

Mural Baksil, as an effort to counter the issue of environmental vandalism and commercial utilization of Babakan Siliwangi green open space in Bandung, Indonesia

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ABSTRACT

Public green open space required for good city criteria. Government and community should be able to work together to maximizing the town potential. Bandung is a city that is less able to facilitate that need. Babakan Siliwangi (Baksil) is one of the green open spaces located on the north Dago. The development of the city brought its own impact for the region. The issues of utilization of Baksil become private-owned commercial area arouses the people of Bandung to move to protest the plan. Art as a universal language, public art can be the media conveys a certain message, it will be a very subtle form of protest against the commercial utilization of land. Through the mural, as a visual language in public space, expect to arouse people's appreciation of a sense of belonging to Baksil. Murals also will be felt able to decorate the walls of the onslaught of vandalism.

Keywords: Mural, Public art, Baksil, Community development, Sustainable green open space

1 INTRODUCTION

Urban open space is a term used in land use planning to define open space areas for “parks”, “green spaces”, and other open areas. The landscape of urban open spaces can range from playing fields to highly maintained environments to relatively natural landscapes. It commonly open to public access, however, urban open spaces may be privately owned. Areas outside of city boundaries, such as state and national parks as well as open space in the countryside, are not considered urban open space. Streets, piazzas, plazas and urban squares are not always defined as urban open space in land use planning.

The issue of utilization of Baksil become private-owned commercial area, arouses the people of Bandung to move to protest the plan. Bandung City Government as the de facto ruler seen as less concerned about this issue. Environmental issues associated with the economic value of land needs to be debate pros and conflicts.

Art as a universal language, when public art is present in the room, would appear that appreciation of the community room. So that public art can be the media conveys a certain message. Using mural as a medium to filling the green open space are the based ways to adding value of Baksil land use. Mural are important in that they bring art into the public sphere. Due to the size, cost, and work involved in creating a mural. By the community service activity from ITB, such as KMSR ITB (*Keluarga Mahasiswa*

Seni Rupa & Desain) family of art & design student, alumni, helping hand in hand to provide new landscape of Bandung with new way of monumental art.



Figure 1. Current Baksil's satellite image
Source: <http://savebabakansiliwangi.wordpress.com>

2 FUNDAMENTAL THEORY

2.1 Bandung

Bandung is the capital of West Java province in Indonesia, and the country's third largest city, and 2nd largest metropolitan area in Indonesia, with 7.4 million in 2007. Located 768 m (2,520 ft.) above sea level, Bandung has cooler temperatures year-around than most other Indonesian cities. The city lies in a river basin surrounded by volcanic mountains. This topography provides a good natural defense system. After Indonesian independence on 1945 onwards, the city experienced a rapid development and urbanization that has transformed Bandung from idyllic town in to a dense 16,500 people/km² metropolitan area, a living space for over 2 million people. Natural resources have been exploited excessively, the city has encountered many problems (ranging from waste disposal, floods to