy			2	8	4	16	12	48	7	28
	Conformity of content with title					2	8	7	28	16	64
Content	Ease of understanding content					2	8	9	36	14	56
	Completeness of Information					3	12	11	44	11	44
	Information Clarity			1	4	2	8	10	40	12	48

Sources: Research data processing

Based on the results of the questionnaire and the evaluation of the questionnaire, it can be concluded that the cultural documentation booklet for the sculpture collection at Nuart Sculpture Park is good and can be used as it should. Three indicators adapted from the notion of documentation by the Documentation Committee of Special Library Association (SLA), namely reproduction, distribution and use of documents show good results and booklets can be used by visitors to Nuart Sculpture Park.

4. CONCLUSION

The cultural documentation of the sculpture collection at Nuart Sculpture Park is divided into two categories, namely works by year and works by theme. The documentation is in the form of a booklet and e-booklet to make it easier for users to utilize the information contained in the booklet. This booklet contains a collection of sculptures in Nuart Sculpture Park where the collection of works continues to grow every year so that the information is not out of date, it is necessary to update the information periodically so that the information obtained by readers is in accordance with that in Nuart Sculpture Park.

The contents of the conclusions should be in the form of answers to questions and research objectives. Conclusions are presented in one paragraph, not in bullet points, and not in statistical sentences. If necessary, at the end of the conclusion you can also write down the things that will be done related to the next idea of the research.

5. AUTHOR'S NOTE

The authors declare that there is no conflict of interest regarding the publication of this article. The authors confirmed that the paper was free of plagiarism.

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