

INTISARI

Pulau Bawean merupakan pulau kecil di Laut Jawa yang masuk wilayah administratif Kabupaten Gresik, Provinsi Jawa Timur. Pada hasil penelitian sebelumnya, pulau tersebut mempunyai tinggalan arkeologi yang cukup kompleks yang berpusat di bagian sisi selatan pulau. Tinggalan arkeologi yang berada di sisi selatan Pulau Bawean mempunyai karakteristik dari masa Islam hingga kolonial, sehingga muncul pertanyaan, bagaimana karakteristik lanskap Pulau Bawean bagian selatan dengan masuknya Islam dan kolonial.

Penelitian ini mengkaji dinamika lanskap budaya di sisi selatan Pulau Bawean melalui pendekatan *maritime cultural landscape*. Ruang lingkup temporal mencakup abad ke-17 hingga abad ke-20 M, yakni masa Islamisasi hingga kolonial Belanda dengan wilayah penelitian bagian sisi selatan yang berada di darat maupun di laut. Penelitian menggunakan analisis Sistem Informasi Geografis (SIG) untuk memetakan sebaran tinggalan arkeologi dan menelusuri perubahan lanskap.

Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa fase Islamisasi ditandai dengan perpindahan pusat pemerintahan ke Sangkapura oleh Maulana Umar Mas'ud, yang disertai pembangunan masjid, alun-alun, pasar, dan permukiman bercorak tata kota Mataram Islam. Fase kolonial Belanda selanjutnya membawa pengaruh berupa pembangunan infrastruktur, pemukiman, dan kantor pelabuhan. Selain itu, kehadiran etnis Madura, Bugis, Jawa, dan Palembang memperkaya corak budaya lokal yang kemudian melahirkan bahasa, tradisi, serta kesenian khas Bawean. Dengan demikian, penelitian ini menyimpulkan bahwa dinamika lanskap budaya di Pulau Bawean terbentuk melalui dua lapisan utama, yaitu Islam dan kolonial Belanda, yang dipengaruhi faktor politik, ekonomi, serta interaksi multietnis.

Kata kunci: *maritime cultural landscape*, Islam, Kolonial Belanda, Etnis.

ABSTRACT

Bawean Island is a small island in the Java Sea, administratively part of Gresik Regency, East Java Province. Previous research has shown that the island boasts a fairly complex archaeological site centered on the southern side of the island. These archaeological remains on the southern side of Bawean Island exhibit characteristics from the Islamic to the colonial era, raising the question of how the landscape of southern Bawean Island evolved with the arrival of Islam and colonial rule.

This research examines the dynamics of the cultural landscape on the southern side of Bawean Island through a maritime cultural landscape approach. The temporal scope spans the 17th to 20th centuries CE, from the period of Islamization to the Dutch colonial period, with the research area on the southern side encompassing both land and sea. The study uses Geographic Information System (GIS) analysis to map the distribution of archaeological remains and trace landscape changes.

The results indicate that the Islamization phase was marked by the relocation of the center of government to Sangkapura by Maulana Umar Mas'ud, accompanied by the construction of mosques, town squares, markets, and settlements modeled on Islamic Mataram urban planning. The subsequent Dutch colonial period brought with it the development of infrastructure, settlements, and port offices. Furthermore, the presence of Madurese, Bugis, Javanese, and Palembang ethnic groups enriched the local cultural landscape, which gave rise to the distinctive Bawean language, traditions, and arts. Therefore, this study concludes that the dynamics of the cultural landscape on Bawean Island were shaped by two main layers: Islam and Dutch colonialism, influenced by political, economic, and multi-ethnic interactions.

Keywords: maritime cultural landscape, Islam, Dutch colonialism, ethnicity.