

LOCALITY IN FACADE DESIGN OF *BALE BANJAR* WHICH RECEIVE GOVERNMENT SOCIAL GRANT IN KUTA DISTRICT

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ABSTRACT

Bali is one of the provinces in Indonesia that has a variety of uniqueness derived from the culture and natural beauty potential which then developed into tourism. Each city or regency in Bali has its peculiarities as a potential. One of them is Badung regency which has the highest income fund in the Province of Bali through the tourism sector. Local indigenous revenue in 2017 reached the number of Rp 4,17 trillion. Starting from the high local revenue, Badung Regency can provide social aid to its villages in the year 2017 of Rp 55,56 billion increased by 296% from the year 2015 of Rp 13,99 billion. Some villages/banjar that receives this aid, use it to make or renovate the local bale kulkul by changing the design from the original design to the new design. It is interesting to see the changes in terms of design, whether the new design follows the local aspect of traditional Balinese architecture or not. This paper is made to explore the locality aspect in the facade design of bale banjar through the opinions of architects and academics who have expertise in traditional Balinese architecture. The method used is a survey method with the spread of questionnaires to architects and academics in Bali. The analysis is done by a qualitative approach by descriptive analysis of survey results. Based on the analysis results, some of the bale banjar design adopts some aspects of localities in some degrees with various variations.

Keywords: *human centered design, locality design, bale kulkul, Balinese architecture, social aid*

INTRODUCTION

Bale banjar is an open building owned by indigenous people in Bali that is used for the mutual benefit of residents (*banjar*). As a building with the purpose of being a public space it is unique that can only be used by the residents (*banjar*) themselves. Of course it's different from green open spaces or public toilets that can be used by anyone. *Bale banjar* functions primarily as a place for deliberation, traditional activities, religious activities, and other social activities. Usually a *bale banjar* consists of sacred buildings, meeting space, *bale kulkul*, kitchen / *pewaregan*, and warehouse/*loji*/storage in line with the increasing needs and equipment that must be stored. The more advanced the civilization, the more advanced the building of the *bale banjar* now. It is common to find a two-story *bale banjar* with additional areas for exercise, for example badminton. Or you can also use the commercial / leased function to the contractor as a shop on the ground floor. In its development also in accordance with the rapid ability of the economy,

the needs and desires to perform better, began to be found in many magnificent and modern *bale banjar* buildings (Mahastuti and Laskara, 2018).

Badung Regency as one of the regions with the highest Local Revenue (PAD) in Indonesia has provided *bale banjars* or social aid to its indigenous people (*krama*). One of the aid is given to the *bale banjar* for rebuilding or renovation on a small scale. This can be seen from Northern Badung to Southern Badung, the *bale banjar* in the area generally looks new and magnificent in terms of appearance through the material and its overall form. This became one of the district programs under the leadership of Regent I Nyoman Giri Prasta, S. Sos. As one of the international tourist destinations, Badung should improve so that its charm does not disappear. Repairing the *bale banjar* supporting traditional, religious and cultural activities that are the main attractions of tourism is felt necessary to support programs that are already running. However, it is also worth reviewing whether this *bale banjar* program is appropriate and how the latest appearance of the *bale banjar* that has received *bale banjar* funding is seen in terms of conformity to standards / patterns according to Traditional Balinese Architecture.

METHOD

This research is a descriptive study with survey method. Descriptive method is a method used to describe or analyze a research result but is not used to make broader conclusions. While survey research is research that takes samples from one population and uses a questionnaire as a primary data collection tool (Sugiyono, 2012). The data collection technique was carried out by interviewing competent informants in the field of Traditional Balinese Architecture as well as by giving questionnaires in accordance with the problem that the author wanted to solve, namely the appearance of the *bale banjar* that had received government's grants (Kuta District in the 2017-2019 timeframe). The results of the interviews and questionnaires are processed in the form of narratives to find conclusions from this paper in general.

FUNCTION OF BALE BANJAR THEN AND NOW

Bale banjar is a "public space" owned by the traditional village community in Bali as a place to carry out profane and sacred activities. *Bale banjar* also becomes a "tool" to show the identity of the *banjar* community. This can be seen from the physical aspects of *Bale Banjar* in terms of footprint and image. The image of *Bale Banjar* can be seen from the application of ornamental aspects and decoration. Balinese traditional architectural decoration such as *pepatraan*, *kekarangan*, *lelengisan*, and *pepalihan* usually applied to the ceremonial *bale*, *kulkul*, *banjar* temple and communal *bale*. (Gantini, 2017).

Bale banjar is usually used as a forum to concentrate activities by residents of the *banjar* (Sanjaya and Juliarthana, 2019). Until now, the *bale banjar* still functions like that, such as the meeting place of *banjar* residents, children's playground, Sekaa Teruna Teruni gathering place, setting up ceremonial facilities, and so forth. In line with the development of land in urban areas, there was a change in the initial function of the *banjo bale* that still exists. Changes in the function of the *bale banjar* raises several additional functions in the *bale banjar*, including changes to the aspects of the customization of the traditional *bale banjar*, including in terms of its manifestation. (Gantini, et al. 2012).

In terms of architecture, *bale banjar* adat as a building within certain limits can present the conditions of Balinese democracy in general, including aspects of freedom, egalitarianism, and solidarity (Gantini and Prijotomo, 2017). Freedom means the freedom to choose the laying of a building in terms of site entry aspects, the orientation of the building on *natah* and the layout of the communal *bale*. The

egalitarian aspect is presented by the tectonic aspects of the building and the solidarity aspect in terms of the building usage aspects.

BADUNG REGENCY GOVERNMENT GRANTS FOR *BALE BANJAR ADAT*

Badung Regency as the Regency with the largest budget in the Province of Bali, provides space for the development of traditional villages, by providing assistance in the form of grants funds. These grants are given for several things, namely the renovation of temples, the renovation of the *bale banjar*, religious and traditional ceremonies, dance clothes and so on. (Badung Regency Regional Financial and Asset Agency, 2020) Renovations in the *bale banjar* were carried out to adapt to the development of Badung Regency as a tourism area. Kuta district as one of the districts that also receives grants from the Badung Regency Government, has the highest population density among other districts, which is 6,145 people / km² (BPS Badung Regency, 2019). With the highest population density, Kuta district is the most possible area for social activity changes. Changes in activity require a container as a place such as *bale banjar*

Table 1. Recapitulation of the Bale Banjar Renovation Grant Fund (2017-2019)

2017		
No.	Activity	Amount (Rupiah)
1.	Grant for <i>Banjar Adat Segara</i> (Construction of <i>Bale Banjar, Banjar Adat Segara</i> , Kuta, Kuta District, Badung Regency)	2.500.000.000,00
2	Grant for <i>Banjar Adat Pering</i> (Construction of <i>Bale banjar Pering, Banjar Adat Pering</i> , Kuta, Kuta District, Badung Regency)	1.500.000.000,00
3	Grant for <i>Banjar Kerthayasa</i> (Construction of <i>Bale banjar, Banjar Kerthayasa</i> ,Lingk. Kerthayasa Kel. Kedonganan, Kec. Kuta, Kab.Badung)	2.400.000.000,00
4	Grant for <i>Banjar Anyar Kuta</i> (Construction of <i>Bale Kulkul, Candi Bentar, and Tembok Penyengker Banjar Anyar Kuta, Desa Adat Kuta</i> , Kuta District, Badung Regency)	400.000.000,00
5	Grant for <i>Banjar Anyar Gede</i> (Construction of <i>Bale banjar, Banjar Anyar Gede Kuta</i> , Kuta District, Badung Regency)	3.550.600.000,00
6	Grant for <i>Banjar Pekandelan Legian Tengah</i> (Renovation of <i>Bale banjar Pekandelan Legian Tengah</i> , Kuta, Kuta District, Badung Regency)	855.000.000,00
Tahun 2018		
No.	Activity	Jumlah (Rupiah)
1.	Grant for <i>Banjar Suka Duka Legian Kaja</i> (Construction of <i>Wantilan Bale Adat Banjar legian Kaja, Banjar Suka Duka Legian Kaja</i> , Kuta, Kuta District, Badung Regency)	1.247.159.600,00
2.	Grant for <i>Banjar Pesalakan Tuban</i> (Construction of <i>Perantenan and gedong Simpen, Banjar Pesalakan Tuban, Br. Pesalakan Tuban</i> , Kuta District, Badung Regency)	375.000.000,00
3.	Grant for <i>Banjar Adat Tuban Griya</i> (Construction	75.000.000,00

	Multifunction building, <i>Banjar Adat</i> Tuban Griya Br Tuban Griya, Tuban, Kuta District, Badung Regency)	
4.	Grant for <i>Banjar Adat</i> Pemamorana Kuta (Construction of badminton yard, <i>Pagar Banjar</i> and Stage, a set of <i>Baleganjur</i> , <i>Gender Wayang</i> and Sound System, <i>Banjar Adat</i> Pemamorana Kuta, Mataram Kuta, Kuta, Kuta District, Badung Regency)	200.000.000,00
5.	Grant for <i>Banjar Adat</i> Temacun Kuta (Revitalization Balai <i>Banjar Adat</i> Temacun Kuta, Sound System, a set of <i>Gamelan Baleganjur</i> and tools for Banjar, Majapahit Street, Kuta, Kuta District, Badung Regency)	500.000.000,00
6.	Grant for Banjar Legian Kelod (Renovation of <i>Bale banjar</i> and Construction of <i>Bale Kulkul</i> Banjar Legian Kelod, Legian, Kuta District, Badung Regency)	75.000.000,00
Tahun 2019		
No	Activity	Jumlah (Rupiah)
1.	Grant for <i>Banjar Adat</i> Abian Base Kuta (Renovation of <i>Bale Banjar Adat</i> Abianbase Kuta, Sound System and Lighting, <i>Banjar Adat</i> Abianbase Kuta, Jln Raya Kuta Badung Regency)	200.000.000,00

Source: Badan Pengelolaan Keuangan dan Aset Daerah Kabupaten Badung, 2020

Based on the table above, it can be seen that the Badung Regency Government provides assistance in the form of grant funds for the renovation of the *bale banjar* each year. In 2017 there were six *bale banjars* that received assistance, in 2018 also with the same amount, and in 2019 it fell to only one *bale banjar* which received grant assistance. The value of the grant varies from Rp. 75,000,000.00 to 3,550,600.00.00.

REVIEW AND DISCUSSION

The construction of the *bale banjar* using grant funds has caused changes in the shape and material of the *bale banjar*. Based on observations and questionnaires filled out by respondents from academics, some *bale banjar* still reflect local values, especially the values of Traditional Balinese Architecture. The shape that was most noted by respondents was the two-story *bale banjar* accompanied by the addition of new functions, while the material most widely noted was the use of black stone.

As many as 80% of respondents stated that the shape of the *bale banjar* surveyed had elements of Balinese architecture, because the material, ornaments and structure of the building were typical of Balinese building. As many as 80% of respondents stated that the easiest element to identify *bale banjar* was *bale kulkul*, while 15% of respondents stated the shape of roof in the form of *wantilan* as the easiest element to identify *bale banjar*. As many as 5% percent of respondents said that the *bale banjar* signboard can be used as the easiest element to identify a *bale banjar*.



Figure 1. Some surveyed buildings of bale banjars
Source: Mahastuti and Utami, 2020.

The shape of the *bale kulkul* which has 2 floors and has additional functions on the 1st floor, especially the commercial function received special attention from 20% of respondents who stated that the locality aspect only reached 80% because of the fusion of functions between the *bale kulkul* and other functions. According to respondents the shape of the *bale kulkul* like this can be enhanced by its locality if the additional functions on the 1st floor can be hidden or not displayed on the front of the *bale kulkul* facade .



Figure 2. Two story *Bale kulkul* with additional functions
Source: Mahastuti and Utami, 2020.

The shape of the *bale banjar* which has 2 floors according to 85% of respondents fulfills 80% of the locality aspect, because it has the impression of not being a *bale banjar*, but has the impression of being an office building and / or commercial building. According to respondents, the massive wall covering the space on the 2nd floor and the use of windows in the *bale banjar* give the impression of being a building with non-traditional functions rather than as a traditional building that has a traditional function. *Bale banjar* which has a commercial function on the 1st floor, according to 100% of respondents only fulfills 20-30% of the locality aspect because it has experienced a significant shift in function. The relatively small element of locality was contributed by the presence of the *bale kulkul* as an element of identification of the *bale banjar* and the use of ornaments and local materials.



Figure 3. Two story *Bale banjars* with additional functions

Source: Mahastuti and Utami, 2020.

What to be done to improve the locality aspect of a *bale banjar*? As many as 60% stated that the use of red brick and / or replacing black stone with red brick can strengthen the locality of a *bale banjar*. Proportions and shapes that are close to the original shape of the *bale banjar* can also increase the value of the local design of the *bale banjar*, as stated by 40% of respondents. Meanwhile, 20% of respondents gave an answer to strengthen the function of the *bale banjar* without combining it with other functions to improve the locality aspect of the *bale banjar*.

CONCLUSION

Increased social assistance for the community has an impact on the rapid development and renovation of the *bale banjar*. Some *bale banjars* have changed both in terms of shape and material in the facade design. From the point of view of academics the most representative element to show the locality aspect of a *bale banjar* is the *bale kulkul*, building form, material and function of the *bale banjar*. Respondents think that *bale banjar* which has a mixed / additional function (for example: commercial function) reduces the locality level of *bale banjar* design. In

terms of material, respondents tend to choose red brick as an element of strengthening the locality of the *bale banjar* rather than the black stone.

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