



Analysis of the Implementation of the Balinese Architecture Concept in Supporting Sustainable Development in Badung Regency

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ABSTRACT

Tourism development in Badung Regency has experienced very rapid growth and has become the main driver of the regional economy. This dynamic also poses serious challenges to environmental sustainability, socio-cultural, and local identity, especially in the application of Balinese Architecture. Amidst the pressures of globalization and the dominance of international architectural styles, the concept of Balinese Architecture based on local wisdom values has the potential to be reduced to mere visual symbols. Therefore, this study aims to analyze the implementation of the Balinese Architecture concept in supporting sustainable tourism development in Badung Regency, identify supporting and inhibiting factors for its implementation, and examine its contribution to sustainable development. This study uses a qualitative descriptive approach with data collection techniques through in-depth interviews, field observations, and supporting surveys. The research involved 18 informants, consisting of local government officials, architects/consultants, traditional leaders, tourism businesses, and local communities.

INTRODUCTION

Badung Regency is a strategic region in Bali experiencing rapid growth, particularly in the tourism, property, and infrastructure sectors. Modernization and globalization have driven various forms of physical development that sometimes ignore local cultural characteristics and identities. Many buildings adopt foreign architectural styles that are at odds with Bali's social and ecological context.

The identity of Balinese architecture, which is rich in philosophical, ecological and spiritual values, is starting to emerge. shifted by domination design global Which put forward efficiency, modernity, and commercial aesthetics. In fact, traditional Balinese architecture as reflected in the principles of Tri Hita Karana , Asta Kosala Kosali , and Desa Kala Patra , is not just form visual, but reflect harmony between man, natural, And God. The main challenge that arises is how to maintain the meaning and application of Balinese architecture in the current of modern development.

Tri Hita Karana & Sustainable Tourism Putra et al. – Harmony of Nature and Culture: Realizing Sustainable Tourism Through Tri Hita Karana Explaining the application of Tri Hita Karana in the context of sustainable tourism in local Balinese communities. Sitohang & Purnomo – Local Wisdom in the Context of Sustainable Tourism: Two-Sided Phenomena of Tri Hita Karana in Daily Tourism Activities in Bali Balinese architecture has great potential to contribute to sustainable development. Ecologically, traditional design principles have proven adaptive to tropical climates, utilizing local materials such as wood, tuff, and palm fiber, integrating elements of open space and vegetation.

From a socio-cultural perspective, B 1 architecture strengthens community cohesion and spirituality. In context tourist, uniqueness aesthetics And mark symbolic Balinese architecture become Power pull alone Which differentiate Bali from destination tour other.

LITERATURE REVIEW

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Potential Architecture Bali

Balinese architecture has great potential to contribute to sustainable development. Ecologically, traditional design principles have proven adaptive to tropical climates, utilizing local materials such as wood, tuff, and palm fiber, integrating elements of open space and vegetation. From a socio-cultural perspective, Balinese architecture strengthens community cohesion and spirituality. In context tourist, uniqueness aesthetics And mark symbolic Balinese architecture become Power pull alone Which differentiate Bali from destination tour other

Challenge Architecture Bali

The main challenges in implementing Balinese architecture are the dominance of modern architecture, which is preferred by the market, weak oversight of cultural preservation regulations, and a lack of in- 1 depth understanding of Balinese architectural values among stakeholders. In urban areas such as Kuta, Seminyak, and Canggu, new buildings often ignore Balinese cosmological principles in favor of speed and efficiency. This raises concerns about the degradation of local architectural and cultural identity.

Urgency And Opportunity Contribution Study

By Important For study in a way critical as far as where architectural concept Bali has or Not yet implemented in development in Badung Regency, as well as How his contribution to sustainability environment, social, and economics. This research is important as a form of evaluation and reflection on the sustainability of local identity in the face of development pressures. Furthermore, the results study This expected capable give contribution conceptual And application in the form of model architectural implementation Bali Which in harmony with strategy sustainable development in tourism areas.

Draft Architecture Bali

Architecture Bali is a value system that complex, No not only encompasses the architectural form, but also integrates it with the social, spiritual, and ecological dimensions of Balinese society. Key principles such as Tri Hita Karana (harmony between humans, God, and nature), Asta Kosala Kosali (rules of spatial planning based on Hindu-Balinese cosmology), and Desa-Kala-Patra (the appropriateness of place, time, and conditions) form the primary foundation of Balinese architectural spatial structure.

Architecture This in a way historical develop as response to climate tropical climate, Balinese social structure, and Hindu belief systems. The zoning of buildings, materials, and cardinal orientations are not merely aesthetic, but also play a role in forming symbolic

Theory Social Culture: Structuring Theory (Anthony Giddens)

To understand the relationship between agents (architects, communities, governments) and structures (customary rules, development regulations, cultural value systems), Anthony Giddens' (1984) Structuration Theory approach is used. This theory explains that social structures not only constrain individual actions but also enable and recreate them through social practices.

In the context of Balinese architecture, structures such as customary bylaws, customary bylaws, and government regulations regarding the preservation of local architecture serve as frameworks that guide, and are negotiated by, agents in the planning and development process. With thus, implementation architecture Bali

METHODOLOGY

This study uses a qualitative descriptive approach, which aims to describe and understand in depth the phenomenon of implementing Balinese architectural concepts in the context of sustainable development in Badung Regency.

Study This implemented in Badung Regency with use approach descriptive qualitative, designed For understand in a way deep practice, meaning, and dynamics implementation draft Balinese architecture in support development sustainable approach This chosen Because issues being researched No only related with aspect physique buildings, but also concerns mark philosophical, social culture, policy, and stakeholders' perceptions interests involved in the development process.

Data collection was carried out through combination interview in-depth, observation field and survey supporters, which allows researchers get comprehensive and contextual picture. Combination technique this also works as form data triangulation, so that increase Irawan, Dwijendra, Putra ings study.

Profile Informants and Representation Stakeholders Interest

Study This involving 18 informants selected key purposively with consider representation actor main in development in Badung Regency. Informant originate of five groups stakeholders interests, namely element government area, architect or consultant planner, figure custom, perpetrator business tourism (hotels and villas), as well as public local. Diversity background behind informant This allows study For catch corner diverse and mutually supportive views complete, start from perspective policy, technical design, value customs and culture, interests economy, up to experience public as users space. Amount informant assessed has sufficient because the data obtained show pattern recurring thematics, so reach condition data saturation.

Regional Distribution and Context Spatial Study

In a way geographic, location study covers two main regional characters in Badung Regency which have dynamics development different. The South Badung area, which includes Kuta, Seminyak, and Jimbaran, represents area urban tourism intensive with level investment and pressure high development.

In the area this , development dominated by hotels, villas and facilities tourist scale big , so that implementation Balinese architecture is often located in position negotiate with global market demands and efficiency economy .

On the other hand , the Central-North Badung region , which includes Mengwi , Abiansemal , and Petang , represent area semi-urban and rural areas that are still own attachment strong with system village customs and patterns settlement traditional Balinese. In this region , the principles of spatial planning traditional , use of local materials , and role institution customs Still relatively awake and more consistent implemented in development.



Figure 5.1. Regional Distribution and Context Spatial Study

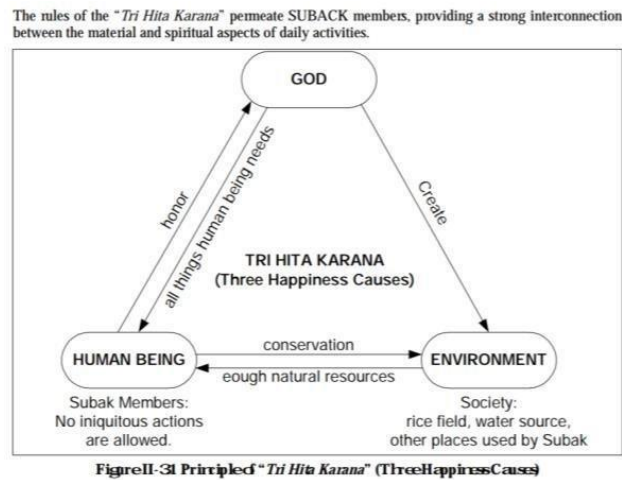
Relevance of Data to Research Objectives and Problem Formulation

Combination of data obtained from various group informants and research area This give base strong empirical For answer all over formulation problem research. Data from urban areas allow analysis to challenges and obstacles implementation Balinese architecture in the middle pressure globalization and tourism mass , while data from semi- urban and rural areas provide description practice preservation and adaptation More Balinese architecture contextual and sustainable . Form Implementation Draft Balinese architecture in Supporting **Sustainable Development in Badung Regency**

Sub-chapter This discuss in a way deep forms implementation draft Balinese architecture found in the field and analyzed based on results interviews , observations , and survey supporters . Discussion focused on three dimensions main , namely implementation philosophical , implementation spatial , as well as implementation of materials and technology buildings , each of which is associated with principle development sustainable Implementation Philosophical : Tri Hita Karana as Design Foundation Research result show that Tri Hita Karana (THK) Still recognized in a way wide as runway philosophical normative in planning and design architecture in Badung Regency . Almost all over informant , okay from element government , figures customs , as well as architect , stated that THK is mark the basis that “ ideally ” should be present in every development buildings in Bali. The strongest implementation of THK found in buildings public , temples, bale banjar , and building tourist based culture , especially in the Central–North Badung region.

In a way conceptual , implementation of THK in the field reflected through relation between Parahyangan , Pawongan , and Pabelasan , each of which was realized in element spatial and physical building .

Figure 5.2. Implementation Philosophical : Tri Hita Karana as Design Foundation



In dimension Parahyangan , the implementation of THK is visible through existence shrine , shrine , or element sacred in buildings , as well as orientation mass building to consider direction eye wind sacred (kaja – kelod). In buildings public and facilities social , International Journal of Sustainability in Research (IJSR)

Parahyangan zone generally placed in a way clear and sepaVroalt.e3,frNoom. 2 2025: 137-148 function profane . This is show that spiritual values still maintained as element important in structure room .

In dimension Pawongan , the implementation of THK was realized through provision room communal , such as bale banjar , bale bengong , or room open together that makes it possible occurrence interaction social spaces This No only functioning in a way functional , but also plays a role guard cohesion social and identity community local . Findings This show that Balinese architecture still understood as a medium of relations social , not just object physique In dimension Palemahan , the implementation of THK is reflected through existence garden , space open green , pool , ventilation cross , and adaptation to climate tropical . The building is still maintain draft yard and courtyard open show performance a better environment good, especially in matter comfort thermal and efficiency energy .

Study this also found that in the building In modern commercial areas , especially hotels and villas in the Kuta and Seminyak areas , the implementation of THK often experiences reduction meaning . THK tends to translated in a way symbolic and visual , for example through ornaments , statues , or use of

traditional roofs , without followed by implementation principle ecologically and socially intact . With Thus , THK is more functioning as identity aesthetics than as framework design sustainable .

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