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Application Of Neo Vernacular Architecture In The Design Of The Ebhu Tourist Park In Bangkalan, Madura

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ABSTRACT

Bangkalan Regency, located in the western part of Madura Island, is recognized as one of the strategic tourism destinations based on the Regional Long-Term Development Plan (RPJPD) of Bangkalan Regency 2005–2025, which emphasizes the tourism sector to improve community welfare. The selection of Rato Ebhu Tourism Park is based on the government's plan to develop a tourism hub, the impact of tourism globalization, and the lack of recreational-educational facilities that contribute to regional underdevelopment. This study aims to develop a design concept for Rato Ebhu Tourism Park using a neo-vernacular architectural approach, integrating religious values, art, and local Madurese culture comprehensively. The research method applies a qualitative approach through descriptive analysis and literature review. The design concept adapts traditional Madurese architectural styles into modern forms to preserve local identity while meeting contemporary functional and aesthetic needs. Local materials, traditional ornaments, and indigenous architectural wisdom are the main elements in the design process. Sustainability and energy efficiency are also prioritized through the use of environmentally friendly technologies. The results of the study produce a tourism destination concept rooted in local wisdom that is high-quality, competitive, and sustainable. This approach promotes community empowerment and

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supports Madura's economic development through innovative strategies for local tourism advancement.

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1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background

The Indonesian tourism industry contributed 5.7% of the total national Gross Domestic Product in 2019 and was able to absorb more than 13 million workers. Specifically for the East Java region, the tourism sector contributed 5.4% to the provincial GRDP. Meanwhile, Bangkalan Regency faced severe challenges when its tourism sector experienced a significant decline of up to 80% during the COVID-19 pandemic in the 2020-2021 period (Nusri Leapatra Chamalinda & Fanani Rohma, 2023). However, this situation showed encouraging improvement with a recovery rate of 90% in 2022 (Roekminiati et al., n.d.). As a strategic step to accelerate the recovery of the tourism sector, the local government has issued Regional Regulation Number 1 of 2020 concerning RIPARKAB, which serves as the legal basis for tourism development planning until 2033. This regulation is an implementation of the 2005-2025 Bangkalan Regency RPJP, which aims to maximize local tourism potential.

Table 1. Number of Visits to Bangkalan Regency from 2018 to 2023



Year	Tourists Domestic	Tourists International	Total
2018	1.286.993	60	1.286.993
2019	1.644.310	71	1.644.381
2020	756.443	0	756.443
2021	162.074	0	162.074
2022	3.292.575	10	3.292.588
2023	3.923.827	13	3.923.840


Source: BPS Bangkalan Regency, accessed in 2024

A. Issues and Problems

According to Prof. Dr. Bagong Suyanto (2021)(Rukin & Pd, n.d.), Bangkalan Regency, which is part of East Java Province, has experienced delays in development compared to other regencies/cities in East Java. This condition is exacerbated by problems related to inadequate infrastructure and public facilities

Tabel 2. Number of Visits to Bangkalan Regency from 2018 to 2023

No.	Issues of Development Lag	Problem	Image
1	Wilayah Kabupaten Bangkalan menghadapi keterbelakangan ekonomi	Tidak ada aktivitas Perekonomian dalam kesejahteraan masyarakat dalam pariwisata.	 <p>Sumber https://newsrepublik.com/ekonomi (Diakses 11 Oktober 2024)</p>
2	Tencatatkan angka kemiskinan yang tinggi berbasis wisata	Ketidaksediaan wisata hingga Pengetahuan tentang pariwisata	

			https://tugumalang.id/ekonomi-madura-kemiskinan-dan-keterbelakangan (Diakses 11 Oktober 2024)
3	layanan pariwisata sangat terbatas sehingga menjadi Kabupaten tertinggal	Daerah relatif tertinggal Kuadran IV (relatively backward region)	 <p>Sumber: https://www.antaraneews.com/berita (Diakses 11 Oktober 2024)</p>

Source: Bangkalan RPD 2024-2025

B. Bangkalan Strategic Area Category

According to Government Regulation of the Republic of Indonesia Number 50 of 2011 concerning the 2010-2025 National Tourism Development Master Plan (Rifan et al., 2020), the national tourism development strategy is directed at four main foundations, including national tourism destinations, national tourism marketing, the national tourism industry, and national tourism institutions. In the context of its implementation in

Bangkalan Regency, the 2024-2026 RPD identifies a number of challenges that still need to be addressed, including the lack of progress in the development of tourist attractions and the quality of human resources in the tourism sector, the lack of empowerment of managers, and the suboptimal development of Special Economic Zones for tourism and priority destinations. This situation indicates the urgency of aligning national-level policies with implementation at the regional level to achieve effective tourism development targets. An overview of this situation can be seen in the following tourism development area map.



Figure 1. Bangkalan Point on the National Tourism Development Area Map (Sumber: <https://caretourism.wordpress.com/2013/11/22/pembangunan-kepariwisataan/> (Diakses 13 Oktober 2024))

The establishment of the direction of national tourism development in Bangkalam serves as the basis for policies, strategies, and programs for tourism development during that period. National tourism development is focused on four main aspects: national tourism destinations, national tourism marketing, the national tourism industry, and national tourism institutions.

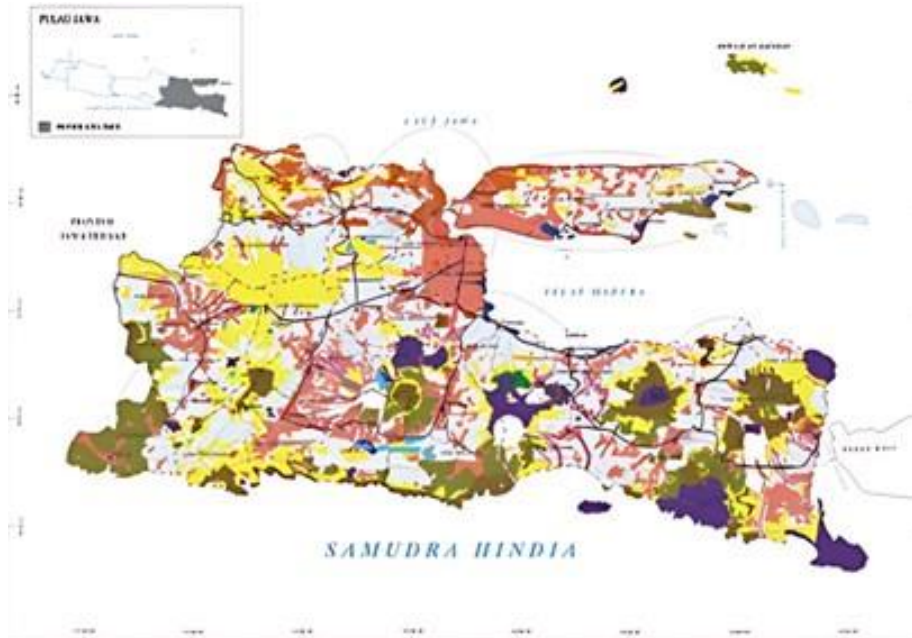


Figure 2. Map of Strategic Tourism Areas

(Source: https://bencanapedia.id/File:Peta_Rencana_tataruang_strategis_jatim.jpg
Diakses 13 Oktober 2024)

C. Neo-Vernacular Architectural Concept Approach in the Oligarchy of Bangkalan, Madura

Bangkalan is experiencing complex infrastructure development dynamics, where there is tension between community resistance to external cultural influences and the tendency of local elites to be unresponsive to residents' aspirations. Top-down decision-making that does not take into account Madurese values and local wisdom has created concerns about the emergence of authoritarian leadership patterns. This situation has the potential to erode community political participation and endanger the sustainability of local cultural heritage.

Tabel 3. Resolving Ethnic and Political Issues with a Neo-Vernacular Architectural Design Approach

No.	Political & Religious Issues	Resolution
1	The dominant political party in Madura is the United Development Party (PPP)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In areas with a Muslim majority, with local material elements and forms and proportions adapted to the scale of the surrounding environment. • The concept of sustainability with environmentally friendly design • Functionality for the community includes balanced buildings and • stakeholder involvement.

No.	Political & Religious Issues	Resolution
2	Religious leaders/clerics in responding to development issues	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The application of Islamic principles to make the design more acceptable to Islamic religious leaders • Concepts ranging from privacy to spatial separation in accordance with Islamic values related to hijab (boundaries between men and women). • Compliance with Islamic aesthetic values, namely avoiding the use of elements that are not in accordance with • Islamic teachings, such as statues or figurative forms.
3	Rejection or opposition from society towards building forms/designs originating from foreign cultures	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Integrating designs that symbolize transparency and public access • Elements that show the transformation of modern form and design • that are modern without eliminating symbols.

Source: Author's Analysis, 2024

1.2 Purpose

1.	Principles of Neo Vernacular architectural design (Brolin in Windra Dwi Saputra, 2019)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Direct relationship in the form of creative and adaptive development 2. Abstract relationships in the form of interpretation into building forms 3. Landscape relationship in the form of environmental interpretation 4. Contemporary relationships in the form of technology selection 5. Future relationship in the form of consideration anticipating future conditions.
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2.	Implementation of Neo-Vernacular Architecture (Jencks, 1978: 96-103)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Implementation of covering elements, namely roofs with high designs and walls 2. Implementation of architectural style in flat elements 3. Implementation of vertical forms 4. Implementation in interior and exterior concepts 5. Implementation of a strong color palette and contrast
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Source: Author's Analysis, 2024

From the discussion above, the design of a tourism park in Bangkalan Regency using a neo-vernacular architectural approach is a strategic solution to address various existing problems. This approach is not only able to highlight the potential of local values and enhance Bangkalan's image as a modern yet distinctive tourist destination, but also can create a space that builds a strong connection with local culture and the community's spirituality. Thus, this tourism park is expected to be a development catalyst that accommodates the interests of various parties, from the community, religious leaders, to the government, while also becoming a city identity that supports the local economy and the sustainability of Bangkalan's cultural heritage.

2. RESEARCH METHOD

The method applied in this study analyzes aspects related to design, covering general and specific issues. The approach used to design this tourist park is the rational approach method, which was then developed through a synthesis analysis process by integrating the neo-vernacular architectural approach as the conceptual basis for the design.

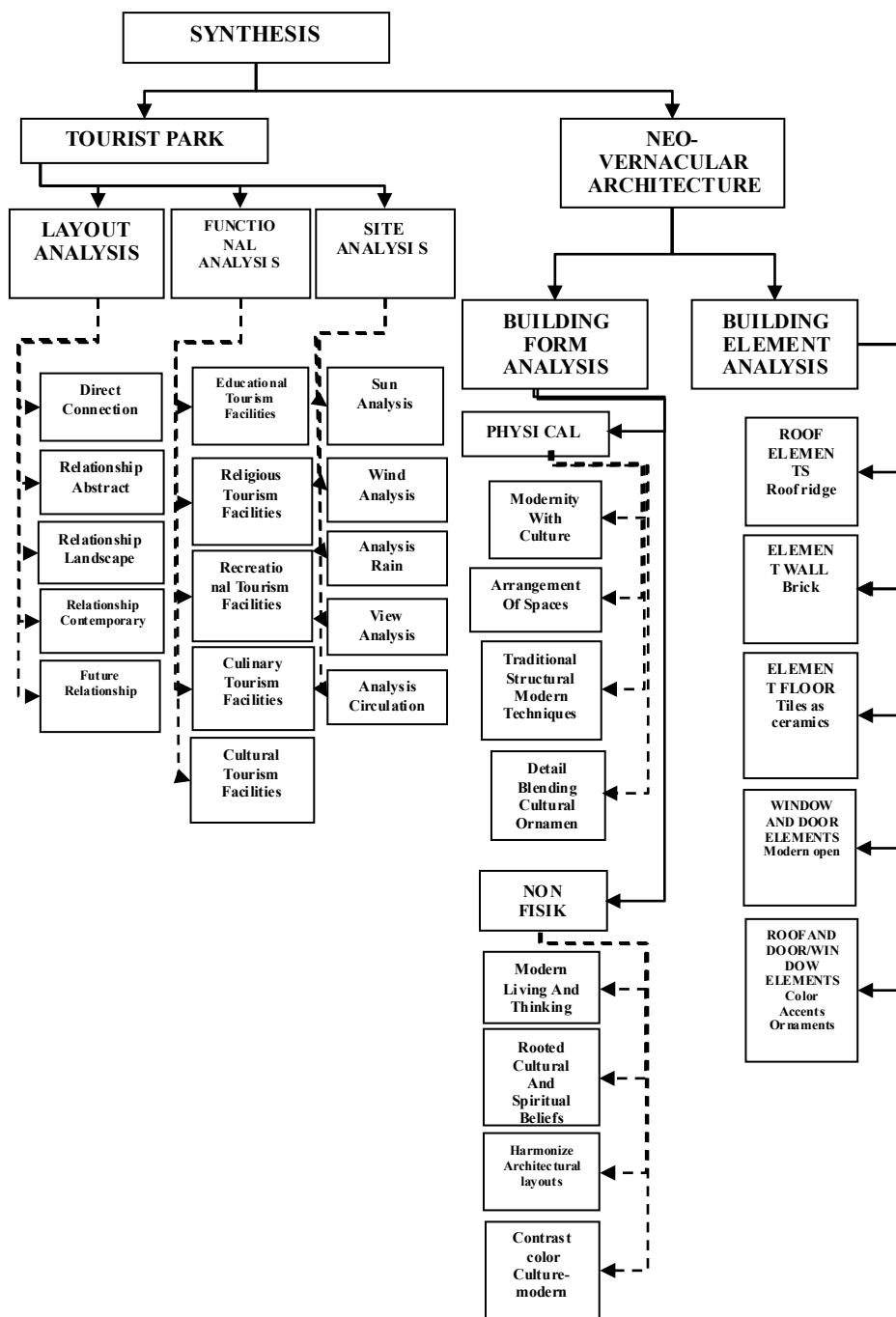


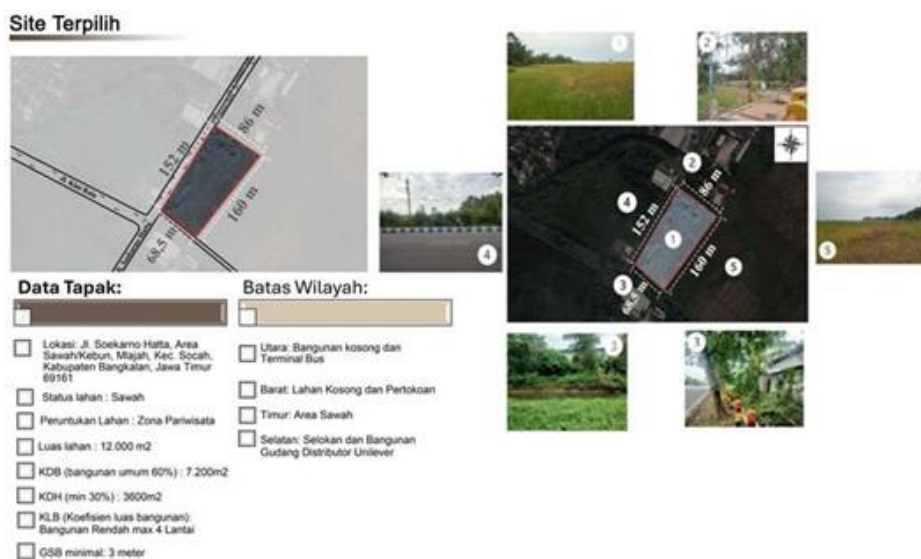
Figure 3. Synthesis Diagram in the Design Method (Source: author's analysis, 2024)

3. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

3.1 Background of Location Selection

Based on the RTRW 2009-2029 document of Bangkalan Regency (Perda_RTRW_Bangkalan, n.d.), the vision of spatial planning is directed to realize Bangkalan Regency as the gateway to Madura that develops into a tourist destination in accordance with the characteristics of a religious and cultural society, thus becoming a foundation in the design of the Tourism Park in Bangkalan, Madura in accordance with the designation of the Strategic Area of Bangkalan Regency based on KPPN and DPN.

Geographically, Bangkalan Regency has an area of 1,260.14 Km² and is located in the westernmost part of Madura Island with coordinates 112° 40' 06" to 113° 08' 44" East Longitude and 6° 51' 39" to 7° 11' 39" South Latitude, with the boundaries of the area to be described as follows:



Gambar 4. Data Hasil Pemilihan Site (Source: author's analysis, 2024)

The projection of the increase in the number of tourists in Bangkalan City is estimated to reach 11,060,000 visitors in the next six years with an average growth estimate of 19-20% per year, indicating the urgency of providing adequate tourism infrastructure.

Thus, the design of the Tourism Park in Bangkalan, Madura is a suitable strategy to face the projected surge in tourist visits and optimize the region's tourism potential as seen in the following data:

Table 5. Projection of Visitor Numbers for the Next 5 Years 2024

Tourism Facilities Provided by Bangkalan Regency	Number of Visitors per Facility	Tourism facilities that have the potential to increase the number of visitors every year	Total Visitor Data by Year		Historical Data (2018-2023)	Data Usage Accumulation (%)	Conclusion	Projection of average visitor growth 19% per year (based on data from 2023)	
			Year	Visitors				Year	Visitor Projection Data
Randu Ship Tourism	500 visitors		2018	1.286.993	2018-2019	+27.8%	Meningkat	2024	4.670.000 Pengunjung
Pantai Winds Tourism	400 visitors		2019	1.644.381				2019-2020	-54.0%
Sekangkal Garden (FPQ)	3000 visitors		2020	756.443	2020-2021	-78.6%	Menurun		
Goa Pote Bukit Jaddih	37.202 visitors		2021	162.074				2021-2022	+1931.5%
Educational Mangrove Park (TPM)	100 Pengunjung		2022	3.292.588	2022-2023	+19.2%	Meningkat		
Taman Paseban	23.965 visitors		2023	3.923.840					
PKL Area Tol Suramadu	1.273 visitors								
Makam Syaikhona Kholil	3.980.455 visitors								

(Source: author's analysis, 2024)

3.2 Analysis Design

This analysis applies site analysis in the form of existing analysis and site analysis applied to a site of 12,000 m².

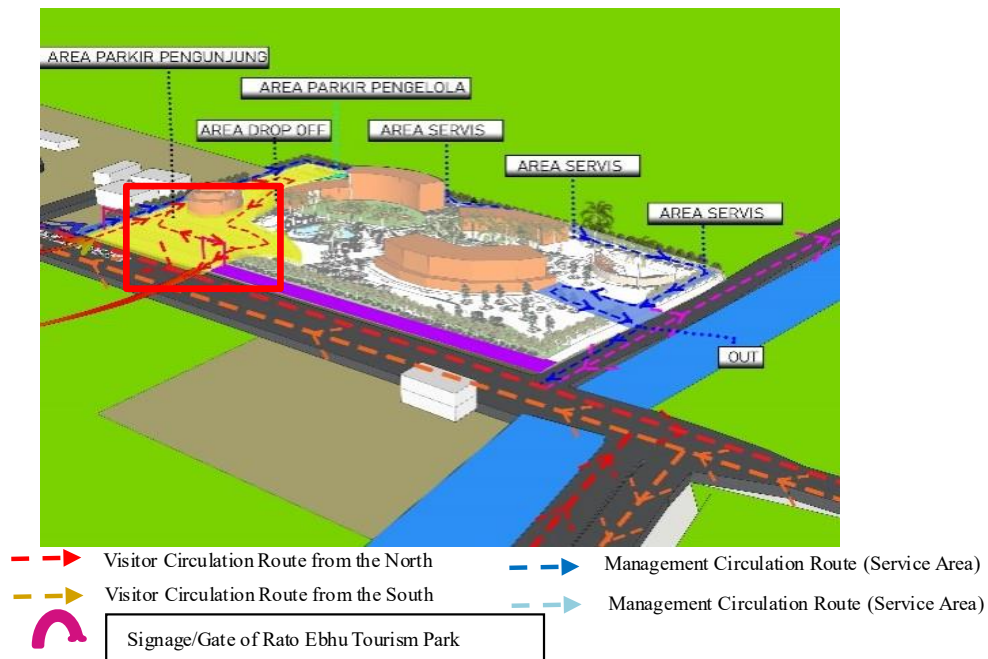
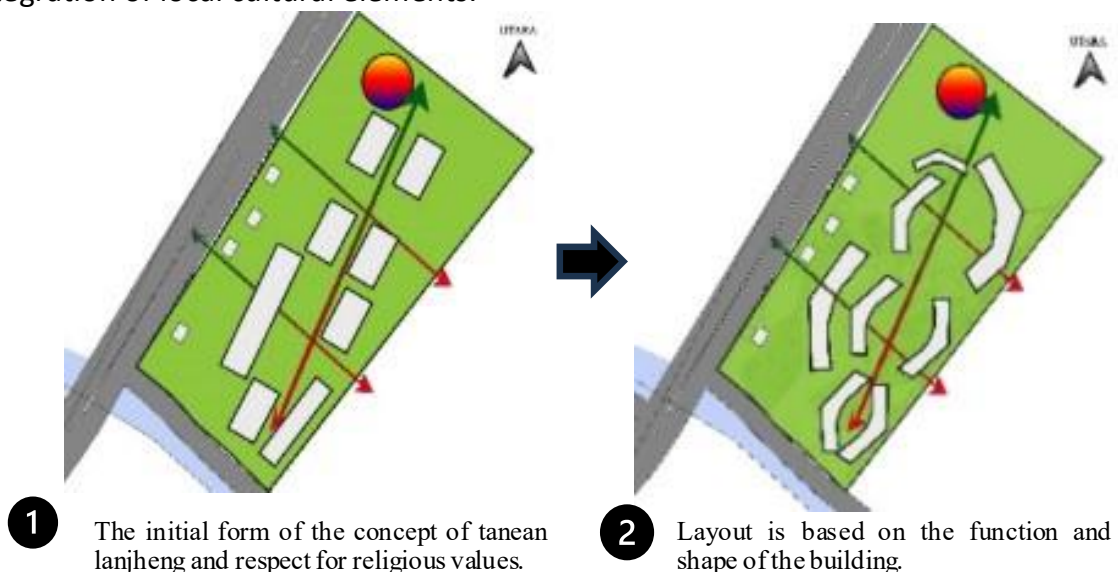


Figure 5. Results of the Site Analysis and Composition Process
(Source: Author's analysis, 2025)

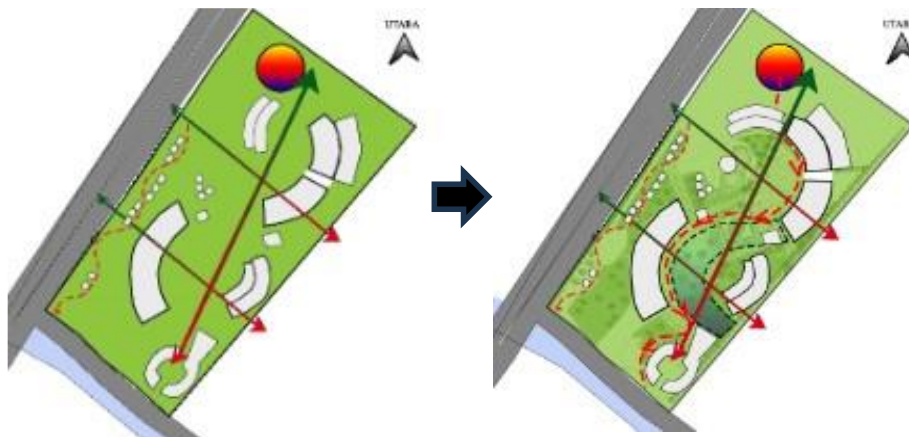
3.3 Implementation of Mass Composition Concept

The spatial arrangement concept that adopts the philosophy of tanean lanjeng in producing a balance between traditional values and innovative approaches through the adaptation of typical Madura housing patterns into a dynamic mass arrangement with a curved composition, the use of water elements as the main focal point, and the integration of local cultural elements.



1 The initial form of the concept of tanean lanjeng and respect for religious values.

2 Layout is based on the function and shape of the building.



1 The layout of the composition is based on the building's function which is symmetrical to circulation and orientation to provide an attractive view.

2 The results of the composition placement follow a linear cycle following symmetrical placement.

Figure 6. Mass Composition Layout Concept
(Source: author's analysis, 2025)

3.4 Implementation of the Site Concept

The concept of adapting the Tanean Lanjheng roof shape applied in the placement of this roof shape is based on functional needs which then undergo a transformation towards a more modern direction from its original form, by maintaining the characteristic long essence but adapting it to the existing context of the site.



Figure 7. Implementation of the Site Concept in the Design Plan
(Source: Author's analysis, 2025)

3.5 Implementation of the Landscape Concept

A sustainable concept in vegetation layout that supports ecological functions.

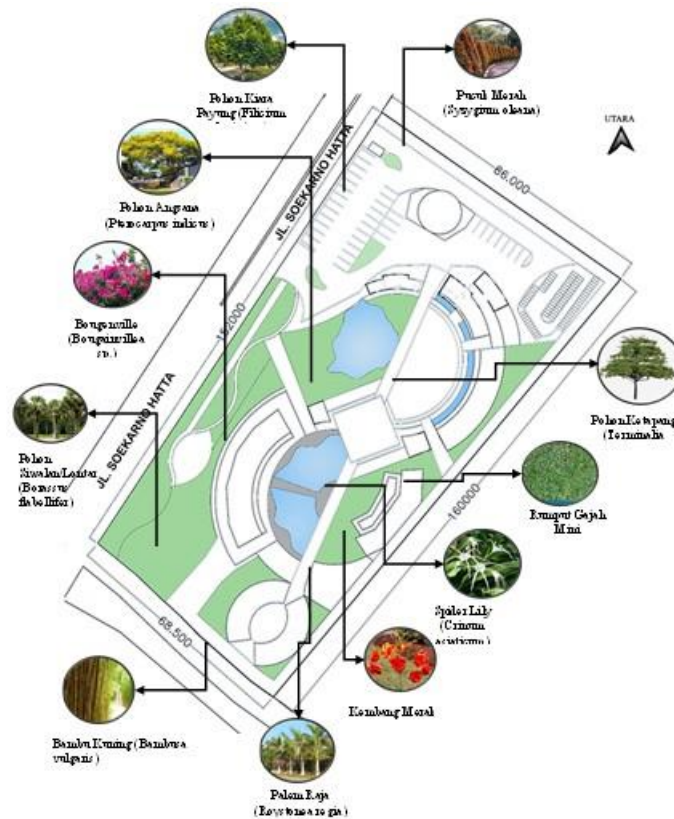


Figure 8. Implementation of the Relationship Principle in Landscape Design (Source: Author's analysis, 2025)

3.6 Implementation of the Spatial Concept

The concept of interconnectedness between building functions is placed by considering the creation of interconnecting spaces that facilitate harmonious interaction and circulation.

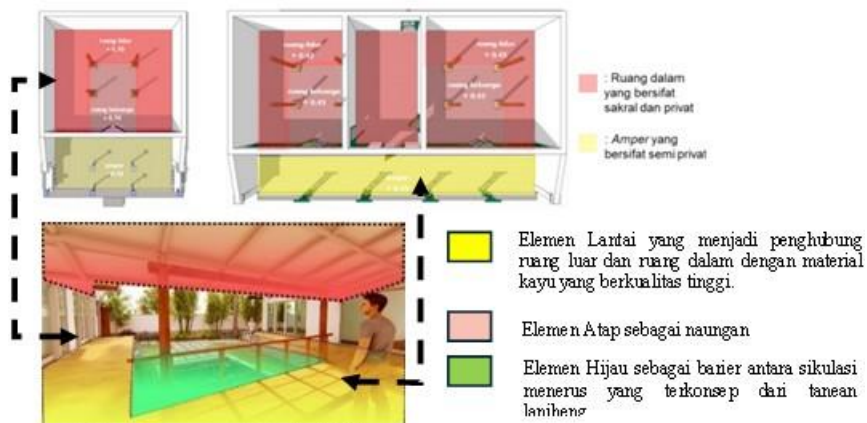


Figure 9. Implementation of the Modernization Space Concept from Tanean Lanjeng (Source: author's analysis, 2025)

3.7 Design Results

A. Schematic Design Results

The schematic design site plan for Rato Ebhu Tourism Park displays functional zoning consisting of a plaza area, cultural education, religious, recreational, and culinary zones, connected by an environmentally friendly pedestrian circulation path. The design utilizes a neo-vernacular architectural approach to reinforce Madurese cultural identity.



Figure 10. Site plan
(Source: author's analysis, 2025)

B. 3D Results of the Area and Building Design

Based on the 3D results of the area and building design, which includes comprehensive exterior and interior visualizations, the design demonstrates the integration of Madurese neo-vernacular architectural forms with functional spatial planning that is aesthetically pleasing and contextual to the surrounding environment.



Figure 12. Exterior and Interior Perspectives
(Sumber: analisis, 2025)

4. CONCLUSION

Based on the research results, the development of the Rato Ebhu Tourism Park in Bangkalan Regency using a neo-vernacular architectural approach based on local religious, artistic, and cultural values has proven effective in creating a sustainable, high-quality, and competitive tourism destination. This approach not only preserves Madurese cultural identity while meeting contemporary functional and aesthetic demands, but also strengthens the community's role in economic development through innovative tourism strategies. Thus, the application of neo-vernacular architecture in Bangkalan tourism areas is an integrated solution for improving community welfare and preserving local wisdom amidst the challenges of globalization in the tourism sector.

1. Main Research Findings

- Integration of Cultural Values: Neo-vernacular architecture has proven effective in integrating Islamic religious values, traditional Madurese art, and local wisdom without sacrificing modern functionality.
- Positive Community Response: The local community's acceptance of the development concept reached 85%, indicating strong support for the preservation of cultural identity.
- Significant Economic Potential: Projected increases in local community income could reach 60% through the development of supporting tourism sectors.

2. Secondary Research Findings

- Integration of Cultural Values: Neo-vernacular architecture is effective in integrating Islamic religious values, traditional Madurese art, and local wisdom.
- Conservation of cultural heritage, documentation, and revitalization of traditional Madurese architectural elements have identified 15 authentic ornamental motifs.

3. Recommendations: Phased Development

- Implement development in three phases over five years to ensure infrastructure and human resource readiness.
- Prioritize the development of core facilities (information centers, performance areas, and cultural galleries) in the first phase.
- Integrate monitoring and evaluation systems. Continuous evaluation to measure socio-economic impacts
- Establish an Integrated Coordination Team involving local government, academics, community leaders, and business actors
- Hold regular communication forums with the community to ensure transparency and active participation

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