

Implementation of User Anthropometry Bale “Sakenem” Buildings based on Height Bataran and Height Bale-bale in Singapadu Tengah Village, Gianyar

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Abstract—Bale *Sakenem* Building is one of the buildings that were in the order of Traditional Bali House. This study identified *Bale Sakenem* building located in the Central Singapadu Village and that is observational research by using cross sectional design. This research was done by means of retrospective observational that is considered the factor that can affect *Bale Sakenem* Building Anthropometry. From the data analyze of research identification, 30% height *bataran* not in accordance with the average size of an ideal height *bataran* and 20% height *bale-bale* also not in accordance with the average of the ideal height *bale-bale* in *Bale Sakenem* building in the Central Singapadu Gianyar have not yet undertaken anthropometry users and more dominant to follow measurements that based on the size of *Undagi*, as a consequence there was uncomfotableness. Height *bataran* and height *bale-bale* is based on the tolerance of anthropometry using the 95 percentile and 5 percentile for tolerance limit

Keywords—*Anthropometry, Balinese Architecture, Culture, Percentile, User Comfort.*

I. INTRODUCTION

Research on the architecture, the people and the environment is an interesting relationship to continue to study. Similarly, Balinese architecture is strongly associated with the user and the surrounding environment. Parwata research results (2011) states that the development of innovation in traditional Balinese residences remain guided by the anthropometry of the Balinese as users of the building, so that the suitability and user convenience can be felt^[1].

Traditional Balinese architecture built following the layout, spatial and building on the concept of Asta Kosala Kosali^[2]. This concept is one of the concepts used in the arrangement of the house or building techniques that are based on the sacred human anatomy (anthropometry) owner. This concept is still used in traditional construction of residential houses in Bali in accordance with the foundation of philosophical, ethical, and ritual with regard conception embodiment, selecting the land, good day (*dewasa ayu*) to build houses, as well as the ceremony (*yadnya*) in its development^[3].

Size of building land in several hamlets in the Singapadu Tengah village. Ayahan land village is a piece of land given by the village local custom where people live which measure the extent determined by the levels of color (caste), position and *dadia* (groups / communities of citizens in the number of

families) and can be used for generations by the rules villages applicable^[4].

Generally building "*sakenem*" Shudra caste is owned by citizens, in accordance with the size of the land given by the indigenous villages^[5]. Each occupant in the land has a responsibility towards their traditional villages such as: participate and build and maintain public buildings owned by the village, set up a ceremony associated with custom activities and some activities that must be obeyed citizens. Residents who owns the building "*sakenem*" is certainly the size of the land is narrower than the citizens who own the building "*sakutus*" or "*sakaroras*". And if forced to construct buildings "*sakutus*" or "*sakaroras*" in her yard, and the layout of the building is crowded, uncomfortable and even a shift in values, layout and spatial in Balinese architecture.^[8]

This study focuses on the building of Bali "*sakenem*" particularly at the height *bataran* and height *bale-bale*. The expected outcome of this research is to create a prototype height *bataran* and height *bale-bale* on the building "*sakenem*" in the village of Singapadu Tengah. This research is also expected to generate Intellectual Property Rights (IPR) in the building "*sakenem*".



Fig. 1 Bale “*Sakenem*” Building

The results of this study are also expected to contribute to building measure "*sakenem*" by using the size of the "meter", in several variables can also be used for building more functionality, both traditional building and modern Balinese in accordance with the development based on the anthropometry of the owner of the building who were in Bali or outside Bali^[9].

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II. RESEARCH METHOD

This study was an observational study using cross sectional design. The study conducted by means of an observational retrospective of assessing factors that may affect anthropometry Bale Building "Sakenem". This cross-sectional study can be used to see the distribution of measurement results of the independent variables^[7]. The dependent variable in this study is anthropometry of Bale "sakenem" Building, while the independent variables are height *bataran* and height *bale-bale*. The measuring tools or instrument used in this study are as follows:

- questionnaire comfort about height *bataran* and height *bale-bale* that have been tested during the preliminary research and analyzed the validity and reliability;
- camera with 15 mega pixel level of accuracy, the brand "Nikon" made in Japan, which is used to the document of research activities;
- antropometer "Super 686" made in Japan with the level of precision of 1 mm to measure anthropometric occupants;
- Measuring Tape brand "MDS" 7.5 m (25 ft) made in Indonesia.

III. EQUATIONS

In this study, the formula used anthropometric tolerance limit (percentile) is as follows.

$$P = x + x (Z)$$

Percentile calculation tolerance limit of 95% and 5% percentile in height *bataran* can be seen as follows:

- 95 percentile (maximum percentile)

$$P95 = x + x (Z1)$$

$$P95 = 80 + 9.47 (1.645)$$

$$P95 = 80 + 15.58$$

$$P95 = 95.58 \text{ cm}$$

- 5 percentile (minimum percentile)

$$P5 = x + x (Z2)$$

$$P5 = 80 + 9.47 (-1.645)$$

$$P5 = 80 - 15.58$$

$$P5 = 64.42 \text{ cm}$$

Nomenclature :

P95= 95% percentile

P5 = 5% percentile

x = average height *bataran*

x = standard deviation

Z1 = + 1.645

Z2 = -1.645

Calculation of height tolerance limits *bale-bale* using a percentile 95% and 5% percentile in height calculation *bale-bale* can be seen as follows:

- 95 percentile (maximum percentile)

$$P95 = x + x (Z1)$$

$$P95 = 78 + 4.59 (1.645)$$

$$P95 = 78 + 7.55$$

$$P95 = 85.55 \text{ cm}$$

- 5 percentile (minimum percentile)

$$P5 = x + x (Z2)$$

$$P5 = 78 + 4.59 (-1.645)$$

$$P5 = 78 - 7.55$$

$$P5 = 70.45 \text{ cm}$$

Nomenclature :

P95= 95% percentile

P5 = 5% percentile

x = average height *bale-bale*

x = standard deviation

Z1 = + 1.645

Z2 = -1.645

IV. FIGURES AND TABLES

A. The Measurement of Height *Bataran*

Height *bataran* is an important variable in this study was measured by comparing the measured height with height *bataran* ideal (standard) based on interviews with masons (*undagi*).

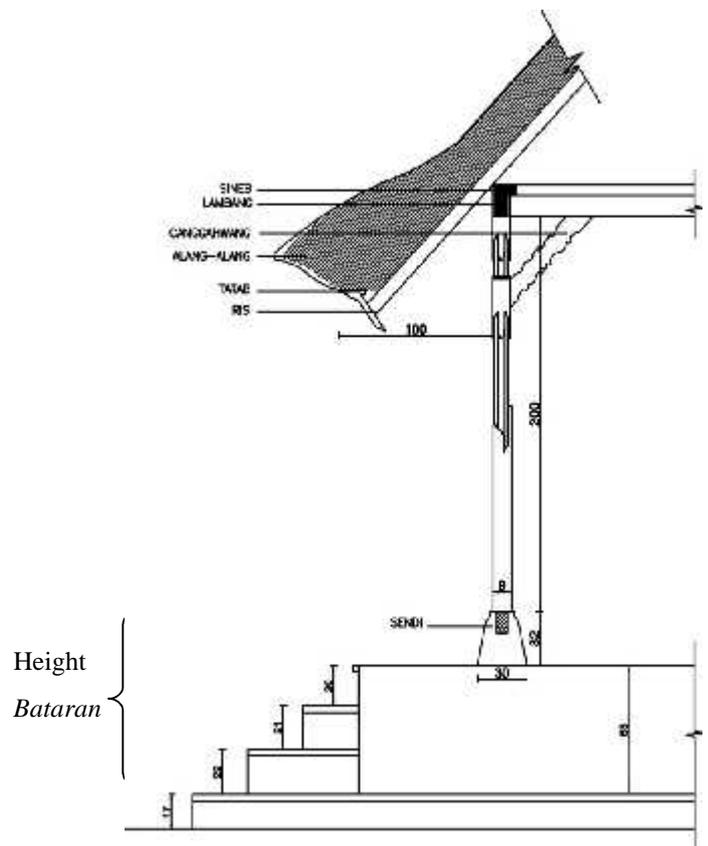


Fig. 2 Height *Bataran*

Ideal height *bataran* according to experts (*undagi*) in the Singapadu Tengah village, said that ideally a height *bataran* is 80 cm. The ideal height *bataran* can create user comfort main space of the user when the move in bale "sakenem" building and in terms of appearance creates a bale building form "sakenem" more proportional. Height *bataran* measurement is done by measuring the distance between the ground floor of the bale "sakenem" building.

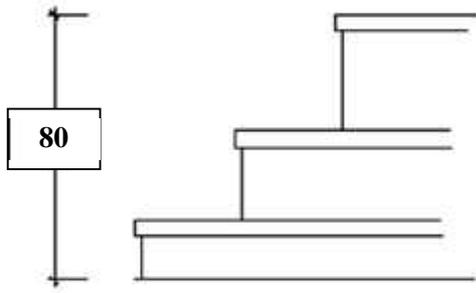


Fig. 3 Average Height *Bataran*

"sakenem" building flanked by four columns (*saka*) as a buffer. Height *bale-bale* measurement is done by measuring the distance between the building floor *bale* "sakenem" with pedestal bench.



Fig. 5 Height *Bale-bale*



Fig. 4 The Comparison of Height *Bataran* and Tolerance Limit

Based on the calculation can be seen that the tolerance limits of height *bataran* minimum value is 64.42 cm. Maximum value for the tolerance limit (percentile 95%) obtained result is 95.58 cm. In this study means that height *bataran* less than 64.42 centimeters and 95.58 centimeters exceeded yet meet the standards of user comfort. Based on the results figure of height *bataran* measurements known that 30% of height *bataran* that have been measured do not appropriate with the standards of the user's convenience. It is known from many height *bataran* less than 64.42 cm. Height *bataran* is too low and does not match with these standards led to at least the movement of the user and *bale* "sakenem" building that looks less proportionately. Moreover, when it rains the rain water can easily get into the *bale* "sakenem" building because the floor is too low and the shape of the building were open making it easier for water to pour into the building. Height *bataran* not yet meet the standards of comfort is still influenced by the builder (*undagi*) which makes building *bale* "sakenem" where *undagi* size of each guideline in making *Bale* "Sakenem" Building.

B. The Measurement of Height *Bale-bale*

Bale-bale in *bale* "sakenem" building is the place or bedding that is open and functioned as a Hindu religious ceremony in Bali. *Bale-bale* is one of the important components in *bale* "sakenem" building. *Bale-bale* in a *bale*

Height *bale-bale* is a variable in this study was measured by comparing the height *bale-bale* measured with ideal height *bale-bale* (standard) where the standard rate of height *bale-bale* obtained through interviews with masons (*undagi*). According to experts (*undagi*) in the Singapadu Tengah village, ideal height *bale-bale* in a *bale* "sakenem" building which has a height of 78 cm.

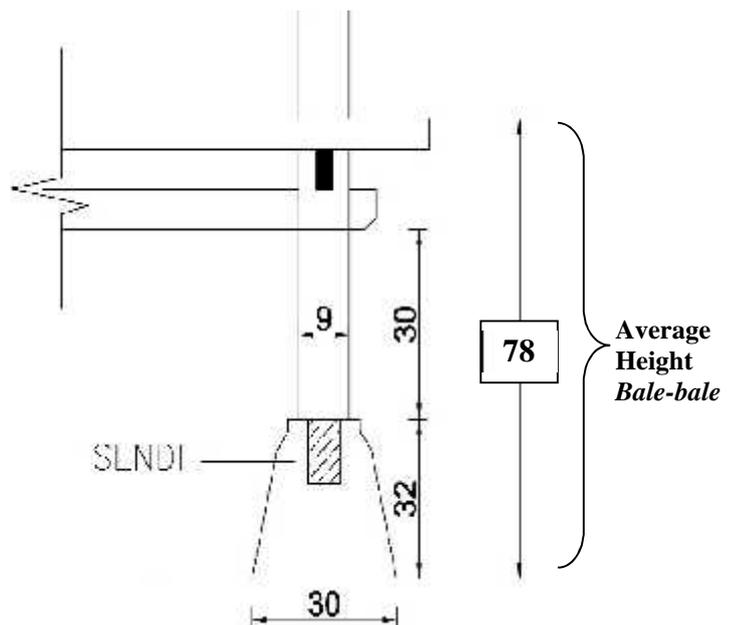


Fig. 6 Average Height *Bale-bale*

V. CONCLUSION

- 1.30% of height *bataran* that have been measured do not appropriate with the standards of the user's convenience.
- 2.20% of height *bale-bale* that have been measured do not appropriate with the standards of the user's convenience.
3. *Bale "Sakenem"* building seen from height *bataran* and height *bale-bale* aspect in the Singapadu Tengah village Gianyar have not yet undertaken anthropometry users and more dominant to follow measurements that based on the size of *Undagi*, as a consequence there was uncomfartableness.

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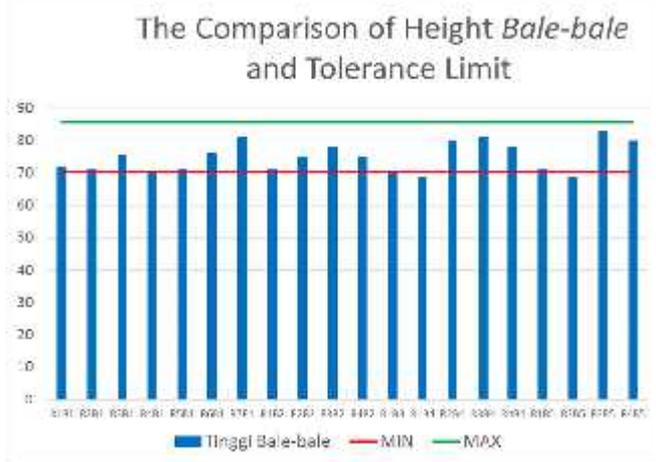


Fig. 7 The Comparison of Height *Bale-bale* and Tolerance Limit

Based on the calculation of tolerance limits above can be seen that the tolerance limit of the minimum value (5% percentile) of the *bale-bale* height is 70.45 cm. Maximum value for the tolerance limit (percentile 95%) obtained result is 85.55 cm. In this research could mean that the height bench less than 70.45 cm and 85.55 cm beyond the tolerance limit and do not meet the standards do not meet the user's convenience. Based on the comparison between the results figure height measurement bench with a tolerance limit of 20% is known that height-*bale-bale* that has been measured yet meet the standards of comfort of the user. Height *bale-bale* that is too low causes the *bale-bale* did not meet the standards of comfort thus inhibiting the movement of the user in performing religious ceremonies that take advantage of the functions of the *bale-bale*, and to influence the shape of the bale "*sakenem*" building disproportionate. While the height *bale-bale* that exceeds the tolerance limit cause the least space of the user so that the building bale "*sakenem*" looks less proportionately. In addition, the convenience of users need to be considered when being active in the *bale-bale* so that the *bale-bale* height ideal is very important to avoid the inconvenience, especially when on the do activity. Height *bale-bale* become a very important component in bale "*sakenem*" building because utilization bench components are most often used for religious ceremonies. In manufacturing, building bale "*sakenem*" are usually made by the *undagi* where the size of each guideline and does not suit the user's needs so that the height mismatch of *bale-bale* ideal size still found. This greatly affects the comfort of the user in the move in bale "*sakenem*" building.