





Regional History: Migration and Cultural Acculturation of Kampung Tugu Jakarta

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Abstract. This article examines the history of the Kampung Tugu area in Jakarta with a focus on the themes of migration and cultural acculturation. Kampung Tugu, a historic neighborhood in the Indonesian capital, has witnessed significant demographic changes and cultural interactions throughout its existence. This article aims to explore the methods used to study migration patterns and cultural acculturation in Tugu Village, as well as identify research gaps in the existing literature. By exploring the history of Kampung Tugu, this article provides insight into the complex dynamics of migration and cultural exchange in urban areas. Archival research is underway to collect historical documents, photographs, and maps that provide insight into Kampung Tugu's early settlement and subsequent migration patterns. Oral history interviews were conducted with former residents and community members to collect personal narratives and first-hand accounts of migration experiences. In addition, ethnographic observation and participant observation techniques are used to understand the dynamics of contemporary culture and the process of acculturation in society. While the existing literature touches on the history of Kampung Tugu, there are research gaps that require further exploration. First, there is a need for a more in-depth study that analyzes the specific dynamics of cultural acculturation and the impact of migration on the socio-cultural landscape of Kampung Tugu. Furthermore, research should investigate the role of urban development, globalization, and social change in shaping migration patterns and cultural interactions within the environment. In addition, comparative analysis with similar urban communities in Jakarta or other areas will contribute to a broader understanding of migration and acculturation processes.

Keywords: Kampung Tugu, Migration, Acculturation, Culture

1 Introduction

Culture is like the roots of a tree that give life to its leaves. Without strong roots, the tree will wither. Similarly, without preserving culture, a nation will lose its roots of identity. Kampung Tugu, located in Cilincing and Koja sub-districts, North Jakarta, is known as a cultural heritage area rich in history. This village is famous as a Portuguese Christian village, and one of the important relics that still exists today is the Tugu church, which is the oldest church in Western Indonesia [1]. In addition, keroncong culture is also a characteristic inherent in Tugu Village. The history of migration and cultural acculturation in Kampung Tugu Jakarta is an important part of our understanding of cultural diversity and national history.

Kampung Tugu is one of the places in Jakarta that maintains the historical values of migration and cultural acculturation. Nama "Tugu" comes from the site of the discovery of conical inscriptions written in Sanskrit letters. The inscription is thought to be a relic from the Kingdom of Tarumanaraga in the fifth century [2]. Another opinion states that the word "Tugu" comes from the Portuguese "por Tugu ese" which means Portuguese. This area was formerly a large area of swamp forest and stretched to Jakarta Bay. Currently, Tugu People have been scattered in various places, but most of them are concentrated in two sub-districts, namely Koja District and Cilincing. In the Koja sub-district, many Tugu people live in Tugu Utara Village and Tugu Selatan Village. Meanwhile, in Cilincing, Orang Tugu is concentrated in East Semper Village and West Semper Village

The existence of Tugu People in Jakarta has existed since the colonial era. In the post-colonial period, recognition of a group's identity has the potential to increase inter-ethnic integration and awareness of national identity formed after colonialism [6]. This also applies to Indonesia in the post-colonial era, where ethnic diversity became the basis for the formation of the unitary state of the Republic of Indonesia and requires recognition of existing ethnic identities as a reinforcement of the integrity of the newly formed state. Since the beginning of settlement by the Dutch in Batavia, the Tugu People, as a minority group, sought to maintain their identity as descendants of the Portuguese by showing distinctive cultural features. However, there is no denying that their existence is increasingly pushed by the change and dominance of other majority groups in Jakarta. This makes their existence difficult to recognize when compared to the population of Jakarta in general. In this context, the introduction and understanding of the Kampung Tugu Jakarta area as an area rich in migration history and cultural acculturation is very important. Through continuous research and documentation, we can better understand the cultural heritage and values contained in it. In addition, policy development and sustainable preservation efforts can also be carried out to maintain cultural diversity and promote Kampung Tugu Jakarta as an attractive historical tourist destination.

Previous research done by Trifosa 2023 entitled "Restoring the Memory of Kampung Tugu through the Cultural Space of Kampung Tugu, Jakarta". The results of his research stated that the Kampung Tugu area is a cultural heritage area. The area is experiencing environmental changes, where the majority of village land is currently used as container and industrial parking lots which is causing the character of the Kampung

Tugu area to slowly disappear, Kampung Tugu has become an intangible memory. Therefore, there is a need for continued existence to revive the character of the Kampung Tugu area [1]. Besides that, In previous research, the origins of the Tugu community and their socio-cultural history have been extensively examined. Vlekke (2008) has highlighted that the Tugu community was a minority group within Batavia. This minority community was comprised of descendants of Portuguese settlers from Malacca, as well as descendants of slaves from India and various parts of the Indonesian Archipelago. Building on this, Niemeijer (2012) asserts that Batavia and Tugu have been inhabited by a diverse array of races and nationalities since the 17th century. Additionally, Franca (1985), Daus (1989), and Suratminto (2004) have identified that one of the defining characteristics of the Tugu community is their linguistic distinctiveness [3], [4].

Moreover, Kampung Tugu, Cilincing, and Koja sub-districts, North Jakarta, is a cultural heritage area known as a Portuguese Christian village. The lack of management of existing heritage causes the existence of this cultural heritage area to be less attractive to many people. Law Number 11 of 2010 of the Republic of Indonesia concerning Cultural Heritage Objects, it states that the protection of cultural heritage objects and sites aims to preserve and utilize them to advance Indonesian national culture [6].

To understand the characteristics and changes that occur in the Tugu Village Area, this study is designed to determine the history and characteristics of the area, what factors influence cultural acculturation that occurs in Tugu Village, as well as the role of Tugu Village in increasing tourism. Through this research, it is expected to preserve culture in the Kampung Tugu area by paying attention to the attributes of the formation of the area. Through this research, it is hoped that it can be known more clearly how the characteristics of the Kampung Tugu Area are formed and changed over time. The results of this study are also expected to provide a more comprehensive understanding of the factors influencing changes in the region. The findings of this research can be the basis for more effective policy development in the management and preservation of the Kampung Tugu Area as an area rich in the history of migration and cultural acculturation.

2 Methods

This study, uses an approach qualitative. Data collection techniques are used through studies of literature that involve research and data collection from available sources in the library. In the study, the researcher will read, record, and process relevant information found in the literature. To obtain the required data for research (Melfianora, 2019, p. 2). Studying literature can use the type of secondary data collected through studies. References to various sources like books, journals, scientific articles, theses, and others related to Kampung Tugu, Indonesian culture. Obtained data from various sources, compiled, analyzed, and drew conclusions based on several studies (Iswari et al., 2021).

2.1 Finding And Discussion

2.2 History of Migration and Settlement in Kampung Tugu Jakarta

The history of migration and settlement in Kampung Tugu Jakarta is an interesting phenomenon to explore. The region has a rich history of migration and cultural acculturation. Kampung Tugu is inhabited by people of Portuguese descent known as the Mardjikers. They are a community group of Portuguese origin and have links to the Dutch colonial period in Indonesia. At first, the Mardjikers were taken prisoner by the Dutch from the Maluku area and moved to the Tugu Jakarta area in 1661. The Mardjikers were descendants of Portuguese warriors who sought refuge in Batavia (now Jakarta) after suffering defeat in battle against the Dutch. As a form of compensation, they were given part of the land in Kampung Tugu to be used as an agricultural area and residence. In this area, they built a settlement that later became the forerunner of Kampung Tugu that we know today. The Mardjikers bring with them their cultural heritage, traditions, and language that continue to live and develop in the community of Kampung Tugu.

The existence of the people of Kampung Tugu as a group of Portuguese descent gives this region unique characteristics and identity, becoming evidence of the rich and diverse history of migration in Kampung Tugu. The presence of the Portuguese community has a significant influence on the cultural identity of Kampung Tugu [4]. They retain their distinctive traditions and customs over time, thus enriching the rich history and cultural acculturation of the region. The study, also found that the maintenance of Portuguese cultural heritage continues to be carried out by the residents of Kampung Tugu. They maintain customs and traditions, such as the celebration of religious holidays, keroncong music activities, and the Portuguese language which is still maintained as part of their cultural identity. This shows a strong awareness of the importance of preserving the cultural heritage and identity of the Portuguese community in the region. The attributes of the elements of the formation of the Kampung Tugu area include landmarks, nodes, paths, and districts [9]. Landmarks that form elements of the area include Tugu Church, which is the main landmark and a symbol of the region [6]. In addition, there are also nodes such as the old house of the Michiels family and the Tugu Church complex which is the center of activities and social interaction in this area. While the path includes Jalan Raya Tugu, Jalan Raya Cakung Cilincing, and the Keroncong Tugu cultural arts movement which is the main route in the area.

The development and change of the Kampung Tugu Jakarta area from time to time is a necessity. Kampung Tugu Jakarta has undergone various changes along with the development of the city and time. Some of the changes that can occur include; Land use change, areas previously used as settlements, and agricultural land can be turned into commercial, industrial, or office areas. Then changes in accessibility, and infrastructure development such as highways, bridges, or public transportation can affect the accessibility of the Kampung Tugu area. These changes can affect population flow, economic activity, and interaction with the surrounding region. Next is architectural changes, buildings in Kampung Tugu can also experience changes both in terms of

spatial layout and architectural design. Some buildings may undergo renovation, restoration, or even total replacement with a new building. Lastly, social and cultural changes, in social and cultural factors also play a role in regional changes. Population migration, demographic changes, and cultural influences from outside can affect the lives of people in Tugu Village.

2.3 Cultural Acculturation in Kampung Tugu Jakarta

Acculturation refers to the blending of two or more cultures into a unified entity. According to Satoto (2010: 1), acculturation results from the influence of globalization across various domains, including culture and the arts. This phenomenon leads to a cross-cultural acculturation process, causing shifts and alterations in a nation's cultural values and identity. When external cultural elements are incorporated into a culture, it can lead to changes within the culture's system and its constituent cultural aspects. Acculturation occurs through an interactive and ongoing process that evolves as immigrants engage with their new socio-cultural surroundings [13].

Cultural acculturation is the process of mutual influence and interaction between two or more different cultures, in which cultural elements of one group are combined or absorbed by another group. The importance of the role of culture in acculturation in Kampung Tugu Jakarta can be seen from various cultural practices passed down from generation to generation, such as keroncong music, dance, and traditional cuisine, which are tangible manifestations of cultural acculturation in the region. During the process of cultural acculturation, the residents of Kampung Tugu Jakarta actively accepted and adopted the cultural elements of the group.

Acculturation is reflected in various aspects of daily life, such as language, traditions, food, and art. This is following the cultural acculturation process that occurs in Kampung Tugu Jakarta which shows that the Kampung Tugu area is a place where various cultures interact with each other and contribute to forming a unique cultural identity of the people of Kampung Tugu and other cultural communities around it [9]. Language aspect: the residents of Kampung Tugu Jakarta have adopted some words and phrases from other surrounding languages, such as Javanese, Sundanese, and Betawi. This reflects the linguistic influence of the cultural communities living in the region. Aspects of tradition and ritual: the process of cultural acculturation is also seen in the adoption and unification of traditions and rituals of different cultural groups. The residents of Kampung Tugu Jakarta participate in and celebrate various traditional celebrations originating from various cultures, such as Christmas, Chinese New Year, and Eid al-Fitr. Culinary aspect: cultural acculturation also occurs in the culinary field. The residents of Kampung Tugu Jakarta have adopted and developed a variety of traditional dishes originating from various cultures. An example is the typical food of Kampung Tugu such as Keroncong Tugu, which is a blend of Portuguese and Indonesian cuisine. Aspects of art and music: cultural acculturation is reflected in the development of art and music in Kampung Tugu Jakarta. Locals have combined elements of traditional and modern music in performing arts such as Keroncong Tugu. This reflects the harmonious cultural integration between the various cultural groups in the region. Architectural aspect: the development of architecture in Kampung Tugu Jakarta also reflects cultural

acculturation. There is a mix of traditional and modern architectural styles in the buildings in the area. Tugu Church as a landmark of the region is an example of a combination of typical Christian and Portuguese architectural styles.

The residents of Kampung Tugu can integrate the various cultures they encounter, thus creating harmony in the cultural diversity of the region. The importance of social factors, such as tolerance, mutual understanding, and mutual respect between populations in maintaining the sustainability of cultural acculturation. Youth should be actively involved in arts and cultural activities, as well as participate in festivals and cultural events to promote cultural diversity in the village. In this context, Kampung Tugu Jakarta is a clear example that cultural pluralism can be realized well if there is awareness and commitment from the local community.

2.4 The Role of Kampung Tugu Jakarta in Improving Jakarta Tourism

Tourism development in Kampung Tugu Jakarta has an important role in increasing city tourism. One of the important factors contributing to the increase in tourism in Kampung Tugu is the presence of significant historical and cultural relics. The existence of the Tugu Church as the oldest church in Western Indonesia and the distinctive keroncong culture of the village are attractive attractions for local and foreign tourists [9]. This historical heritage reflects cultural acculturation that occurred in the Kampung Tugu area for centuries. Some of the tourist attractions found include; Tugu Church is the oldest church in Western Indonesia that has high historical value. Tourists can visit this church to see ancient architecture that is still preserved and get to know more closely the history and development of Christianity in the region. The Old House of the Michiels Family is one of the important landmarks in Kampung Tugu. Tourists can visit this house to see colonial-style buildings that are still well-maintained. There is a collection of antiques and historical objects that tell the life of the residents of Tugu Village in the past. Keroncong Tugu is one of the distinctive cultural heritage of Kampung Tugu. Tourists can enjoy traditional keroncong performances held in the region. They can listen to melodious keroncong music while enjoying the atmosphere of the village which is thick with historical nuances. Culinary Tourism, Kampung Tugu is also known for a variety of appetizing traditional culinary. Tourists can taste typical dishes such as grilled fish, soto Betawi, egg crust, and various other traditional foods. This is a great opportunity to enjoy the delights of local cuisine while experiencing the authentic atmosphere of the village. Explore the village, tourists can also explore this village on foot or bicycle. They can explore the small streets lined with ancient houses, enjoy the natural scenery, and interact with the friendly locals. This provides an in-depth experience of the life and culture of the people of Kampung Tugu.

The efforts of the local government in developing tourism infrastructure in Kampung Tugu also play a role in increasing Jakarta's tourism. In 2011, the North Jakarta Regional Government through the Tribe of Culture and Tourism Office issued Mayor Decree Number 345/2011 which stipulated 12 North Jakarta Coastal Tourism Destination Routes. In the context of the 12 Coastal Tourism Destination Routes of North Jakarta, Tugu Church is recognized as one of the important tourist destinations. The existence of this church indirectly gives recognition to the identity of the Tugu

People as a community that owns and is related to the Tugu Church. The local government of North Jakarta contributed to elevating Kampung Tugu as a tourist destination by improving the facilities and infrastructure of the Tugu Church cultural heritage area. The North Jakarta Regional Government is also involved in assisting in the physical renovation and revitalization of the Tugu Church area, as well as building a stage building for art appreciation [9]. Although not routinely, the local government also introduces Tugu culture, especially keroncong, in several events held within the government. It aims to introduce art and culture that represents the City of North Jakarta to the wider community, such as through JKPI (Jaringan Kota Pusaka) and APEKSI activities.

3 Conclusion

Cultural migration and acculturation in Kampung Tugu Jakarta have formed a unique identity for its people. The preservation of Portuguese cultural heritage continues to be carried out by the residents of Tugu Village. They maintain customs and traditions, such as the celebration of religious holidays, keroncong music activities, and the Portuguese language, as well as other aspects that are still maintained as part of their cultural identity. This shows a strong awareness of the importance of preserving cultural heritage and identity in the region, to enrich the rich history and cultural acculturation.

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