

Religious Tourism as a Tradition of the Christian Community

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Abstract

Religious tourism represents a compelling form of travel that captures the interest of many individuals, particularly those of the Christian faith. It involves activities undertaken by Christian believers to visit places imbued with religious significance, such as churches, monasteries, holy tombs, or historical sites associated with the Christian religion. Religious tourism offers numerous benefits to pilgrims, ranging from the enhancement of faith and the broadening of perspectives to gaining insight into local cultures or simply enjoying a leisurely vacation. Additionally, this form of tourism can have positive impacts on local communities, contributing to economic growth, the preservation of traditions, and the promotion of interfaith tolerance. The research indicates that Christian individuals engage in religious tourism not only to deepen their spiritual understanding but also to actively contribute to communal activities that advance unity and brotherhood among different groups. The study underscores the significance of religious tourism as a means of not only personal spiritual growth but also as a catalyst for fostering intergroup harmony within the Christian community.

Keywords: Wisata, Religion, Tradition, Christianity.

Abstrak

Wisata religi merupakan bentuk perjalanan yang menarik minat banyak orang, terutama bagi mereka yang beragama Kristen. Ini melibatkan kegiatan yang dilakukan oleh umat Kristen untuk mengunjungi tempat-tempat yang sarat dengan nilai religius, seperti gereja, biara, makam suci, atau situs sejarah yang terkait dengan agama Kristen. Wisata religi menawarkan sejumlah manfaat bagi para peziarah, mulai dari peningkatan iman dan perluasan pandangan hingga mendapatkan wawasan tentang budaya lokal atau sekadar menikmati liburan santai. Selain itu, jenis wisata ini dapat memberikan dampak positif pada masyarakat setempat, berkontribusi pada pertumbuhan ekonomi, pelestarian tradisi, dan promosi toleransi antaragama. Penelitian menunjukkan bahwa individu Kristen terlibat dalam wisata religi tidak hanya untuk memperdalam pemahaman spiritual mereka tetapi juga untuk aktif berkontribusi dalam kegiatan komunal yang memajukan persatuan dan persaudaraan antar kelompok yang berbeda. Studi ini menegaskan signifikansi wisata religi sebagai sarana tidak hanya untuk pertumbuhan spiritual pribadi tetapi juga sebagai pendorong bagi terciptanya harmoni antarkelompok dalam komunitas Kristen.

Kata kunci: Wisata, Agama, Tradisi, Kekristenan.

1. INTRODUCTION

Currently, religious tourism is an international cultural heritage phenomenon that involves millions of people from various nations around the world. The development of religious tourism destinations nowadays has allowed pilgrimages to reclaim their historical significance, and religious journeys to restore their role as a link between humanity and nations. Religious tourism also integrates cultural events and sacred music (Novita Romauli Saragih, 2022). While tourist motivations have changed over time, interacting with local residents, visiting places with religious and historical value, and participating in these activities will undoubtedly provide new experiences for tourists.

Religious tourism can provide opportunities for individuals with strong religious beliefs to deepen their religious practices, pray, reflect, or participate in religious rituals. Additionally, religious tourism can serve as a means to learn about the history and culture of specific religions, as well as interact with local communities who share the same religious beliefs.

Tradition refers to practices, beliefs, values, and rituals passed down through generations within a group or society. Traditions can encompass various aspects of life, including religion, culture, art, language, food, clothing, ceremonies, and much more. Traditions often serve as the foundation of a group's collective identity. They help connect community members to their past, involve them in shared activities, and strengthen social bonds. Traditions also play a role in conveying values and norms considered important by a particular society.

Based on the presentation above, researchers are interested in conducting a scientific study entitled Religious Tourism as a Tradition of the Christian Community.

2. LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1 Religious Tourism

Religious tourism is a type of tourism related to pilgrimage phenomena and involves all the senses. Nocifora (2010) defines religious tourism as a practice with strong religious destinations, but its motivations are cultural, spiritual, ethnic, natural, and ethical or social in nature. It is not merely a form of travel related to religion in a narrow sense. At the same time, there are spatial, visible, concrete, knowledge, and sacred factors relevant to pilgrimage geography (Lopez, 2014).

Religious tourism includes visits to religious sites such as churches, cathedrals, temples, and various available events. Event organization often coincides with religious holidays, usually filled with various activities: religious rites, street lights, culinary festivals, music concerts, and more (Trono, 2012).

From an experiential aspect, religious travel becomes a new paradigm. This can be seen from mobility into contemplation and perception of cultural and environmental contexts, becoming a metaphor on a tangible level. The term religious travel originates from the understanding of pilgrimage, and historically, pilgrims were people who traveled to sacred places with religious motivations (Rinschede, 1992). Now, the term pilgrim is usually referred to as a traveler moving on an international scale or someone engaging in metaphysical spiritual pilgrimage that can happen anywhere (Lopez and Lois González, 2017).

2.2 Christian Community Tradition

Christian community traditions are one of the factors influencing the development of religious tourism in Indonesia. Christian community traditions are lifestyles, beliefs, and values passed down by previous generations to the next in the context of the Christian religion. Christian community traditions can take the form of rituals, symbols, art, architecture, music, literature, or customs related to the teachings and history of the Christian religion. Christian community traditions can be an attraction for tourists who want to delve deeper into Christianity, whether in terms of doctrine, history, or culture (Padriadi Wiharjokusumo and Novita Romauli Saragih, 2023).

Some examples of Christian community traditions related to religious tourism in Indonesia are as follows:

- a. The Maria Lourdes Pohsarang Cave in Kediri, East Java, is a religious tourism destination that imitates the Sanctuary of Lourdes in France, where Mother Mary appeared to Saint Bernadette Soubirous in 1858. The Maria Lourdes Pohsarang Cave has a replica statue of Mother Mary, a place for prayer and blessings for pilgrims. Around the cave area, there is the Golgotha Cross Hill depicting the suffering of Jesus before being crucified. The Maria Lourdes Pohsarang Cave is part of the Puhsarang Church complex, the oldest church in East Java, founded by Pastor Van Lith in 19041.
- b. The Christ Blessing Statue in Tana Toraja, South Sulawesi, is the tallest Jesus statue in the world, reaching a height of 45 meters. The Christ Blessing Statue was built in 2015 at

a cost of approximately IDR 22 billion, funded by Catholic believers in Tana Toraja. The Christ Blessing Statue symbolizes faith and hope for the Christian community in Tana Toraja, one of the areas with a majority Christian population in Indonesia. The Christ Blessing Statue also offers beautiful views of nature from its height².

- c. The Santa Maria Annai Velangkanni House in Medan, North Sumatra, is a Catholic church with unique and magnificent architecture. The Santa Maria Annai Velangkanni House was built in 2005, combining Indian, European, and Indonesian architectural styles. The Santa Maria Annai Velangkanni House is dedicated to Mother Mary Annai Velangkanni, one of Mother Mary's titles originating from India. The Santa Maria Annai Velangkanni House has seven floors representing the seven sacraments in the Catholic religion. Inside the church, there are various paintings, statues, and ornaments depicting the teachings and history of the Catholic religion.

3. RESEARCH METHOD

In this study, the researcher employed a literature review method. According to Danial and Warsiah (2009:80), a literature review is a research method used by researchers to collect various books, journals, and magazines closely related to the issues and objectives of the research. Additionally, this research also utilized the internet searching method, a process of gathering information through online media to read articles, journals, books, or other content related to the research objectives. Internet searching, also known as information or data retrieval from the internet using search engines such as Google or Yahoo, allows users to input keywords or relevant phrases related to the topic they are investigating. In this method, users seek information from the internet or collect data from online references and other sources.

4. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

4.1 Religious Journeys: Culture and Economy

The concept of religious travel dates back thousands of years and represents the first type of tourism practiced for religious purposes. Cultural and economic elements are highly relevant to the phenomenon of mobility or movement of religious travel. Scholars studying mobility direct their attention to various types of travelers crossing time and space. Some even compare the mobility of travel organized by tour operators and related parties in the tourism business. Various institutions, both formal and informal, legal and illegal, involved in this mobility, may

prefer to connect this mobility with the socio-economic, cultural, and political contexts of their places of origin and destination (Harrison, 2017).

Religious tourism and pilgrimage are substantial motives for global human movement (Griffin and Raj, 2017). This type of tourism can promote peace by encouraging intercultural and interfaith dialogue and understanding. Spiritual motives seeking divine elements for spiritual and physical well-being are one of the motivations for religious tourism. Religious travel is practiced by people from all continents (Battilani, 2009:65), and painted caves develop functions analogous to the functions of cathedrals today.

In early civilizations, the Samaritan, Assyrian-Babylonian, and Egyptian civilizations saw a strong connection between religion and political power with major cities attracting thousands of pilgrims to visit sacred sites (Saragih and Wiharjokusumo, 2021). However, over time, the concept of religious travel has assumed a double meaning, combining an interest in religious matters and a journey to seek God based on the individual's faith.

Destination choices can be seen as manifestations of spiritual awareness of the understanding of life's journey (whether religious or not) and can be a means of expressing one's personal or social identity or a quest for reaffirmation of one's identity (Liutikas, 2017). It is important to define spiritual pilgrimage as a segment of travel involving a visit to a place outside the usual environment, with the aim of spiritual growth, encompassing not only religious growth but also non-religious, purposes or sacred experiences (Griffin and Raj, 2017).

Currently, pilgrims undertake journeys for various reasons, and aside from religion, pilgrimage is a cultural tourism type identified by UNWTO (2017) that has three main benefits: firstly, religious tourism enhances awareness of shared human heritage. Secondly, it provides resources for preservation, contributing to regional development. Thirdly, it builds shared understanding.

In general, visitors to sacred places are characterized by exceptional loyalty to the visited site. Their loyalty can be considered an essential element in the relationship between religious tourists or pilgrims and their destinations. Therefore, religious tourism is usually less influenced by trends and economic crises than other types of tourism (Rocca, 2013).

The main principle of religious tourism is to preserve the spirit or essence of the religious tourism destination by respecting its authenticity and managing and promoting it with integrity while making it accessible to all tourists. This can be challenging when tourism promotion

strategies can encourage the arrival of new tourists to less-known sacred places. Overall, this type of tourism is often associated with vacation, cultural or religious events, and in such cases, it is difficult to distinguish between a pilgrim and a tourist.

Today, religious sites offer various offerings, ranging from services, music, and religious activities designed in such a way, especially with some secular visitor facilities like museums and other tourist attractions located within their historical buildings. Often, there are many reasons to visit such religious places because managers offer various opportunities, such as reflection, participation in spiritual activities, enjoyment of the aesthetic beauty of architecture (De Salvo, 2015), and participation in events (Getz, 2007). Given the proliferation of blogs and virtual content exploring religious tourism themes on various social media, such as narrating participants' experiences before and after participating in offered programs. In some aspects, we encounter new sacred spaces (Lopez, 2013), questioning officially what is considered sacred (Kong, 2010; Collins-Kreiner, 2010).

However, religion is an integral part of society, and information related to religious issues plays a crucial role in influencing individual culture and thinking styles. Religion continues to play a significant role as a catalyst for travel or at least fundamental influence on destination choices. Religious motivation remains central to many religious tourism.

Above all, at the same time, tourism related to religious heritage is closely connected with society and plays a crucial role in enhancing mutual understanding due to its history. Therefore, religious tourism is not only related to repentance but also an experience, implying that there is a curious element underlying religious tourism, including curiosity about the existence of various sacred or holy places (Lois González and Lopez, 2015). In many cases, in modern times, the distinction between pilgrimage and tourism experiences has actually diminished.

Modern pilgrims usually visit famous religious tourist attractions, such as Lourdes or Santiago de Compostela. They also explore the surrounding areas, resulting in a fusion of faith tourism and enjoying the beauty of these sacred places simultaneously. As a result, pilgrims cannot be distinguished from tourists. At the same time, all travelers can seek answers to questions of faith and experience their journey as an opportunity to meet with God (Andreatta, 2017). Furthermore, due to cultural and historical elements, religious tourism contributes to the host country's economy and enhances the tourism

appeal of cities, villages, and natural areas, leading to sustainable tourism development (Trono, 2012; Trono and Oliva, 2013).

The idea of integrating sites with religious events into the phenomenon of tourism itself is highly controversial. It is challenging to interpret religious tourism merely as a tourism phenomenon, but this relationship has significant implications in various key regions, where religious functions and events are important geographical factors for tourism development in those areas in welcoming tourists (Dallari, Trono, and Zabbini, 2009:25).

4.2 Christian Religious Traditions

Traditions within the Christian religion encompass various aspects and practices. Here are some common traditions associated with Christianity (Gladys Sitanggang et al, 2023).

- a. **Mass:** In the Catholic tradition, Mass is the primary worship conducted regularly. It involves prayers, scripture readings, religious teachings, sacrament administration, and the celebration of the Eucharist.
- b. **Baptism:** Baptism is a sacrament commonly performed in most Christian denominations. It is a symbolic act of anointing with water, signifying purification from sin and acceptance as a member of the church.
- c. **Confession of Sins:** Confession of sins is a practice where Christians confess their sins to a priest or church leader. This is followed by receiving forgiveness and spiritual advice.
- d. **Personal and Collective Prayer:** Prayer is a crucial part of Christian tradition. Each Christian is encouraged to pray privately, building their relationship with God. Collective prayers are also held in churches, small groups, or families.
- e. **Celebration of Christian Holidays:** Christians celebrate various religious holidays, such as Christmas (the birth of Jesus Christ), Easter (the resurrection of Christ), Pentecost (the descent of the Holy Spirit), and many more.
- f. **Celebration of Sacraments:** Sacraments are sacred ritual acts in the Christian tradition. Major sacraments include the Eucharist (Holy Communion) and the Last Supper, involving the use of bread and wine as symbols of the body and blood of Christ.
- g. **Bible Study:** Reading, studying, and understanding the Bible are integral parts of Christian tradition. Christians often participate in Bible study groups to delve into the teachings of their faith.

- h. **Church Music:** Church music plays a significant role in Christian tradition. Church choirs, congregational singing, and musical instruments are used to glorify God and enhance the worship experience.
- i. **Social Services:** Many Christian communities emphasize social and spiritual service to others. This can include providing food to the hungry, assisting the poor, serving the sick, and engaging in other charitable works. It's important to note that practices and traditions may vary among different Christian denominations. Some major denominations within Christianity include Roman Catholicism, Eastern Orthodoxy, Anglicanism, Lutheran, Presbyterian, Methodist, Baptist, and many more. Each denomination has its own distinctive traditions and practices.

4.3 Christian Religious Tourism

Religious tourism for Christians can be a meaningful and inspirational experience. Here are some popular religious tourism destinations for Christians worldwide (Gladys Sitanggang et al, 2023).

- a. **Jerusalem, Israel:** Jerusalem is a major destination for Christians due to its numerous sites associated with the life of Jesus Christ. Important sites include the Church of the Holy Sepulchre in the Church of the Resurrection, the Western Wall, the Via Dolorosa, and the Mount of Olives.
- b. **Rome, Italy:** Rome is the center of the Roman Catholic Church and has many sacred sites related to Christian history. Some significant sites include St. Peter's Basilica in the Vatican, the Sistine Chapel, and the Colosseum (associated with the lives of St. Peter and St. Paul).
- c. **Santiago de Compostela, Spain:** Santiago de Compostela is a primary destination in the spiritual journey known as the Camino de Santiago (The Way of St. James). This route has become one of the most famous Christian pilgrimage paths in the world.
- d. **Bethlehem, West Bank:** Bethlehem is the birthplace of Jesus Christ and has many significant religious sites. Among them is the Church of the Nativity, believed to be the place where Jesus was born.
- e. **Assisi, Italy:** Assisi is renowned as the birthplace of St. Francis of Assisi, the founder of the Franciscan Order. There are many churches and chapels associated with the life and work of St. Francis in the city.

- f. Lourdes, France: Lourdes is an important religious tourism destination for Catholics as it is believed to be the place where the Virgin Mary appeared to a girl named Bernadette Soubirous in 1858. The sacred healing spring is also a major attraction there.
- g. Canterbury, England: Canterbury is the location of Canterbury Cathedral, the spiritual center of the Anglican Church. The cathedral has a rich history and is an important site in the history of Christianity in England.
- h. **Holy Land, United States:** Holy Land in Orlando, Florida, is an amusement park depicting scenes and events from the Bible, including the Garden of Eden, Mount Sinai, and a replica of the city of Jerusalem.

4.4 Religious Tourism as a Tradition in the Christian Community

Religious tourism as a tradition in the Christian community is a practice involving journeys to sacred places, historical sites, and locations of religious significance within Christian beliefs. This tradition encompasses several relevant aspects:

- a. **Pilgrimages to Holy Sites:** The Christian community embarks on journeys to places considered crucial in the historical life of Jesus Christ or other significant figures in Christian religion. This includes visits to the Holy Land in Israel, where numerous sites are deemed sacred, such as Jerusalem, Bethlehem, and Nazareth. Additionally, other sacred places worldwide serve as destinations for religious travel, such as St. Peter's Basilica in the Vatican, St. Francis Basilica in Assisi, or Notre-Dame Cathedral in Paris.
- b. **Pilgrimage and Reverence:** Christian religious tourism often involves pilgrimages to sacred places and sites with religious significance. Pilgrims visit the tombs of saints or revered Christian figures, such as the pilgrimage to St. Peter's tomb or the Cathedral of St. James in Santiago de Compostela. Pilgrims also pay homage through prayer, lighting candles, making donations, or seeking intercession from saints or Christian figures they visit.
- c. **Education and Culture:** Christian religious tourism provides an opportunity for travelers to learn and deepen their understanding of Christian teachings, history, and culture. Travelers can visit museums, galleries, libraries, or schools housing collections related to Christian religion, such as the Vatican Museum, Uffizi Gallery, Bodleian Library, or Harvard Divinity School. Travelers can also participate in seminars, workshops,

conferences, or courses discussing topics related to Christianity, such as Theology Seminars, Sacred Art Workshops, Ecumenical Conferences, or Latin Language Courses.

- d. Recreation and Spirituality: Christian religious tourism also offers benefits in terms of recreation and spirituality. Travelers can appreciate the natural beauty, architecture, or art in the places they visit, such as the Kidron Valley, Hagia Sophia Church, or The Last Supper painting. They can also experience peace, joy, or healing through prayer to God, Mother Mary, or the saints, such as Mystical Experiences, Marian Apparitions, or Sainly Miracles.

5. CONCLUSION:

The exploration of religious tourism within the Christian community reveals a multifaceted tradition with profound cultural, spiritual, and economic implications. Christian religious tourism is characterized by pilgrimages to sacred sites associated with Jesus Christ and other revered figures, fostering a deep connection between believers and their faith. The practice involves not only journeys to historical and religious landmarks but also acts of reverence, prayer, and cultural enrichment.

The significance of destinations such as Jerusalem, Rome, and Santiago de Compostela as focal points for Christian pilgrimages underscores the global nature of religious tourism. These journeys serve as a means of spiritual growth, cultural exchange, and communal bonding among believers. The rituals associated with religious tourism, including the lighting of candles, donations, and seeking intercession, contribute to a rich tapestry of traditions within the Christian community.

Moreover, religious tourism functions as an educational platform, allowing travelers to delve into the teachings, history, and cultural nuances of Christianity. Museums, libraries, and seminars become conduits for the transmission of religious knowledge, fostering a deeper understanding among believers and non-believers alike.

The intertwining of recreation and spirituality in religious tourism emphasizes the holistic nature of these journeys. Travelers not only witness the architectural and natural wonders of sacred places but also experience moments of peace, joy, and healing through their spiritual endeavors.

In conclusion, Christian religious tourism is a dynamic tradition that transcends geographical boundaries, weaving together elements of faith, culture, and personal enrichment.

As a global phenomenon, it contributes not only to the spiritual well-being of individuals but also to the preservation of cultural heritage and the promotion of mutual understanding among diverse communities. The continued exploration and understanding of religious tourism within the Christian context offer insights into the intricate interplay between spirituality and human experience.

6. RECOMMENDATIONS:

Efforts should focus on preserving the authenticity of religious sites while promoting them for Christian tourism, balancing accessibility with sacredness. Interfaith dialogue initiatives should be encouraged to foster mutual respect among diverse faith communities. Develop educational programs, including tours and workshops, to enhance travelers' knowledge and cultural awareness. Implement sustainable tourism practices to minimize negative impacts on the environment and local communities. Involve local communities in tourism development for economic benefits and cultural preservation. Explore technology integration for a modern dimension to religious tourism. Collaborate between different Christian denominations for a more inclusive experience. Establish crisis preparedness plans for unforeseen challenges. Support ongoing research to monitor the impact of religious tourism and inform future strategies. Facilitate cultural exchange programs to strengthen global Christian fellowship.

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