

# Tourism Impact on Traditional Balinese House Spatial Transformation, Case Study: Banjar Karang Dalem I Settlement, Bongkasa Pertiwi Village, Badung-Bali

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**Abstract.** Badung Regency has declared 11 Badung Tourism Villages through Perbup no. 47 of 2010. 1 of the 11 Tourism Villages that have been declared is Bongkasa Pertiwi Village (BP), currently the village is already quite developed in terms of tourism because of the popular tourist attraction "Bali Swing" and still has a strong rural-nature atmosphere. As tourism activities increase in BP Village, of course there will be an impact, especially in the field of traditional architecture. The traditional architecture that is greatly had interaction with tourism activities are settlement areas. A study needs to be carried out to find out how far the impact of BP Village's tourism development has on the settlements area especially resident's house which still traditional. The object of this research is Settlement Area of Br. Karang Dalem I, which in terms: still conduct traditional norm/value but shows spatial transformation regarding tourism activities. The research purpose was to explore, record building mass layout of some houses in settlement of Br. Karang Dalem I. Analysis will be conducted regarding spatial impact of tourism developments that may affect these spatial arrangement aspects of space and building masses. This study will use an exploratory-qualitative method with cross-examination data analysis to obtain the best research conclusions. Results showed that there where major transformation on 4 (four) sample of Resident's House. This 4 (four) Houses are all traditional but also could exist as tourism accommodation area. 3 houses transformed their madya area into Homestay and the other 1 transformed its nista area of Tebe (Yard). Each houses give their best area for tourist accommodation (homestay) it represents how they valued their home not just for traditional norm/ purposes but also as a space to earn money (commodification) so that they even could give their bale as a room for tourist accommodation which for Balinese was sacred.

**Keywords:** Tourism; Impact; Private Homes; Spatial Plan

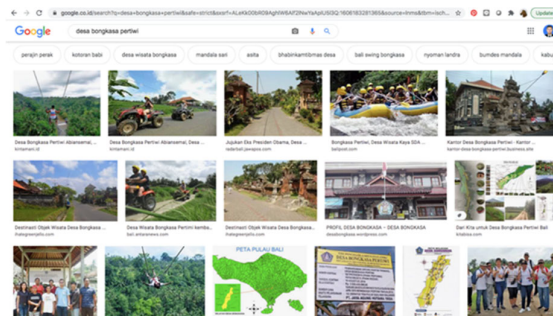
# 1 Introduction

The tourism sector is the largest revenue contributor for the province of Bali. In fact, the main income of the province of Bali is the majority in the tourism sector. It is known through statistical data that Foreign Tourist Visits to Bali in the last 4 years have continued to increase (Table 1). The sector is able to create millions of livelihoods for local people, either through direct employment or through the sale of goods and services.

**Table 1.** Tourist Visits Data in the last 4 years (2016 to 2019)

Year	Number of Foreign Tourist Visits
2016	4,927,937
2017	5,697,739
2018	6,070,473
2019	6,291,141

Bongkasa Pertiwi Village (BP) certainly enjoys part of the increase in foreign tourist visits. BP Village is one of the villages designated as Tourism Villages, in the Badung Regent Regulation Number 47 of 2010 (Badung, 2010) concerning the Designation of Tourism Village Areas in Badung Regency. Before the COVID-19 pandemic hit, BP Village was also quite popular among tourists visiting Bali. This fact is shown by the hectic news of traveling in Bongkasa Pertiwi Village on the Google search engine platform.



**Fig 1.** Popularity of Bongkasa Pertiwi Village as a Tourism Destination

Based on the survey results on the google images search platform, it is known that Bongkasa Pertiwi Village offers several types of tourist attractions such as Bali Swing, Tracking, Rafting, ATV riding, Natural Panorama - Rice fields, and Traditional Settlements. Traditional settlements, especially in Banjar Karang Dalem I, have become one of the tourism objects in Bongkasa Pertiwi Village, although according to some residents it is not yet optimal / popular because some houses have gone through a renovation stage which reduces their traditional value.

However, tourist visits to residents' homes are always there every month, of course, that was before the COVID-19 period. According to Mr. Wayan S. Pastika as a local resident, tourists who visited were mostly Australian and European tourists, before the epidemic they came here because they were interested in Silver Crafts from Banjar (Br.) Karang Dalem I residents and "staycation" in the residents' home area while working remotely (remote). Especially for the

attraction of residents' homes as a staycation place for remote work, it is still popular until the time of this Pandemic. According to Mr. Wayan, the image of residents' houses as staycation tours is quite imprinted on the memory of tourists and they tend to be happy if they work in a quiet area and are thick with rural activities. These factors make many tourists still choose to stay in the area of resident houses that are rented out. Researchers see what happens next will certainly have an impact on the adjustment actions taken by residents regarding the demand/accommodation of tourist needs.



**Fig 2.** Settlement Condition in Banjar Karang Dalem I , Bongkasa Pertiwi Village

This research was conducted to explore the phenomenon of the impact of the tourist activities on the spatial layout of the residents of Br. Karang Dalem I, especially regarding the adjustments made by residents in their home area. By exploring the research findings, it is hoped that later they will be able to become a reference for the local government to consider the impact of tourism development, especially in traditional houses. Thus, the preservation of the traditional values of the houses of Br. Karang Dalem I can be maintained and in the future be able to survive (sustain) even though the development of tourism is accommodated in the houses of these residents.

Based on the background of the phenomenon of tourism development that occurred in Br. Karang Dalem I, the research questions that are structured are as follows: (1) Why is the layout of the residents' houses in Br. Karang Dalem I is able to accommodate the function of tourism accommodation as well as a tourist attraction?; (2)What is the form of house spatial adjustment made by residents as a result of accommodating new functions (tourism accommodation)? Based on the background and the research questions that have been prepared, the objectives of this research are (1) Finding the value or meaning of space related to the layout of existing houses affected by tourism accommodation; (2)Knowing the form of spatial planning that can be applied due to the presence of the tourism accommodation function.

## 2 Research Methods

The research location is in the Banjar Karang Dalem I region, more precisely in the northern part of the village. The research location is close to Pura Dalem. For more details in layout, a map of the research location can be seen in Fig

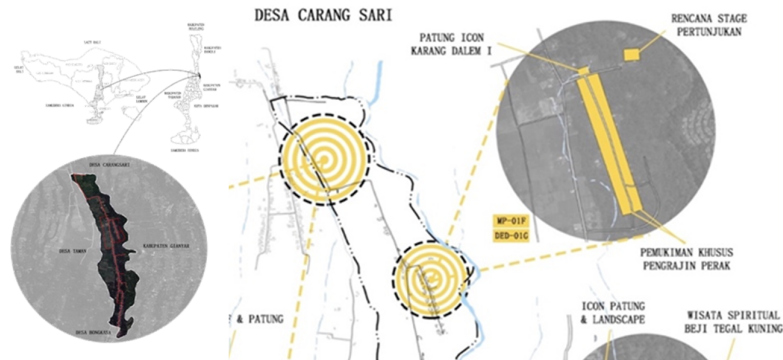


Fig 3. Research Location

Based on the research questions mentioned above, this research will be carried out using a qualitative research method with a descriptive approach. The description of the methods and approaches used are as follows: (1) Qualitative Method: qualitative method is research carried out with an emphasis on understanding human or social problems by presenting; (2) Descriptive Approach: Comparing descriptive data (narrative and visual) between Residential Houses and Tourism Accommodations with traditional Balinese house standards, in order to find changes; (3) Qualitative: exploring the opinions of residents regarding the changes that have occurred, whether there are underlying ideas, urgent goals, etc. so dare to make a transformation.

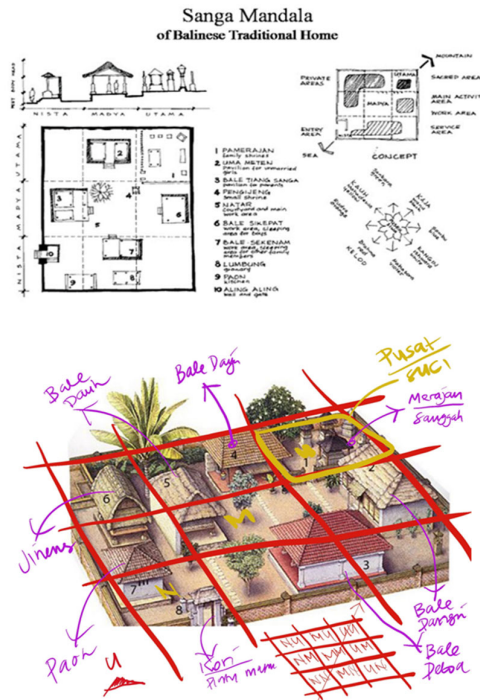
The stages above were explored using the interview and observation method. The residential area of Br. Karang Dalem I. By using the method above, researchers can study certain problems in more depth and detail. In accordance with the objectives and targets of the study, the method was used to obtain in-depth and detailed information regarding the qualitative-comparative-description and spatial analysis of the Br Settlement. Karang Dalem I. Through the help of a qualitative approach, it allows researchers to gain various levels of understanding, including exploration of the meaning given by individuals or groups to certain social problems (Cresswell, 2014).

Data collection will be conduct using interview and observatory methods. Data analysis will be conduct using zigzag process, in which the researcher will keep searching data in the location until it finds the best data that can conclude the research.

## 3 Results and Discussion

Based on the results of the study of existing spatial planning through surveys and observations, a visual data block in the form of a block plan can be compiled regarding the arrangement of the spaces in the housing complex of residents who have homestay businesses.

There are 3 (three) houses sample who accomodate tourism accomodation in the form of “homestay” / “Villa” or in their house complex they accommodate the function of tourism accommodation. The three house samples show that Sanga Mandala as a spatial concept of traditional Balinese architecture seems to be still being applied.



**Fig 4.** Sanga Mandala Spatial Principles Source : Budihardjo, E., 1985, quoted in Aranha, J., 1991

The sustainability or “still applied” condition of sanga mandala application can be seen from the most sacred area / Utama (sacred-utama ning utama) in all house samples that still occupied by the Merajan / Sanggah area which is a sacred place where Gods and ancestors reside to be worshiped in both traditional ceremonies and routine prayers. The Middle Area or Madya Area still contains buildings where there are many human activities, both sacred and routine.

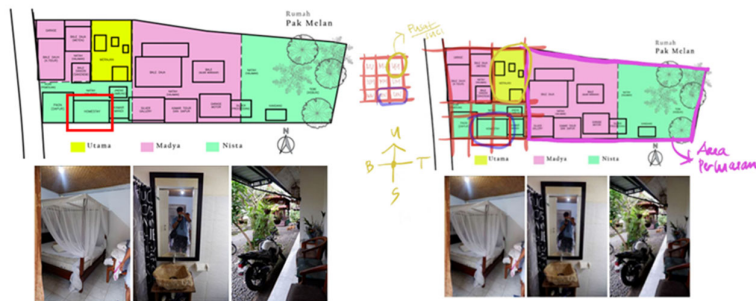
The buildings referred to earlier are: 1) Bale Meten/Bale Daja; 2) Bale Dangan/Bale Sakenem; 3) Bale Dauh; 4) Natah (Halaman/Pekarangan). The Lower Area / Nista area contains buildings that are classified as activities that are less sacred or somewhat dirty, such as Kitchen buildings (Paon), Barns (Jineng), Cages, Gardens (tebe), and other functions that are unique to this village, namely the Silver Workshop Building / Silver Gallery.

From the block plan, it can also be seen that the Spatial Planning of the Balinese Traditional Houses belonging to the residents has undergone quite a lot of adjustments. The first adjustment is the addition of space / building so that it causes the density of building blocks in the yard complex. The second adjustment is that from the density of additional buildings it appears that there are new functions related to accommodating tourism accommodation and occupying very mandala areas, especially in the Madya and Nista areas.



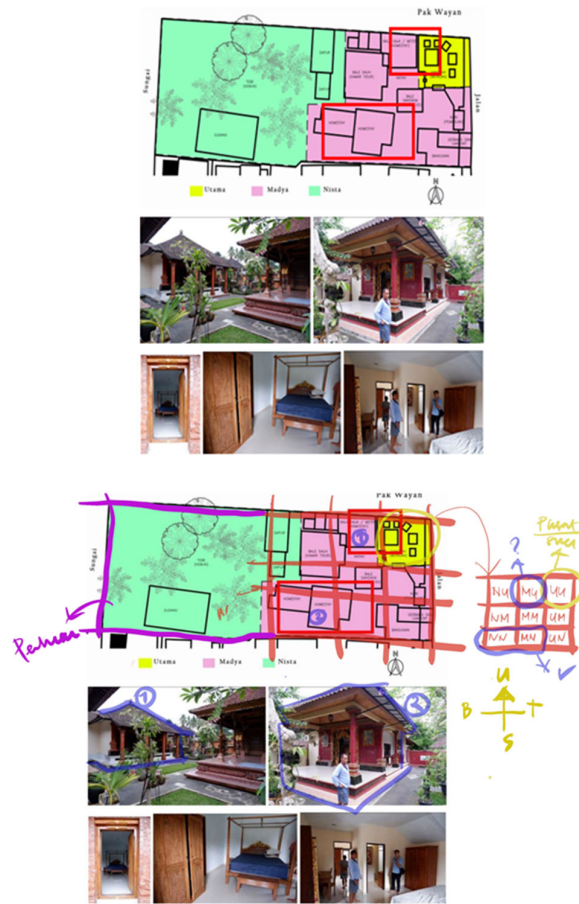
**Fig 5. 3** (three) House Block Plans Shows the Spatial Transformation

Based on observations through the Block Plan, the adjustment actions taken by residents in accommodating the function of tourist accommodation can be classified as a spatial adaptation. Adaptation of spatial planning in residents' homes is classified as an adaptation of functions. Adaptation of functions here is related to the function of the housing complex as a whole related to the actors and their activities in the complex. The analysis related to the adaptation of tourist accommodation functions by residents to their residential complexes which from the beginning adhered to Traditional Balinese Architecture (ATB) can be seen in the super-imposed block plan images of each sample house.



**Fig 6.** Spatial Planning Analysis Regarding Balinese Spatial Philosophies on Mr. Melan's House (House A)

House A, which is sample 1, belongs to Mr. Melan, who works as a hotel employee as well as a traditional silversmith. As seen in Figure 4.2. Adaptation of the layout to accommodate the function of tourist accommodation, namely the homestay bedroom is located right next to Pak Melan's kitchen and is directly opposite the south of Pemesuan (Gate) Merajan/Sanggah. The spatial layout of house A shows that there is a spatial adaptation in the form of the placement of the homestay space in the humiliating zone. If we explore more deeply about the meaning of the Nista zone, it can be considered that Homestay is a room that is classified as profane for the owner/resident of the house, so for them, placement in the area near the kitchen is the most appropriate.



**Fig 7.** Spatial Planning Anlyisi Regarding Balinese Spatial Phylosophies on Mr. Wayan's House (House B)

House B which is sample 2 is a house complex belonging to Mr. Made Arjana who works as a policeman. In house B, adaptations related to the addition of the function of the tourist accommodation space in the form of Homestay are carried out in the Bale Daja and Bale Delod buildings, both of which are in the Madya zone. However, philosophically, the traditional Balinese spatial layout, Bale Daja is a building that is positioned at Maining Madya in Sanga Mandala so it is classified as an intermediate which is still very sacred (sacral).

Bale Daja itself is believed to be a space where sacred objects/heirlooms are stored, it also functions for manusa yadnya ceremonies (ngekeb, menek daha), as well as a bedroom for the elders in the family/girls/eldest unmarried men (Saraswati, 2008). . Based on this understanding, the Bale Meten Building has a spatial layout that is very important in the passage of the sacred-profane order and hierarchy because of the binding rules and these rules are related to traditional



Balinese spatial norms. With the adaptation of the function as tourist accommodation, Bale Daja / Bale Meten seems to have shifted the value of its sacred meaning.



**Fig 8.** Spatial Planning Anlyisi Regarding Balinese Spatial Phylosophies on Mr. Made's House (House C)

House C, which is sample 3, is the house of Mr. Made, who works as an entrepreneur as well as a traditional silversmith. As shown in Figure 4.3. Adaptation of the layout to accommodate the function of tourist accommodation, namely in the form of a Villa Rental Unit located in an area near Mr. Made's Tebe (Garden). In a traditional Balinese zone, the villas are located in a shameful zone. Several other space adjustments were also made regarding the existence of the villa, namely by making additional entrance gates along with a larger garage to be able to accommodate overnight tourist vehicles.

The concept of Tri Hita Karana (THK) Traditional Balinese House Tri Hita Karana (THK) is a Balinese living concept related to creating good relationships between humans – gods, humans, and humans with nature (the surrounding environment). The purpose of the THK concept is to create a balance between the macrocosm (nature created by God) and the microcosm (objects created by humans) to become the paradigms, attitudes and behaviors of Balinese people's daily life (Budihardjo R., 2019).

The meaning of the Balinese Traditional House (RTB) complex as a micro-scale in the Balinese effort to create a cosmological balance is closely related to the residents' understanding of the presence of spaces in their homes that must be able to support their lives and livelihoods. RTB People of Br. Karang Dalem I, Bongkasa Pertiwi Village has the potential to maintain THK in supporting the development of cultural tourism in Bali. For this reason, the homeowners



agreed to jointly manage the house complex as a homestay by adapting to several areas such as yards and building units as a tourism commodity.

Through the development of the area in the house, residents hope to create cultural activities as well as increase the welfare of citizens (economy) that can complement and support each other (symbiosis mutualism). The tourism industry here is captured as an opportunity that not only provides economic implications / attractiveness for businesses but is more broadly able to provide socio-cultural benefits for society in general.

#### 4 Conclusion

The conclusion that can be drawn from this research are: (1) The impact of tourism that occurs requires a spatial transformation in the form of "Function Adaptations". Function Adaptation done by making or transforming some of the building into tourism accommodation function, spatial arrangement done by putting building mass like Villa or Homestay in the Residential Complex or transforming by renovating old building which is already existed. which makes residents have to make adjustments related to the condition of the land area and its location. (2) Balinese Traditional Norms related to spatial planning, especially those related to traditional Balinese architecture norms, are still maintained in principle, the majority of residents still adhere to the upstream-teben and sanga mandala principles so that the majority of tourism accommodation functions are still in the Madya or Nista zone, so the Sacredness of the Utama area is still maintain.

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