

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background

Chocolate showpieces are intricate sculptures or decorative items made primarily from chocolate, often used in culinary competitions, events, and displays. These artistic creations showcase the skill and creativity of chocolatiers, who utilize various techniques and types of chocolate to craft visually stunning pieces. The history of chocolate showpieces is intertwined with the broader history of chocolate itself, which dates back over 5,000 years to the domestication of the cacao tree in present-day Southeast Ecuador. (Coe, 2013)

Other than as a food ingredient, chocolate can also be used as an art medium in Cocoa Painting. Cocoa Painting has existed since ancient times in the Center and South America and was introduced to Europe in the 16th century. Cocoa Painting is one of pastry artworks that combines painting and food art. Cocoa Painting can be done on cake, chocolate canvas, tragent or pastillage, and many more. Similarly to painting, there is no straight rule of the media we use. Cocoa painting has 2 kinds of ingredients, the first one uses cocoa powder mixed with corn syrup, and the second one uses a block of chocolate.

The history of sugar art dates back to around 4000 B.C. in Papua New Guinea, with ancient Egyptians documenting candy recipes around 3500 B.C. Sugar became a prominent luxury item in medieval Europe, leading to the creation of elaborate sugar sculptures known

as trionfi that adorned banquets during the Renaissance (15th-17th centuries) (Ekrem B, 2017). Techniques like pastillage allowed for intricate designs, and sugar art became essential at royal celebrations, symbolizing wealth and power, particularly during the reign of Louis XIV in France. Pastillage is one type of Sugar Showpiece that has a firm and hard texture. According to (Notter, 2012) Pastillage is a sugar dough used to create showpieces and small personalized sculptures to display pralines and sweet confections, which can be used to decorate a table or room. It is made from sugar, cornstarch, gelatin, and water, sometimes acid is added to decrease drying time. Pastillage has a white surface contrast vividly with the shiny colorfulness of sugar or chocolate. (Dunn, 2016)

Indonesian art forms are rich in symbolism. Motifs drawn from nature—like leaves, flowers, mountains, water, clouds, and animals—often represent religious or mystical symbols related to early forms of animism and later Hinduism. Islamic prohibitions against showing human figure or other living creatures have influenced the development of many art forms in areas where Islam was strong. Indonesian arts is incredibly diverse and rich, reflecting the country's long history and cultural influences such as wayang, painting, batik, sculpture, wood carvings, textiles, traditional dance.

Indonesian arts, particularly wayang, is a rich and diverse form of traditional storytelling that has been an integral part of Indonesian culture for centuries. Wayang is a form of shadow puppetry that originated in Indonesia. It involves intricate puppets made from leather or wood, which are manipulated by a puppeteer to tell stories from Hindu and Buddhist epics, such as the Ramayana and Mahabharata. The puppets are silhouetted against a light source, creating a shadow play that brings the stories to life.

The Mahabharata is a rich and influential Hindu epic written by Kresna Dwipayana Byasa. It is one of the longest epics in the world and is often referred to as "The Longest Poem Ever Written". The characters in the Mahabharata, particularly the protagonist Bima, embody many admirable qualities that serve as role models. However, the antagonist Sangkuni also possesses a notable trait that can be applied to real life: his cunning nature. Sangkuni is a significant antagonist in the Mahabharata, known for his cunning and ability to provoke the Kauravas against the Pandavas. Despite being an antagonist, Sangkuni's intelligence is a trait that can be observed and learned from. His cleverness allowed him to seize the Kingdom of Indraprastha through a game of dice. (Badrinath 2006)

It is natural for the main character to be used as a role model in any narratives, story, or even fairytale because of their good attitude and behavior. However, in some of the stories we can see a different point of view about role models, we also could take an example from the antagonist or the side characters. Because sometimes the antagonist or side characters have positive traits that the main character doesn't have. For example, the antagonist generally has a persistent attitude to defeat the main character or to achieve their goals.

With this topic the writer hopes that the next generation in Indonesia can preserve the tradition and culture from our beloved country, and also introduce this culture to foreigners. The writer also hope that people will have a wide point of view on all the characters in fictional stories. Therefore, the writer delves Cocoa Painting topic for the final project entitled:

“COCOA PAINTING WITH THE THEME OF DICE THROWER THE USURPER OF INDRAPRASTHA KINGDOM”

1.2 Product Proposal

Sugar showpiece has already become a common art piece exhibited by Pastry artist, however the usage of Pastillage as the medium for the painting, and using cocoa powder as a replacement for paint are still rarely seen around the world especially in Indonesia. The concept of Cocoa Painting is the same as Painting, it has to go through a lot of processes, including careful selection of themes, making sketches, color pallet selection, and coloring process. The cause of this is that the media for Cocoa Painting is more fragile than a normal canvas.

Mahabharata has two histories about the founding of Epic story “Mahabhrata”. The most commonly believed by people across the world is originally from India because of the popularity of the story introduced by India (Webster,1852) (Ludwig,1884), However there’s a theory that leads back to the founding of “Sansakerta” language. Because the time period of the Sansakerta language founded in India is later than in Indonesia according to Damais (1952 – 1955), Mahabratha story is originally from Indonesia.

Mahabharata is a story about the event and aftermath of the Kurukshetra war, a war between the Kauravas and the Pandavas. It also contains a lot of philosophy and devotional material, people in Indonesia are familiar with this epic story because it has been adapted into Old Javanese literature and spread in wayang stories. (Santo Saba Salomo)

Mahabharata started from the birth of two brothers who were Pandawa and Kurawa, until their death. And the main story is about the Kurukshetra war, it is a war between brothers 100 Koraw and 5 Pandawa. It all began with the dispute about the election of the throne between the two brothers. This topic will developed until the climax which is the game of dice.

The game of dice didn't play with fair, Kurawa cheated in the game of dice with the help of his uncle, which is Sengkuni. It was the cause of the war between brothers that lasted for 18 days, and on the last day there were only 5 Pandawa and 3 other humans that survived.

The theme that will be delved by the writer is about Mahabharata, especially about one specific moment when the side antagonist character manages to take over the Indraprastha Kingdom in a Dice game. This event happened in a "Fake kingdom" or "Cardboard Kingdom" that has a purpose to be destroyed after the game of Dice is over.

In fiction tales, epic stories, or a movie we have to have broad thinking when it comes to examining a character. It is already a common thing if the protagonist is taken as an example for the youth, but if we look it from a different angle, we can also emulate the good trait of the antagonist characters.

Sengkuni or Sangkuni is a side antagonist character that are known by his cunning and evil nature, that's why there are a lot of people in Indonesia who use Sengkuni to refer to someone who has a similar nature. However, with his big and persistent will he was able to achieve his goals, this kind of attitude is worthy of being an example for the younger generation.

1.3 Product Concept

“COCOA PAINTING WITH THE THEME OF DICE THROWER THE USURPER OF INDRAPRASTHA KINGDOM”



Figure 1 : Product Design

Source: (Writer Illustration, 2024)

Sangkuni is a side antagonist character, he was the uncle of the Korawa from the mother's side. Sengkuni has a sturdy physique with a long ponytail tied to the back, he is known as the most cunning, talkative and resourceful. He is famous in Mahabharata epic story because he is able to seize the Indraprastha kingdom with the game of dice.

Sangkuni has a magic dice made of his own parent's bone, the magical dice can roll any number that Sengkuni desires. With the help of his magical dice, Sengkuni is able to seize the treasures of the Pandavas including their kingdom and wives.

a. Pastillage

The writer will use pastillage as a medium for the base of the painting. It will be 60 cm x 40 cm long with the help of a thick block made of Medium Density Fiberboard material 9mm thick.

b. Wayang Figure, Kingdom background, and Dice

A wayang figure of Sengkuni in the middle, the Indraprastha kingdom as the background, and two thrown dice in the front as a symbol of the story will be painted on the pastillage. This painting will be painted using cocoa powder instead of the paint that will be added with corn syrup to get the desired consistency.

1.4 Product Review

1. Standard recipe

Here is the standard recipe of cocoa painting with the theme of Dice thrower the usurper of the Indraprastha kingdom

a. Pastillage

Table 1 : Pastillage Recipe

Source: Processed result of the writer, 2024

PASTILLAGE				CATEGORY:
				RESULT: 60x40cm <i>square</i>
NO	METHOD	QUANTITY	INGREDIENT	EXPLANATION
1	<i>Mise en place</i>			All of the required ingredients and tools
2	Place	20gr	Gelatine Powder	In cold water until bloom
3	Melt			Bloomed Gelatine using <i>Bain Marie</i> method
4	Pour	1700gr	Icing Sugar	In a mixing bowl
		300gr	Cornstarch	
		30gr	Vinegar	
5	Mix			Low speed for 30-40 min
6	Knead			Until the desired size
7	Lining			Onto the thick block

a. Cocoa Painting

Table 2 : Cocoa Painting recipe

Source: Processed result of the writer, 2024

<i>COCOA PAINTING</i>				CATEGORY:
				RESULT: 300gr
NO	METHOD	QUANTITY	INGREDIENT	EXPLANATION
1	<i>Mise en place</i>			All of the required ingredient and tools
2	Heat	110gr	water	Until dissolved, set aside
		190ml	sugar	
3	Mix	200gr	cocoa powder	Until mixed evenly
		100ml	oil	
		300gr	sugar syrup	

2. List of the required tools

The following is the tools that required to support the manufacturing of cocoa painting:

Table 3: List of the required tools






NO	TOOLS	PICTURE	EXPLANATION
1	Mixer		Used for mixing the Pastillage dough
2	Small Knife		Used for cutting and shaping the Pastillage
3	Ruler		Used for Measurements
4	Rolling Pin (PVC Pipe)		Used for lining and thinning the Pastillage
5	Thick Block (60x40)		Used for base support of the Pastillage

Table 3: List of the required tools
(Continued Table)







NO	TOOLS	PICTURE	EXPLANATION
6	Saucepan		Used for making the cocoa Paste, Bain Marie
7	Brushes		Used for the application from cocoa paint to pastillage
8	Painting Pallet		Used for cocoa paint
9	Scale		Used for measuring Ingredients

Table 3: List of the required tools
(Continued Table)

NO	TOOLS	PICTURE	EXPLANATION
10	Cutter		Used for opening packages
11	Standing Easel		Used for supporting the thick block

Source: Processed result of the writer, 2024

3. Purchase Order

The following is the list of required ingredients and tools:

Table 4 : Purchase Order

NO	INGREDIENTS	UNIT	PRICE
1	Gelatine Powder	100gr	Rp.20,000
2	Icing sugar	2000gr	Rp.60,000
3	Cornstarch	300gr	Rp.15.000
4	Sugar	200gr	Rp.6,000

Table 4: Purchase Order
(Continued Table)

NO	INGREDIENTS	UNIT	PRICE
5	Cocoa powder	250gr	Rp.20,000
6	Oil	1000ml	Rp.14,000
7	Cutting Mat	pcs	Rp.28,000
8	Ruller	pcs	Rp.30,000
9	Thick Block 60x40cm	pcs	Rp.55,000
10	Vinegar	150ml	Rp.5,500
11	Brushes	pcs	Rp.20,000
12	Color Pallet	pcs	Rp.5,000
TOTAL			Rp.278,500

Source: Processed result of the writer, 2024

4. Recipe Costing

Table 5 : Recipe Costing Pastillage

No	INGREDIENT	QUANTITY	UNIT	PRICE UNIT		AMMOUNT
				PRICE	UNIT	
1	Gelatine Powder	100	gr	Rp.20,000	100gr	Rp.20,000
2	Icing sugar	1700	gr	Rp.60,000	2000gr	Rp.51,000
3	Cornstarch	300	gr	Rp.5,000	100gr	Rp.15.000
4	Vinegar	30	gr	Rp.5,500	150ml	Rp.1,100
Total Ingredients Cost						Rp.87,100

Source: Processed result of the writer, 2024

Table 6 : Recipe Costing Cocoa Paste

No	INGREDIENT	QUANTITY	UNIT	PRICE UNIT		AMMOUNT
				PRICE	UNIT	
1	Sugar	190	gr	Rp.6,000	200gr	Rp.5,700
2	Cocoa Powder	200	gr	Rp.15,000	250gr	Rp.12,000
3	Oil	100	ml	Rp14,000	1000ml	Rp.1.400
Total Ingredients Cost						Rp.19,100

Source: Processed result of the writer, 2024

5. Selling Price

Selling price or selling price can be said as the agreed market price or the value of an item. The selling price of a product can be designed according to the hotel or restaurant policy (Alex.O.U, 2015).

Total recipe cost is the total price of all ingredients used in making a product in recipe costing. Recipe costing is the stage of summarizing all the ingredients used and the cost of the ingredients in a recipe. (J, 2023)

Desired profit percentage is the percentage of net profit from total cost. The amount of desired profit can be determined subjectively by the seller, but it is better to consider the profit percentage based on the type of products made, the location of sale, and the expertise and reputation of the seller. (Iyer, 2023)

The following is the selling price of cocoa painting with the theme of “COCOA PAINTING WITH THE THEME OF DICE THROWER THE USURPER OF INDRAPRASTHA KINGDOM”

Table 7 : Selling price

ITEM	PRICE
Total Ingredients Cost	Rp.106,200
Total Cost	Rp.278,500
Desired Cost Percent	30%
Preliminary Selling Price	Rp.1,282,333
Actual Selling Price	Rp.1,300,000

Source: Processed result of the writer, 2024

1.5 Implementation of activities

1. Location

a. Trial activities of the final assignment with the theme of Dice Thrower the

Usurper of The Indraprastha Kingdom

- The writer’s resident at Orchid Cluster - Jasmin Living Cluster Permata
Sindang Panon Blok E – 14 Pasir Mulya, Banjaran, Bandung Regency
40377

b. Implementation activities of the final assignment with the theme of Dice Thrower the Usurper of The Indraprastha Kingdom

- Pastry Kitchen of Pastry and Bakery Arts Study Program Politeknik
Pariwisata NHI Bandung: Dr.Setiabudi St. no.186, Hegarmanah Cicadap
Bandung City, West Java

2. **Execution time**

- a. Trial of the final assessment with the theme of Dice Thrower the Usurper of The
Indraprastha Kingdom
 - October 2024
- b. Implementation activities of the final assignment with the theme of Dice Thrower
the Usurper of The Indraprastha Kingdom
 - December 2024