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Destruction Prediction: An Attempt to Respond with Landscape in *Kok Bedullah* Area

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Abstract

The study's overarching goal is to address and adapt to the Kok Bedullah area's topography in a way that minimises negative impacts on the local environment. Environmental degradation in the Kok Bedullah area has causes and effects that are comparable to world crises. When creating this artwork, I used a wide range of materials that I had made specifically. Nature and man-made structures interacting is the primary inspiration for the visual style. This is accompanied by the duality of digital and analogue technical solutions within the artwork.

Keywords: Building; Structure; *Kok Bedullah*; Landscape

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1.0 Introduction

The study of landscapes incorporates both natural and human elements. The visual arts, as well as applications in landscape architecture, planning, and management, are included in the scope of the study of landscape. Both the etymology and the meanings of the word "landscape" are connected to distinguishing between the activities of studying and creating the landscape. My artwork reflects the landscape of my hometown, Kok Bedullah. Kampung Kok Bedullah is situated in Tumpat, Kelantan, Malaysia. This project stands as my response and prediction that my hometown, sooner or later, would be affected by the development as well, looking at the massive infrastructure development around the neighbouring village. The destruction of natural landscapes around Kok Bedullah, especially its cause and effects, is similar to global distress. The development has changed and disturbed the existing quality of the landscape. The people will lose their land, which had previously been used for plantations and agricultural activities. I have developed my personal view by conveying my idea through a juxtaposition of structure and landscape as my response to infrastructure development.

2.0 Literature Review

The study of landscapes incorporates both natural and human elements. The visual arts, as well as applications in landscape architecture, planning, and management, are included in the scope of the study of landscape. Both the etymology and the meanings of the word "landscape" are connected to distinguishing between the activities of studying and creating the landscape. This includes urban and rural areas that can change their background landscapes. The effect, whether positive or negative, is in terms of social, economic, environmental, and land use. The development of the industry can generate the development of other sectors of the economy, and in

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turn, impact changes in land use conditions. The urban overspill is hemming village settlements located on urban fringes in metropolitan regions. Some undergo identity changes and dissolve into intensively planned development trends. Studies overseas have identified various physical and non-physical effects due to the urban overspill. However, the impacts are generally on land uses or the development of fringe areas. Nature and humans are simultaneously social, historical, material, cultural (Berghofer, 2022), and technological (Legino et al., 2021).

While an understanding of the changes within urban environments lies at the heart of political ecology research, they must be understood within the context of the economic, political, and social relations that have led to urban environmental change. Developing industrial areas that take place in rural areas is important for improving community life. This is because the development of rural areas generates economic growth and infrastructure. Besides that, this can improve the standard of living in the community and, in turn, reduce the significant disparity between urban and rural communities. However, if the desired progress does not consider aspects of society's well-being, then this development will be neglected in terms of quality of life and level of happiness. In the hustle and bustle of development in rural areas, the sustainability of development covering the well-being of the community and the sustainability of the surrounding natural areas is very significant. The environment has become an effect of town development that is often bragged about among the community. This is because the community's quality of life will be less impacted by the construction of buildings in rural areas. The construction of new towns caused the socio-economy of the population to increase. Based on the statements by Radoine et al. (2022), Di Clemente et al. (2021), and Murali et al. (2018), the socioeconomic changes of the population in urban areas have increased, which has included an increase in terms of income, employment, and lifestyle as well as culture. The landscape is defined as both a verb and a noun by the Oxford English Dictionary, indicating not only its numerous references in common and specialised jargon or its active and passive modes but also the various conceptions of landscape as an artistic, cultural, and religious institution. The OED defines landscape as a noun: "A painting showing natural inland scenery, as distinguished from a sea picture, a portrait, etc." Other definitions include "the scenery in a portrait or figure painting." "A far prospect: a vista" and, perhaps most importantly, "the object of one's attention." As a transitive verb, landscape means "to represent like a landscape; to picture, depict." This verbal form also means "to lay out (a garden, for example)" like a landscape.

As mentioned by Bright (2021), the term "landscape" comes from the history of Western art and refers to a type of painting that didn't become popular or well-known until the 17th and 18th centuries. In the aristocratic classical tradition of painting, landscapes were mostly settings for noble action. They were carefully tended gardens that fit the gods and heroes who lived in them. The landscape is classified as both iconography and subject in Western art history; that is, as a set of signs and symbols that form a visual vocabulary encoded with specific meanings, such as the metaphor of the "errand into the wilderness" or the Garden of Eden. Landscape as a topic is either the subject of a painting or a sequence of conspicuous features in a painting that harmonise the diversity in public understanding of the concept of "landscape." The academy's acceptance of landscape as a painting category equal to history and portraiture in the early nineteenth century marked a shift in Western cultural and theological ideals. As referred to in the History of Ideas (2022), there is a significant article from the Dictionary of Art (1986) that covers about one hundred pages and is categorised as "landscape painting." This entry discusses the development of landscape painting in the Western world and its many iterations. Additionally, the entry references descriptions of the landscape as either a theme or a category in separate entries dedicated to the globe outside of the Western world, such as China. This is not to say that landscape painting in the West isn't a massive entry topic in and of itself, but rather to acknowledge that the universality of landscape as a visual representation of human attitudes and views of the natural world has been shortened. As a result, the legacy of defining and characterising the landscape necessitates a reformulation as a pandemic idea. With that in mind, this essay will look at landscape origins and modern instances in Europe, the United States, Japan, and China. The environment communicates peace, spiritual grandeur, and space for solitude, whether rendered as ideal or real, harmonic or dissonant, rustic or polished.

3.0 Methodology

For my research, I have been making an attempt to respond to the Kok Bedullah landscape area in order to use the visual data as my subject matter to be implemented into artwork. The subject matter for my research is the landscape in my hometown, Kok Bedullah, and the infrastructure development surrounding my village area. The result of the visual data that I capture using the camera and drone becomes my dataset for me to use to create a concept and an idea for my artwork. For this visual data, I have selected images from landscapes in the Kok Bedullah area as my subject matter. I took a picture using a DSLR Nikon D90 and collected the image landscape in the Kok Bedullah area, like paddy fields and the flora and fauna that exist around that area. The idea of the building structure, which is only in the form of transparent lines, depicts the future existence of buildings around the landscape of Kok Bedullah. At the same time, the landscape is destroyed in the area. I used a variety of mediums in making this work, such as a marker pen, charcoal, and photography. Fig. 1 below shows the diagram of this research process.

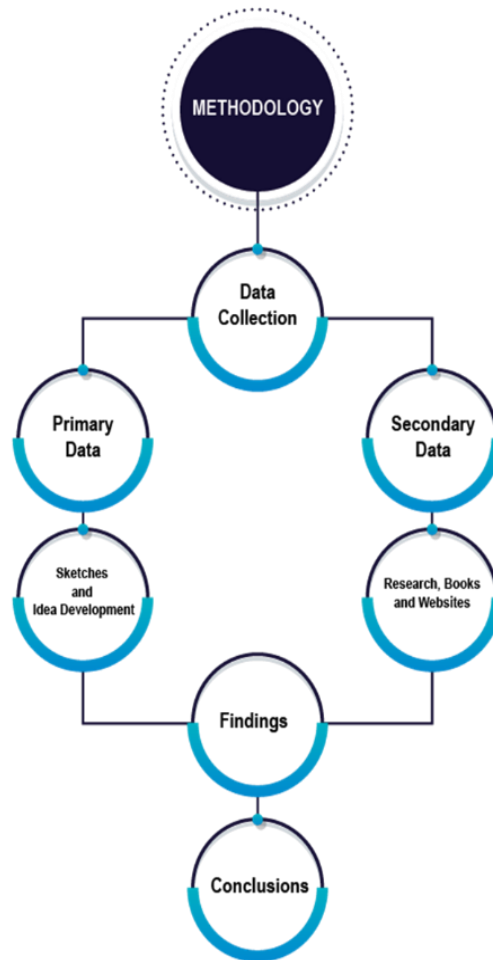


Fig. 1: The diagram of research methodology (Mohd Marwan Jauhari, 2021).

4.0 Results and Discussion

For sketches and my concept of ideas, I focused more on how to implement the data collected from the series of landscape Kok Bedullah and how I could combine the building structure in making artwork. From the data sketches, I constructed the building structure into 3D form using various custom-made materials for making 3D form, like straw, plywood objects, wire mesh net netting, and wood.



Fig. 2: Sketches of composition, landscape, and structure building (Mohd Marwan Jauhari, 2021).

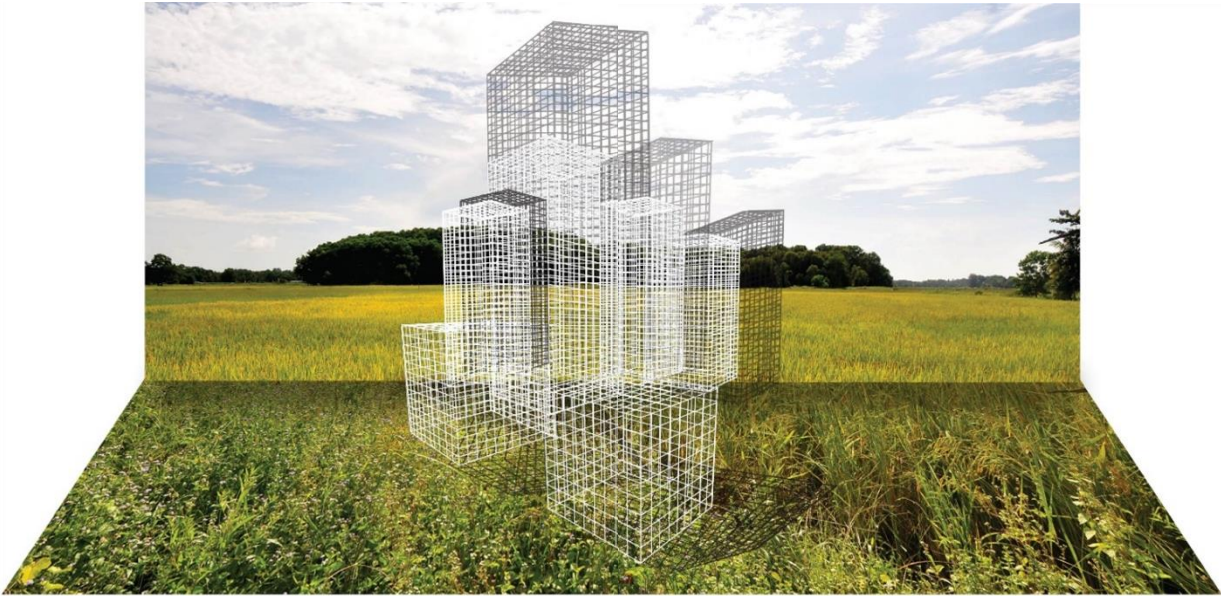
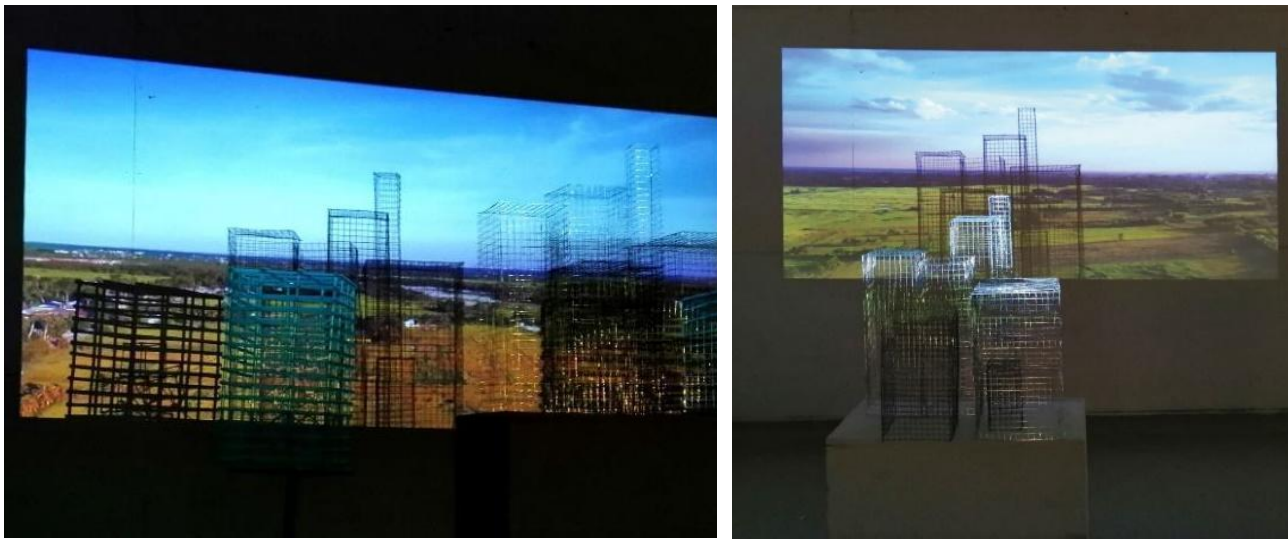


Fig. 3: Using Adobe Photoshop and Illustrator to make 3D mock-ups to finalise the final artwork presentation (Mohd Marwan Jauhari, 2021).



(c) (d)
Fig. 4: Restructuring Kok Bedullah Landscape. Video Installation (Mohd Marwan Jauhari, 2021).

The use of a drone camera in conjunction with the structure has given me a fresh perspective on the idea, which I have been exploring through various photographic and drawing techniques. The aerial footage of the Kok Bedullah paddy field was shot by a drone. The shadows create a number of different lines that resemble silhouettes, and I have also picked up on a peculiar quality of the patterns that repeat. The projector's lights deflect slightly away from the building, causing a subtle shift in the silhouette. The duration of this video is precisely 1.10 minutes/showing the whole area in 360-degree view. I represent the projector view and the structure as part of the installation (referred to in Figs. 2–4).

5.0 Conclusion

Creating this piece of art required extensive research into environmental issues as well as extensive experimentation with a wide range of materials and references to building construction. Also, there is a lot of trial and error that goes into making art at the Jalan Othman studio, from brainstorming to sketching to data analysis to the finished product. In collaboration with the supervisor and lecturer, we have collectively defined, elaborated upon, interpreted, and analysed the studio research and the issue of artwork fabrication. Furthermore, the act of visually perceiving had a detrimental impact on the nearby scenery and a decrease in the overall ecological condition, encompassing the presence of excessive noise and air contamination, as reported from their firsthand encounters. The development of infrastructure activities will cause the destruction of habitats for flora and fauna. Considerations of landscape art's production and consumption can contribute significantly to understanding how people see landscapes. The investigation of interactions

between artists and the environment related to landscape research emphasises the importance of experiencing the environment by "being in" and "moving through" it instead of simply viewing it.

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Paper Contribution to Related Field of Study

The contribution of this paper in relation to the field of study in fine art contemporary.

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