

# Teenagers Preference Pattern of Religious Tourism in Dki Jakarta

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Abstract: In the midst of the bustle of modernization, spirituality becomes a balancing alternative. Teenagers with all their problems are searching for the meaning of life through various religious tourism activities. This study aims to explore and analyze the rationalization of teenagers in choosing the location of religious tourism. Research conducted in DKI Jakarta. The theory used is James S Colemans rational choice theory. This research uses a qualitative approach with Alfred Schutz phenomenology. Respondents in this research are teenagers in DKI Jakarta who did the religious tourism activities. The findings in this study are arguments that are underlying the choice of teenagers in choosing religious tourism sites, such as organization affiliation and personal motivation

## 1 INTRODUCTION

Modernization has become a necessity and has influenced people's lifestyles in various aspects of life, especially the younger generation, which sometimes readily accepts something new without thinking about it first, even though on the other hand, the younger generation becomes a group that is more adaptable to the latest technology. They are now becoming more accessible to a variety of information that was once very difficult to achieve. Their curiosity led to a new work that simplifies the way of life today.

Nevertheless, many other impacts accompany the young generation today. One of them is juvenile delinquency that arises due to the loss of concern from the surrounding. Also, not infrequently they accept the raw lifestyle of other nations that tend to be harmful and contrary to the norm around. Instant life is also pushing the young generation into a weak-minded generation.

Interestingly, in a study it was revealed that juvenile delinquency is closely related to a decline in spirituality. Teenagers who understand and have high spirituality will be able to resist the influence and evil impulses in themselves; whereas those who do not have good spirituality, it will be easy to fall into negative things, namely behaving unruly and misbehaving. (Susanto, 2014)

To anticipate their misbehaving, many ways are done so that teenagers are better able to fortify

themselves from evil impulses. One of them is by increasing spirituality in him; and one of the things that are considered able to increase spirituality is to do zikr in the congregation. By doing zikr activities in the congregation, it will be able to increase many things, namely (1) meaningful life; (2) more active worship, and (3) a more positive social life. These forms are influenced by two factors: (1) practice the teachings of remembrance; (2) understanding the teachings of the leader of the council of remembrance. There are three motivations to do Dhikr: a desire to reach spiritual enlightenment, a wish to gain a blessing, and long for the murshid (guide) in the tariqa. (Muhtarom, 2016)

The revival of urban spirituality as an icon of modern society is characterized by passion and enthusiasm to follow a variety of activities. Those activities are characterized by spirituality, such as by leaving the glitter of life to choose then to live in a quiet area; then pursue activities that are considered able to reassure the soul like a religious tour, which is more likely on the pilgrimage tour. The one who could do that, be able to realize the meaning of life and strengthen good relations with God and also fellows. (Narulita & Anggaeni, 2018). Also, other studies revealed the process of increasing spiritual intelligence through religious tourism visits. (Sari, Wajdi, & Narulita, 2018)

Based on the significance of religious tourism that is getting stronger, researchers try to study the phenomenon of religious tourism visits that are

mostly carried out by teenagers, especially in DKI Jakarta by observing their preference patterns.

## 2 THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK

Preference is a mental device consisting of a combination of feelings, hopes, attitudes, prejudices, fears or other inclinations that lead individuals to a choice. (Mappiare, 1994). Preference is determined by four factors, (Nugroho, 2013), they are

### 2.1 Cultural Factors

Culture is the most fundamental determinant of one's desires and behavior. When animals act on instincts, they are different from human behavior that can be studied by patterns. A growing human child gains a set of values, perceptions, preferences and behaviors through a socialization process involving family and other important social institutions.

Each Culture is made up of several smaller sub-cultures and provides more specific identification and socialization for members. A subculture can be divided into four types, namely groups of nationalism, religious groups, racial groups, and geographical areas. On the other hand, culture is also related to social class, which is a relatively homogeneous and long-lasting group in a hierarchically arranged society and whose membership has similar values, interests and behaviors.

### 2.2 Social Factors

Includes the scope of the social factor is the reference group, which consists of all groups that have a direct or indirect influence on one's attitudes or behavior. This group is divided into primary groups, which is influential because of the continuous interaction, such as: family, friends, neighbors and peers; as well as secondary groups, which tend to be more formal and the interactions that occur are less sustainable.

### 2.3 Personal Factors

Included within the scope of personal factors are the age and stages in a person's life cycle. Each phase of age has its priorities and uniqueness. Then other things that become the scope of personal factors is lifestyle and personality. A person's lifestyle is a lifestyle in the world that is expressed by one's activities, interests and opinions. Lifestyle describes

"a person as a whole" that interacts with the environment. Lifestyle also reflects something behind one's social class. While Personality is a different psychological characteristic and everyone who views its response to the environment is relatively consistent.

### 2.4 Psychological Factors

One of the scopes of psychological factors is motivation, which arises because of some needs; be it biogenic needs that is because of a physiological state, such as: hunger, thirst, uncomfortable restlessness; or psychogenic needs, that is, the need arising from certain physiological states, such as the need to be acknowledged, the need for self-esteem or necessity is accepted.

On the other hand, the process of motivation occurs because of the needs, desires and expectations that are not met which causes tension. (Jeffrey & Weatherholt, 1996). Tension will turn into a desire that encourages individuals to perform a specific behavior to meet their needs, desires and desires. The elements involved in the motivation process include needs, goals, perceptions, learning processes and beliefs.

By getting more understand about preferences, the researcher draws on the basic idea of Coleman's rational choice theory. It states that individual action leads to a purpose and that goal (and action) is determined by value or choice (preference). (Ritzer, Teori Sosiologi Modern, 2014). Thus, we can understand that every action a person undertakes is inherently subjective is the result of a rational decision he chooses to maximize his satisfaction.

Rationality arises when faced with many choices with the demand for an option to be determined. An option can be said to be rational if the choice is taken to maximize its needs. The rational choice taken will produce specific consequences of attitude and action

Rational choice theory refers to two things, namely actors and resources. Resources are any potential that exists or even possesses. While the actor is someone who acts; someone who can utilize and control resources well. In this case, the actor is an individual who has a goal and also has a choice of the primary value that the actor uses to make a choice: to use in-depth considerations based on his consciousness. Also, the actor also has the power as an effort to determine the choices and actions he wants. (Ritzer & Goodman, Teori Sosiologi Modern, 2012)

In the other hand, Religious tourism is a temporary transfer to a destination outside the place where he or she normally lives and works for visiting religious places. (Chaliq, 2011) Religious tourism is a type of religious tourism (pilgrimage tour) or motivated spiritual tours carried out by a person or group so as a means to get closer to God Almighty and gain blessings in life. Religious tourism is also interpreted as a tourist activity to places that have special significance for religious people, usually some places of worship that have advantages. These advantages such as viewed from the side of history, the myths and legends about the place, or the uniqueness and structural advantages of the building. In the study it was found that when a person can engage in an activity on his religious tour, he/she will be more motivated to improve the character of religiosity in him. (Narulita, Sari, Aulia, Wajdi, & Khumaeroh, 2017) The data is in line with Umi Khumaeroh's research which illustrates that the attitude of attitude change to others after many religious tourism visits. (Khumaeroh, Narulita, & Aulia, 2017)

### 3 DISCUSSIONS

In this research, the researcher uses phenomenology approach from Alfred Schutz. The purpose of this approach is because the researcher wants to know the motives of action done by the informants. The motive is in the form of a motif and the purpose motif.

This research was conducted in the DKI Jakarta area based on the number of religious tourism destinations in DKI Jakarta and the diversity of religious communities. Research subjects in this study were teenagers who have been doing religious tourist visits. This criterion has become one of the main in the selection of informants and the determination of this criterion has been done before researchers do research. It because the technique of determining the informant that the researcher uses is purposive technique. Researchers also use in-depth interview techniques. Data analysis techniques used in this study are data analysis techniques.

The results of this study are several reasons that affect the pattern of youth preference in determining the location of religious tourism that will be visited. Every action taken by an individual must have an orientation and purpose. It is by the views expressed by Coleman that individual action leads to a goal, and value or choice determine that purpose (and action). The statement is by what was done by

teenagers in this study. Namely the effort to choose the location of religious tourism that will be visited, based on a goal, and then the goal to be achieved by the teenagers affected by the values and norms that developed in the community.

The various reasons underlying the choice of teenagers to conduct religious tourism visits include, first, the affiliation of youth organizations. Second, the influence of friends. Moreover, the third is personal motivation.

#### 3.1 Youth Organization Affiliates

The reason for choosing the location of junior religious tourism visits in Jakarta is generally determined by the teenage understanding of the definition and the nature of religious tourism. Interestingly, the definition and the nature of religious tourism are influenced by the understandable studies of the organizations or institutions in which they study and understand religion.

For teenagers who are heavily involved in teaching majlis, then they understand that religious tourism is identical with pilgrimage tours. Moreover, many of the recitation that they regularly follow to visit the pilgrimage tour to the graves of local Islamic scholars. At least once a week, they visit the nearest Islamic Scholars graves and once a year, they do excellent pilgrimage tour, by visiting the Islamic Scholars tombs in the area of DKI Jakarta; namely Tomb of Mbah Priuk, Tomb of Luar Batang, Tomb of Kampung Bandan, Tomb of Prince Jayakarta, Tomb of Habib Kwitang, and Tomb of Habib Cikini. They believe that the form of religious heritage or pilgrimage to the grave of Islamic scholars, kyai or community leaders

While teenagers who are not much involved with a specific majlis, then they understand that religious tourism is synonymous with mosque tourism. Therefore, they are much interested in exploring the mosques around Jakarta; especially the historic mosques and mosques that have unique architecture, such as the Istiqlal Mosque, Sunda Kelapa Mosque, Ramli Mosque and so forth.

#### 3.2 Influence of Friends

Another reason that makes teenagers interested in visiting religious tourism is the influence of friends. It is by the characteristics of a teenager where teenagers want their presence to be recognized as part of their community. Teenagers also place peers as an essential part of their development. Therefore,

teenagers will try to equate themselves with a group of peers both from clothing, behaviour, to lifestyle. Conformity in teenagers generally occurs because they do not want to be viewed differently than their peers and for approval or avoid group reproaches. (Sarwono, 2011)

In this study it appears that when one of the teenagers recounts his experience in religious tourism visits, it is more able to attract peers to make similar visits; than when he traces it himself. Therefore, generally teenagers or respondents in this study, generally do personal religious tour visits, driven by curiosity about the story or experience felt by peers

### 3.3 Personal Motivation

In addition to environmental encouragement, namely organizational affiliation and peer influence, some teenagers also visit religious tourism through their awareness, which is more about their desires and motivations.

Many of the respondents confidently visited religious tourism to the mosque to attend religious studies conducted at the mosque; and also visit pilgrimages to pray for the one in the grave and as a lesson (*ibrah*) for them for their short lives. Pilgrimage tours visit this model ever done the Prophet several times when praying at the tomb of Baqi'

## 4 CONCLUSIONS

The pattern of preference of adolescents in conducting religious tourism visits is realized over organizational affiliation, peer influence and personal motivation. However, overall, they hope to gain enlightenment and inspiration in their visit.

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