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Implementation Of Religious Tourism Development In Improving The Welfare Of The People Of Gresik Regency Maqashid Syariah Perspective

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Abstract

This research explores the potential of the tourism sector as a driver of community economy in East Java Province, with a focus on religious tourism at the tombs of Sunan Malik Ibrahim and Sunan Giri in Gresik Regency. The research aims to understand how the development of religious tourism can improve the welfare of local communities. Primary data was obtained through interviews with foundation administrators and traders at the site, as well as direct observation. The qualitative research method was used by data analysis using ATLAS.ti software. The results of the study show that the development of religious tourism, including the improvement of facilities and cleanliness, has a positive impact on PAD, employment, and the image of the location, although there are negative impacts such as congestion and decreased cleanliness. The development also affects merchants with a decrease in visitors but encourages promotional innovation. The community enjoys a more organized economy and environment, with religious values maintained through education and peer control. Recommendations for the future include a reduction in parking levies and increased cooperation between the government, the community, and the foundation's administrators.

Keywords : Religious Tourism, Economic Development, Sunan Malik Ibrahim Tomb, Sunan Giri Tomb, Community Welfare, Gresik Regency

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INTRODUCTION

Indonesia, as an archipelagic country rich in natural and cultural diversity, has great potential in the plantation, mining, industry, and tourism sectors. The abundant cultural diversity is an important asset for the tourism sector, which plays a significant role in the country's economy. Law No. 10 of 2009 concerning Tourism aims to: 1) improve the economy; 2) improving well-being; 3) reducing poverty; 4) overcoming unemployment; 5) preserving the environment; 6) advancing culture; 7) improving the image of the nation; 8) strengthening the nation's identity; and 9) strengthening relations between nations. Thus, the tourism sector is the main potential for economic development.

Tourism is a travel activity to gain experience and become a source of income for local governments and the community. Tourism development utilizes natural wealth, diversity of flora, fauna, cultural arts, traditions, and historical relics to increase the attractiveness of destinations, both from physical and non-physical aspects, thereby increasing productivity. The increase in tourism is often followed by an increase in tourist visits, including from abroad, which has a positive impact on people's income. However, tourism also brings social and cultural impacts, such as changes in behavior, values, and traditions. The government supports tourism through improving infrastructure and services, which also affects local employment and income.

The tourism sector can be a mainstay in the economic development of the community (Fauziah, 2021). Tourism development has a significant impact on the local economy, such as increasing regional income, creating jobs, business opportunities, and preserving regional wealth. With good management, tourism has the potential to have a long-term positive impact on the government and society (Riani, 2021).

According to the Great Dictionary of the Indonesian Language, impact means an influence that has positive or negative consequences. Impact can also be interpreted as an effort to persuade or convince others to support a cause. In the context of tourism development, the impact is expected to support sustainable tourism development and is not detrimental (Wijaya & Kanca, 2013).

The tourism sector needs to be developed because it can meet individual tourism motivations and become an opportunity for potential areas. Tourism also provides consumables and capital, reduces imports, and can reduce poverty levels if managed properly. Indonesia is famous for its diversity of cultural arts, customs, and history, and has various types of tourism such as education, culture, marine, and religion (Fauziah, 2021).

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Unique and distinctive tourism is the main destination for tourists. In East Java, spiritual tourism attracts attention by visiting sacred sites, historic mosques, ancient Islamic royal sites, and tombs of Islamic spreaders. This tour aims to feel peace, increase knowledge, and maintain cultural heritage, both individually and in groups. Religious or halal tourism is in demand by visitors and is expected to improve the welfare of the local community through the utilization of their potential and participation in the tourism industry. Community participation, government support, and the foundation's commitment also encourage an increase in tourist visits every year (Angelia & Santoso, 2019).

East Java Province is a religious tourism destination because of the many relics of the Wali, especially the tomb of Walisongo which is spread from west to east Java (Hasanah, 2020). The pilgrimage to Walisongo's grave, a tradition that has lasted for hundreds of years, is carried out with various purposes such as hoping for blessings, appreciating services, taking examples, and tracing Walisongo's struggle. Walisongo is known as the spreader of Islam in Indonesia, with tombs that include Sunan Ampel (Surabaya), Sunan Drajat (Lamongan), Sunan Malik Ibrahim (Gresik), Sunan Giri (Gresik), Sunan Bonang (Tuban), Sunan Kudus (Kudus), Sunan Kalijaga (Demak), Sunan Muria (Kudus), and Sunan Gunung Jati (Cirebon) (Ashadi, 2013).

Sunan Maulana Malik Ibrahim and Sunan Giri are two Wali Songo whose graves are in Gresik Regency. Sunan Maulana Malik Ibrahim, also known as Sunan Gresik, was born in Samarkand in the early 14th century and was buried in Gapurosukolilo Village, Gresik. He was the oldest of the nine wali and arrived in Java in 1391 AD during the Majapahit Kingdom. Sunan Giri, who has other names such as Raden Paku and Prabu Satmata, was born in Blambangan in 1442 and was buried in Giri Kedaton, Gresik (Balqis et al., 2023). The presence of these two guardian tombs attracts many pilgrims, opening up business opportunities for the surrounding community such as souvenir traders, food, souvenirs, and motorcycle taxis. This is a potential for the community and the Gresik Regency government to improve the welfare of Gresik (Faizah, 2018).

Welfare according to Law Number 13 of 1998 is a condition of life that includes security, morality, and inner peace, which allows the fulfillment of physical, spiritual, and social needs for individuals, families, and society by respecting human rights in accordance with Pancasila. In the Great Dictionary of the Indonesian Language, prosperous means safe, sentosa, prosperous, and free from disturbances. Welfare includes security, tranquility, safety, and prosperity, as well as organizing social services to help individuals or groups achieve a decent life (Fadilah, 2020). So, welfare is a condition of financial sufficiency or feasibility of living.

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Gresik Regency has the opportunity to improve the welfare of the population through the utilization of the potential of pilgrimage sites. The presence of many visitors who come to make a pilgrimage can be taken advantage of by locals by opening trading businesses, such as stalls or stalls that provide food, drinks, as well as souvenirs and souvenirs for pilgrims, both from inside and outside the city.

LITERATURE REVIEW

Tourism

Tourism is an activity that involves visiting and enjoying products or tourist attractions so that tourists can get to know and enjoy these tourist objects. The purpose of tourism activities includes finding a new atmosphere, overcoming boredom from daily routines, increasing historical knowledge, or deepening religious understanding and implementing religious teachings (Rachmad et al., 2022), (Riani, 2021), (Karyono, 1997).

Tourist Attractions and Attractions

Tourist objects and attractions can be defined as places in an area that are interesting to visit, such as natural landscapes, museums, flora and fauna, historical sites, ancient relics, recreational parks, and various other entertainment places (Susianto et al., 2022).

Tourism Development Strategy

In Greece, the word "strategia" comes from "stratos" (military) and "ag" (lead), so strategy means a leader's plan to win a war, or in another context, a vision and mission to achieve goals by taking into account competition. Development, according to (Choirunnisa et al., 2021), is an effort to improve abilities, values, and morals as desired, as well as a structured process to optimize cultural potential in a certain period. Tourism development involves the effective and sustainable use of resources, with practical and specific strategies, and taking into account the responses of relevant parties (Shidqi Rabbani et al., 2021). Government support, such as Regional Regulation Number 16 of 2013 concerning the Gresik Regency Regional Tourism Development Master Plan for 2013-2025, is important in tourism development. Public facilities and tourism aim to support the comfort and safety of tourists. Suwartono in (Annisa, 2015) Suggesting tourism development strategies include short-term optimization (strengthening the image, improving the quality of the workforce, utilizing resources, and enlarging the market) and medium-term consolidation (strengthening Indonesia's image, management, product diversification, and developing the workforce).

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Impact of Tourism Development

Impact, according to the Great Dictionary of the Indonesian Language, is an influence that can be positive or negative. In the context of tourism, impacts include various social and economic aspects, such as changes in income, sales, employment, and business receipts. Tourism affects society through economic and social aspects, and cooperation between local governments and communities is essential to minimize its negative impacts. According to Cohen (1948), the impact of tourism on society includes foreign exchange receipts, employment opportunities, income, distribution, prices, ownership, and general development. Positively, tourism can create job opportunities, increase community income, and the government, as long as its development is carried out optimally (Hasanah, 2020). Local communities play an important role in the development of tourist attractions and are directly involved in related activities.

Religious Tourism

Religious tourism is a trip that aims to meet spiritual needs by visiting holy places or tombs of religious figures. In addition to entertainment and fun, this activity also aims to get blessings, blessings, and increase spirituality, as well as maintain the quality of worship and ethics. This activity is very meaningful for religious people because it connects them with places that have religious privileges, such as mosques, tombs, and temples. In Muslim-majority Indonesia, religious tourism often involves elements of Islamic tourism, such as pilgrimages and hajj, as well as history education. To support halal tourism, it is important to choose a location according to Islamic values, ensure halal food, and provide sharia-compliant lodging facilities.

Community Welfare Theory According to Islamic Views

There are several theories of welfare, namely, Al-Ghazali who said that welfare is achieved when the benefit, namely the fulfillment of the sharia maqashid, is achieved. If one has not felt happiness or peace, well-being has not materialized. Al-Ghazali proposed a way to achieve this through the protection of religion, soul, intellect, heredity, and property. Abu Yusuf said that community welfare and economic growth require projects and the completion of infrastructure facilities to meet the needs of the country. Abu Yusuf emphasized the importance of justice and good management of the public economy in achieving welfare. Umar Chapra said Welfare is the goal of the life of thayyiban and falah, which includes happiness in this world and the hereafter. Inner tranquility, or al-nafs al-muthmainnah, is part of that happiness.

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Maqahid Syariah

Maqashid Sharia refers to the main goal of Islamic law to achieve the welfare of mankind. Sharia is the path to the source of life, while maqashid means intention or purpose. According to Ar-Raisuni (Sutisna et al., 2021), maqashid sharia aims to ensure the benefit of the ummah by including meaning and wisdom in all shari'a. Scholars such as Imam al-Haramayn, Imam al-Ghazali, and Ibn Ashur have discussed maqashid sharia in the context of ushul fiqh. Maqashid sharia aims to uphold justice, provide benefits, and ensure prosperity in this world and the hereafter. Imam Syatibi emphasized that maqashid sharia is centered on the values of the Qur'an to achieve the welfare of the world and the hereafter, while Abu Zahrah added that maqashid sharia includes educating the ummah, upholding justice, and pursuing the common good. Overall, maqashid sharia is the principles that are maintained in the formation of sharia to implement benefits.

Maqashid Syariah in the Context of Islamic Economics

The Islamic economic system focuses on activities carried out with the intention of worship to achieve maslahah and falah (balance in the afterlife), which is the ultimate goal of this activity. The concepts of worship, maslahah, and falah form a complete unity in the achievement of maqashid shariah. Islamic economics is considered important for happiness because it is in line with Islamic law, with the basic principles of monotheism, caliphate, and justice. In the development of Islamic economics, solutions to economic problems are constantly being sought, considering the increasing human needs. The main goal is to implement Islamic economics in accordance with sharia maqashid, which includes the fulfillment of religious needs, soul, intellect, descendants, and assets in business transactions based on Islam.

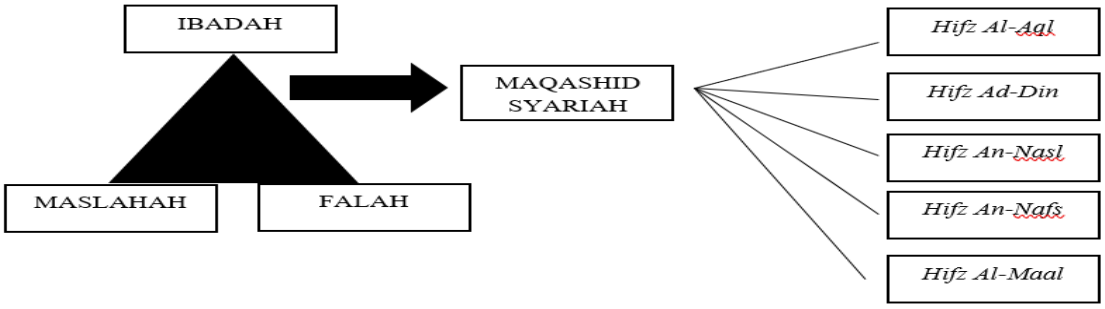


Figure 1The Sharia Maqashid Scheme in the Context of Islamic Economics

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Daruriat or benefit, according to Imam Al-Ghazali in the book al-Mustasyafa, is divided into five parts that must be maintained:

1. Religious protection (hifz al-diin): Maintaining faith, preventing disbelief, and enforcing the law against violators of religious teachings. This is important for the safety of human life and must be accompanied by learning and practicing religious teachings.
2. Protection of the soul (hifz an-nafs): Guarantees the right to life and welfare of human beings, prohibits murder, and ensures basic necessities such as food and shelter.
3. Maintenance of the intellect (hifz al-aql): Guarding the intellect from damage, such as from intoxicating substances. It is important to distinguish the good from the bad and maintain mental well-being.
4. Safeguarding offspring (hifz an-nasl): Protecting the nasab through a valid marriage and avoiding adultery and acts that damage offspring.
5. Preservation of property (hifz al-maal): Collecting and using property in a halal manner and distributing part of it for the benefit of Allah and society.

These five things are important for the sustainability and development of human life in accordance with maqashid shharia.

RESEARCH METHODS

Research Location

This research was conducted in Gapurosukolilo Village and Giri Village, Gresik Regency, with a focus on the Maulana Malik Ibrahim Tomb and Sunan Giri Tomb. This location was chosen because the development of tourism in the area of the tombs has a positive social and economic impact. Research sites include the Maulana Malik Ibrahim Tomb and the Sunan Giri Tomb.

Data and data sources

The data of this study is sourced from primary data, which is obtained directly by the researcher through observation or direct information collection. This data includes interviews with the management of the Sunan Malik Ibrahim tomb foundation, the management of the Sunan Giri tomb foundation, and stall traders in the two locations.

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Data Analysis

This study uses qualitative research. Data analysis in research involves organizing and structuring data from interviews, field notes, and documentation into separate categories and units, as well as the preparation of patterns and conclusions to facilitate understanding. This study uses ATLAS.ti software for data analysis.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

Interview Results of the Management of the Religious Tourism Object Foundation of the tomb of Sunan Malik Ibrahim/Sunan Giri tomb

A. Development of religious tourism objects of Sunan Malik Ibrahim's Tomb/Sunan Giri Tomb

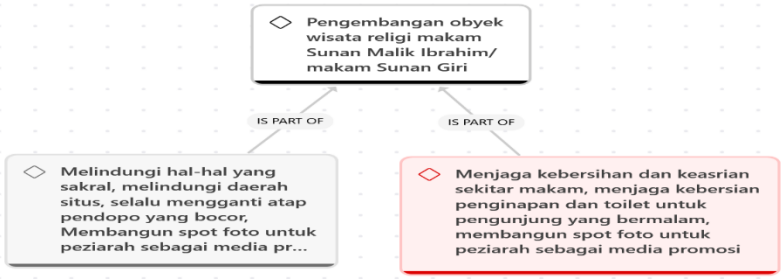


Figure 2 Results of the religious tourism development scheme of the tomb of Sunan Malik Ibrahim/tomb of Sunan Giri Atlas.ti Version 9

Based on interviews, the development at the tomb of Sunan Malik Ibrahim includes maintaining the cleanliness of the tomb area, lodging, and toilets, as well as building photo spots for promotion. At Sunan Giri's tomb, development includes the protection of sacred sites, repair of the roof of the pendopo, and the construction of photo spots. The development goal in both tombs is to improve the comfort of pilgrims and encourage repeat visits. The impact of this development is expected to support sustainable tourism development (Wijaya & Kanca, 2013). Tourism marketing, according to J. Krippendorf quoted by Yoeti (2006), is a coordination system necessary to achieve tourist satisfaction and reasonable profits.

B. Human resource development in religious tourism of Sunan Malik Ibrahim's tomb/Sunan Giri's tomb

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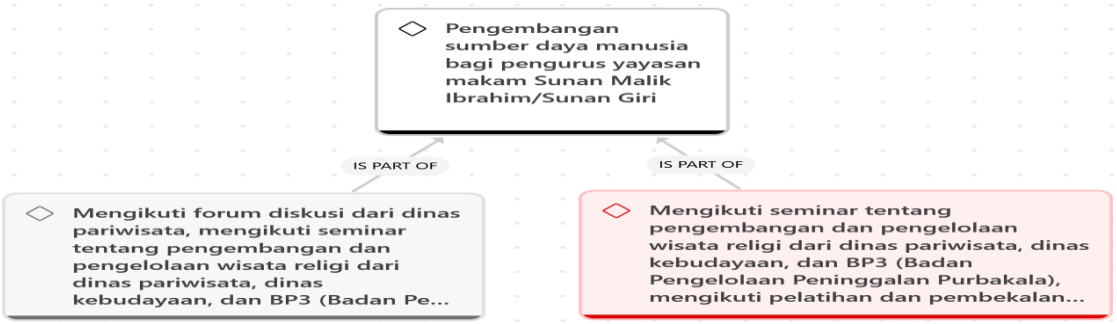


Figure 3 Results of the Human Resource Development Scheme in the Religious Tourism of the Tomb of Sunan Malik Ibrahim/Sunan Giri Tomb Version Atlas.ti 9

The management of the Sunan Malik Ibrahim and Sunan Giri tomb foundations develops human resources by participating in seminars and training from the tourism office, the cultural office, and BP3 related to the management of religious tourism. This effort aims to improve the ability and expertise in the development of religious tourism, through participation in discussion and training forums. Tourism development focuses on the effective use of resources to achieve sustainable development, by building the necessary awareness, motivation, expertise, and skills (Shidqi Rabbani et al., 2021)

C. Supporting factors in the development of religious tourism objects for the tomb of Sunan Malik Ibrahim/Sunan Giri tomb



Figure 4 Results of the scheme of supporting factors in the development of religious tourism objects of the tomb of Sunan Malik Ibrahim/tomb of Sunan Giri Atlas.ti Version 9

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Based on interviews with the administrators of the Sunan Malik Ibrahim tomb foundation and the Sunan Giri tomb, the network scheme using Atlas.ti 9 shows that the supporting factors for the development of the Sunan Malik Ibrahim tomb include financial support from charity boxes, community donations, and the government, as well as local community cooperation. At Sunan Giri's grave, support comes from the community's assistance and mutual cooperation (Abdillah et al., 2016). In conclusion, the development of religious tourism in both tombs is driven by the help, support, and cooperation of various parties. The surrounding community plays an important role in the development of tourist attractions and cooperation between the local government and the community is needed to minimize the impact of tourism involving the local community (Hasanah, 2020).

D. Inhibiting factors in the development of religious tourism objects for the tomb of Sunan Malik Ibrahim/tomb of Sunan Giri



Figure 5 Results of the scheme of inhibiting factors in the development of religious tourism objects of the tomb of Sunan Malik Ibrahim/tomb of Sunan Giri Atlas.ti Version 9

The inhibiting factor in the development of religious tourism at the tomb of Sunan Malik Ibrahim is the inconsistency of government policies that reduce the number of visitors, while at the tomb of Sunan Giri, the problem is the licensing to repair old tourist attractions. In conclusion, the development of religious tourism by local governments is

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considered inefficient. Optimal local tourism development can maximize economic benefits and reduce problems (Hasanah, 2020).

E. The positive impact of the development of religious tourism for the tomb of Sunan Malik Ibrahim/Sunan Giri tomb



Figure 6 Results of the positive impact scheme on the development of religious tourism for the tomb of Sunan Malik Ibrahim/tomb of Sunan Giri Atlas.ti Version 9

The development of religious tourism at the tomb of Sunan Malik Ibrahim has a positive impact on increasing the PAD of Gresik Regency, job creation, and religious life of the surrounding community. At Sunan Giri's tomb, the development serves as a promotion that increases the popularity of the place. In conclusion, the development of religious tourism is beneficial for both the community and local governments, with economic impacts such as new job opportunities and increased income. Maximum economic benefits can be achieved if development is carried out optimally, while minimizing problems that may arise (Hasanah, 2020). The local community plays an important role in the development of tourist attractions and is directly involved in related activities.

F. The negative impact of the development of religious tourism at the tomb of Sunan Malik Ibrahim/Sunan Giri's tomb

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Figure 7 Results of the negative impact scheme on the development of religious tourism for the tomb of Sunan Malik Ibrahim/Sunan Giri Tomb Atlas.ti Version 9

The negative impact of the development of religious tourism at the tomb of Sunan Malik Ibrahim includes congestion when crowded with pilgrims and a decrease in environmental cleanliness. At Sunan Giri's tomb, suboptimal development has a negative impact on the surrounding community. In conclusion, the development of religious tourism can have a negative impact on the surrounding community.

G. Hope for future religious tourism of Sunan Malik Ibrahim's tomb/Sunan Giri's tomb

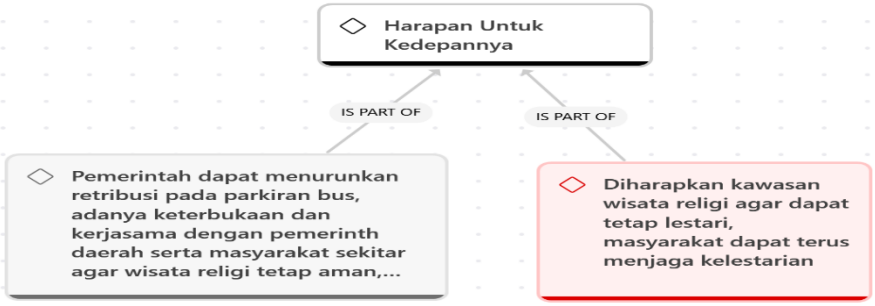


Figure 8 Results of the hope scheme for the future religious tourism of the tomb of Sunan Malik Ibrahim/Sunan Giri Tomb Atlas.ti Version 9

The management of the Sunan Malik Ibrahim tomb foundation hopes that the government will reduce the bus parking levy and increase openness and cooperation with local governments and the community so that religious tourism remains safe, orderly, cool, and comfortable. Meanwhile, the management of the Sunan Giri tomb foundation hopes that the development will be carried out optimally to prevent negative impacts on

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the surrounding community. In conclusion, optimal development requires cooperation between local governments, communities, and foundation administrators.

Interview results and scheme of the foundation management

Based on the results of interviews with the administrators of the Sunan Malik Ibrahim tomb foundation and the Sunan Giri tomb, the following are the results of the network using Atlas.ti 9 software



Figure 9 Network Results of Foundation Management Answers

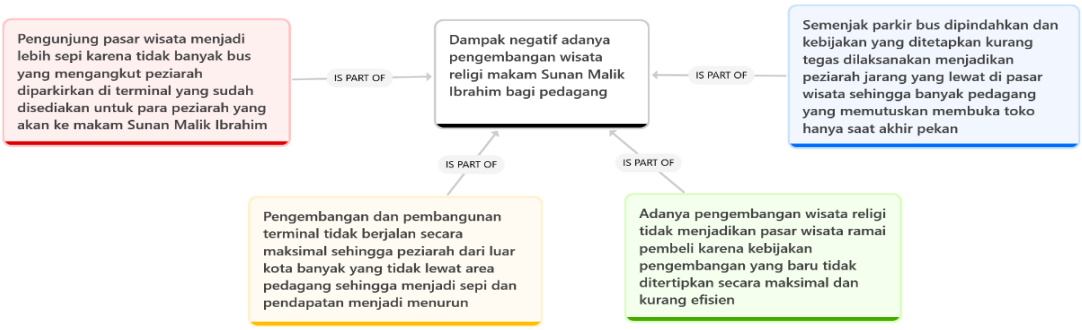
Interview results of Sunan Malik Ibrahim's tomb tourism market trader

A. Negative impact as a trader after the development of religious tourism at the tomb of Sunan Malik Ibrahim

Figure 10 Results of the negative impact scheme as a trader after the development of religious tourism of the tomb of Sunan Malik Ibrahim Atlas.ti Version 9

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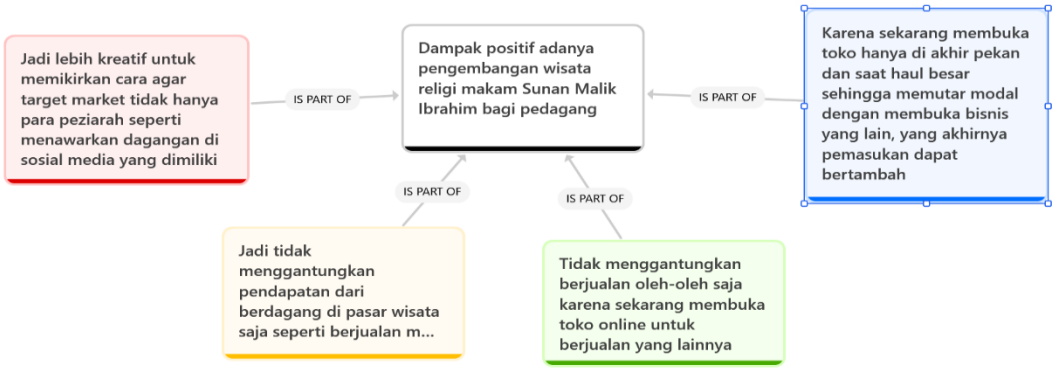
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The negative impact of the development of religious tourism at the tomb of Sunan Malik Ibrahim, according to four informants, includes a decrease in the crowding of tourist markets due to the lack of pilgrim buses parked at the provided terminals, as well as a decrease in traders' income due to the lack of optimal terminal construction and ineffective development policies. The relocation of bus parking lots and lack of control caused pilgrims to rarely pass through the market, leaving traders only open their shops on weekends. In conclusion, the construction of suboptimal bus parking has a negative impact on market crowds. Inefficient tourism development can accelerate the decline of tourist destinations, have an impact on traders' income and potential economic benefits from tourism (Hasanah, 2020; Butler, 2006; Andesta, 2022).

B. Positive impact as a trader after the development of religious tourism at the tomb of Sunan Malik Ibrahim

Figure 11 Results of the positive impact scheme as a trader after the development of religious tourism in the tomb of Sunan Malik Ibrahim Atlas.ti Version 9



The positive impact of the development of religious tourism at the tomb of Sunan Malik Ibrahim includes an increase in the creativity of traders in marketing products

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through social media, which reduces dependence on the tourist market. Merchants can now sell food and souvenirs online, open shops on weekends, and diversify businesses, which increases revenue. In addition, tourism development creates new job opportunities, increases community income, and has the potential to increase government revenue. Optimizing the development of local tourism can maximize its economic benefits while minimizing problems (Hasanah, 2020; Dian & Sadono, 2011).

C. Impact as the surrounding community after the development of religious tourism

Figure 12 Results of the impact scheme as the surrounding community after the development of religious tourism Atlas.ti Version 9



The development of religious tourism for the tomb of Sunan Malik Ibrahim provides benefits for the surrounding community by opening up economic opportunities through sales at tourist markets, improving the arrangement of buildings and parking lots that reduce congestion, and creating a neater and more beautiful environment. The community is happy with these improvements because they reduce congestion, create jobs, and beautify the environment. The impact of tourism involves the community and affects economic and social aspects (Hasanah, 2020).

D. The fulfillment of religious values is fulfilled (Hifz al-diin/religious protection)

Figure 13 Results of the scheme for fulfilling religious values (Hifz al-diin/religious protection) Atlas.ti Version 9



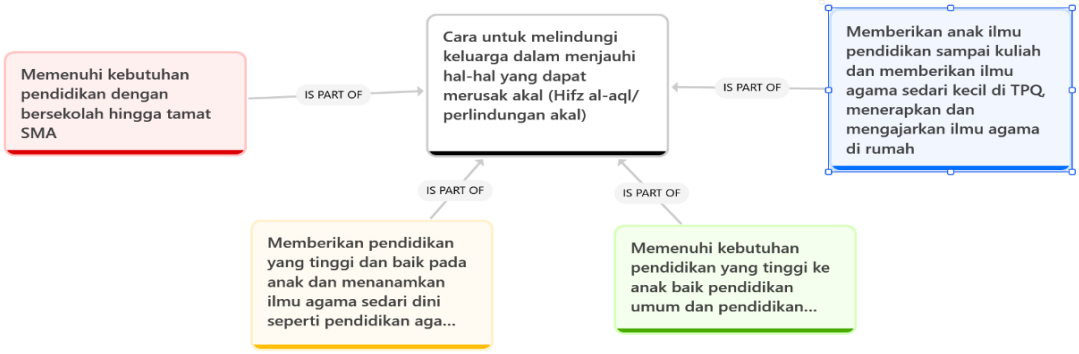
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Living near the tomb of Sunan Malik Ibrahim makes the surrounding community more religiously aware, by actively carrying out the five prayers at five times, dressing according to sharia, and fulfilling the pillars of faith and the pillars of Islam, even though they have not yet carried out the hajj. They are also active in giving alms and participating in Malik Ibrahim's haul event. In conclusion, the proximity to the tomb increases the religious awareness of the community. Religious maintenance, including fostering faith and preventing disbelief, is the key to the salvation of human life, and includes the practice and transmission of religious teachings (Yahaya et al., 2020).

E. How to protect the family in staying away from things that can damage the intellect (Hifz al-aql/protection of intellect)

Figure 14 Results of the scheme of how to protect the family in staying away from things that can damage the intellect (Hifz al-aql/protection of the intellect) Atlas.ti Version 9



The community around Sunan Malik Ibrahim's grave protects the family from things that damage the intellect by ensuring good education, from school to college, as well as religious education through TPQ and teachings at home. In conclusion, protecting reason is done by providing adequate public and religious education. The protection of reason (Hifz al-aql) involves maintaining health, avoiding destructive things, and providing education and religion to avoid the worship of lust and hostility (Taqwiem & Zakaria, 2020).

F. The results of dressing can meet daily needs (Hifz an-nafs/life protection)

Figure 15 Results of the scheme of the results of dandandan can meet daily needs (Hifz an-nafs/life protection) Atlas.ti Version 9

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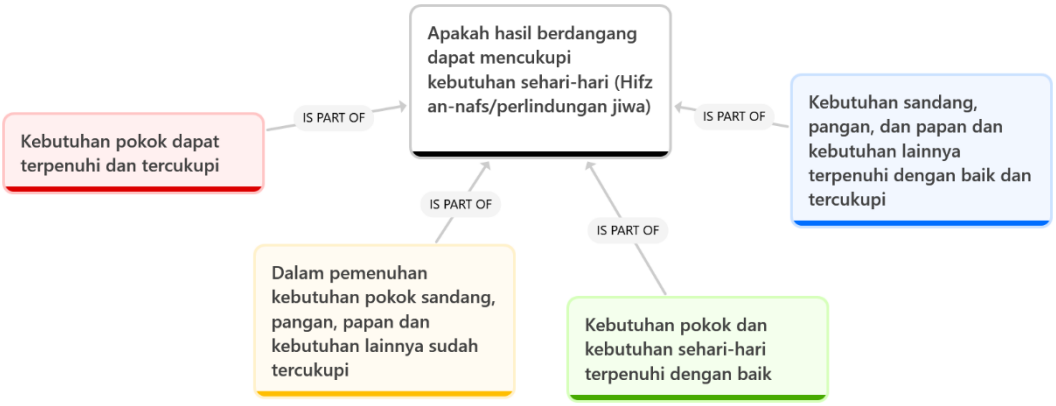
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Trading in the tourist market allows the four informants to meet their basic needs, such as clothing, food, board, and daily necessities. These results show that trading is sufficient for their additional daily needs. In Islamic law, the second goal is to preserve the human right to life and welfare, which includes protecting life, preventing threats, and providing for basic needs such as food, drink, clothing, and shelter, while safeguarding human honor and freedom (Taqwiem & Zakaria, 2020).

G. How to take care of the family in avoiding promiscuity (Hifz an-nasl/taking care of offspring)

Figure 16 Results of the Scheme on how to maintain the family in avoiding promiscuity (Hifz an-nasl/safeguarding offspring) Atlas.ti 9 Version



The four informants keep their families from promiscuity by choosing good friends, meeting the children's educational and daily needs, providing religious knowledge, sending children to school in good places, and controlling children's friendships. In conclusion, keeping the family from promiscuity involves meeting the needs of education

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and supervision of friendships. Maintaining offspring is very important because attraction to the opposite sex is human nature. To maintain nasab in accordance with Islamic sharia, it is recommended to submit one's views and avoid actions that approach adultery (Al Farisi et al., 2022).

H. By trading, the family's income increases (Hifz al-maal/maintenance of property

Figure 17 The result of the scheme by trading the family's income becomes increased (Hifz al-maal/maintenance of property) Atlas.ti Version 9



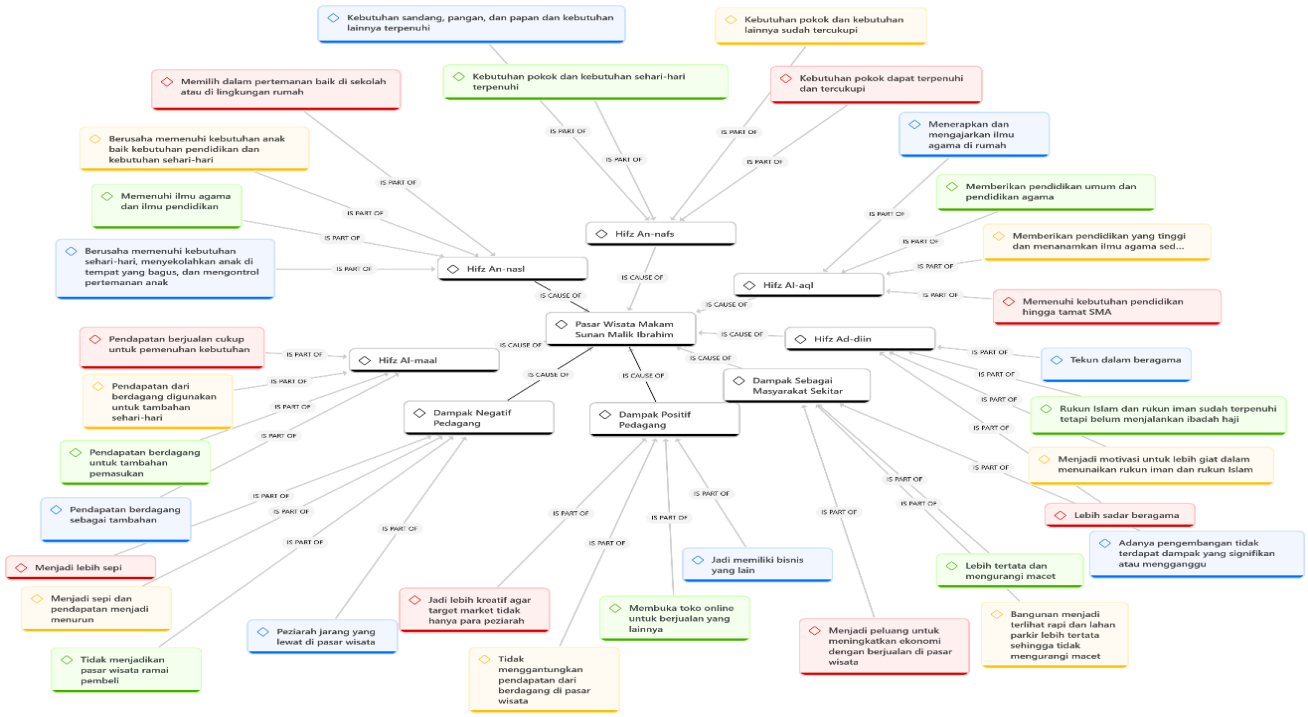
The four informants reported that their income from trading was sufficient for their daily needs, with some also using social media for promotion. One of the informants uses income as an addition because her husband also works, while the other uses income to supplement income or savings. In conclusion, selling in the tourist market increases their income. Hifz al-maal, or safeguarding property, encourages people to seek wealth in a halal way, use it in the right way, and set aside some for the rights of Allah and society (Rahman & Faizah, 2020).

Results of interviews and schemes of Sunan Malik Ibrahim's tomb tourism market traders

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Figure 18 Network results of informant answers



Interview Results of Sunan Giri Tomb Tourism Market Traders

A. Negative impact as a trader after the development of religious tourism at Sunan Giri's tomb

Figure 19 Results of the negative impact scheme as a trader after the development of religious tourism of the Sunan Giri tomb Atlas.ti Version 9



The positive impact of the development of religious tourism at Sunan Giri's tomb includes the addition of parking lots that reduce the main route of the tourist market, so

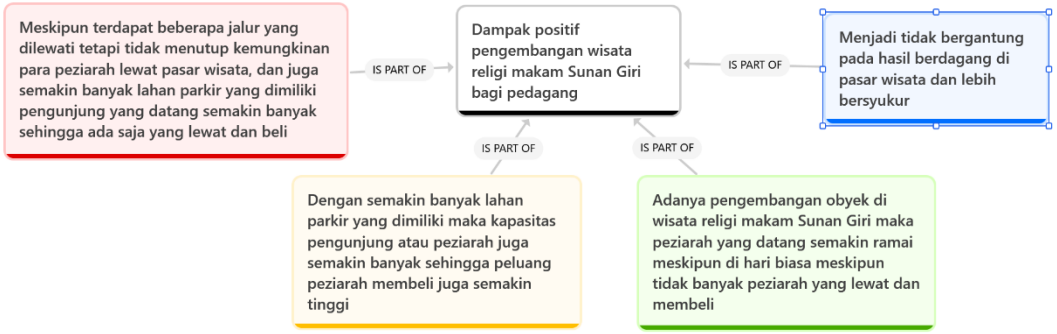
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that the tourist market becomes less strategic and rarely passed by pilgrims, especially those who come by bus. Although the number of pilgrims is increasing, especially on weekdays, they stop less often at tourist markets. In conclusion, with the existence of alternative routes, the tourist market is no longer the main route, making it quiet. Tourist destinations, both natural and man-made, have economic and social consequences. Good development can increase community and government income, while inefficient development can accelerate the decline of tourist destinations, negatively impacting traders (Hasanah, 2020; Butler, 2006; Andesta, 2022).

B. Positive impact as a trader after the development of religious tourism at Sunan Giri's tomb

Figure 20 Results of the positive impact scheme as a trader after the development of religious tourism at the tomb of Sunan Giri Atlas.ti Version 9



The positive impact of the development of religious tourism at Sunan Giri's tomb includes an increase in the number of visitors who pass through the tourist market, even though the location of the market is less strategic and not always passed by pilgrim buses. Although the number of visitors buying at tourist markets may be small, the development of tourist attractions increases the number of pilgrims, especially out-of-town groups. Economically, this development creates new job opportunities, increases community income, and potential government revenue. Optimizing local tourism can maximize economic benefits while minimizing problems (Hasanah, 2020; Dian & Sadono, 2011).

C. Impact as the surrounding community after the development of religious tourism

Figure 21 Results of the impact scheme as the surrounding community after the development of religious tourism Atlas.ti Version 9

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The development of religious tourism at Sunan Giri's tomb has a positive impact on the surrounding community, such as increasing income through sales at the tourist market, and reducing pilgrim congestion. The negative impact is minimal because this tourism actually increases income and employment. Traffic jams only occur during Sunan Giri's annual haul, which is not a big problem. In conclusion, living around religious tourism provides benefits, including new jobs. The impact of tourism involves the community and provides economic and social effects (Hasanah, 2020). All tourist destinations, both natural and artificial, have their own consequences.

D. Fulfillment of religious values (Hifz al-diin/religious protection)

Figure 22 Results of the scheme for fulfilling religious values (Hifz al-diin/religious protection)



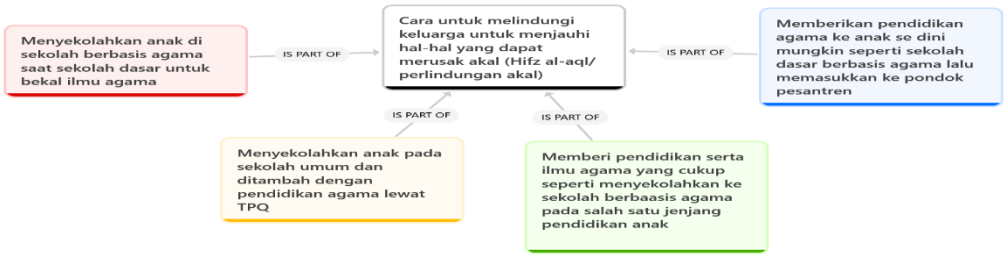
The fulfillment of religious values by the surrounding community includes the implementation of the pillars of Islam and faith, even though they have not yet carried out the hajj. They became more aware and obedient in religion, especially because they lived near Sunan Giri's tomb and sold at the tourist market. In conclusion, living around the Giri tomb increases the religious awareness of the community. Religious maintenance includes fostering faith, preventing disbelief, and considering jihad as the highest degree. Hifz al-diin, or religious observance, is the key to the salvation of life, which is done by studying, practicing, and conveying religious teachings such as the pillars of Islam and faith (Yahaya et al., 2020).

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E. Ways to protect the family from things that can damage the intellect (*Hifz al-aql*/protection of intellect)

Figure 23 Results of the Scheme for the Protection of Intellect (Hifz Al-aql/Protection of Intellect) Version of Atlas.ti 9



The community around Sunan Giri's grave protects the family from things that damage the intellect by sending children to faith-based schools, increasing religious education through TPQ, and enrolling them in Islamic boarding schools. In conclusion, the protection of intellect is carried out through adequate general education and religion. Maintaining reason or Hifz al-aql involves maintaining health and education that prevents the worship of lust and hostility (Taqwiem & Zakaria, 2020).

F. The results of dressing can meet daily needs (Hifz an-nafs/life protection)

Figure 24 Results of the Life Protection Scheme (Hifz An-Nafs/life protection)



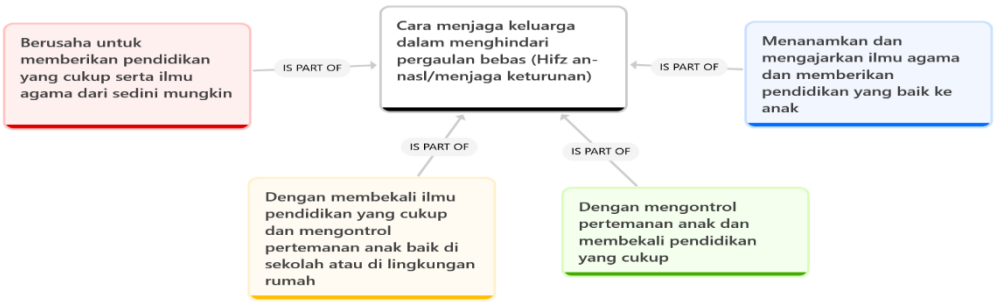
To keep the family from promiscuity, it is important to provide education and religious knowledge from an early age, as well as to supervise children's friendships at school and at home. From this statement, it can be concluded that traders get enough extra for daily needs. In Islamic law, preserving human life is a priority, so murder is prohibited to protect safety and welfare. This includes ensuring basic necessities such as food, drink, clothing, and shelter, as well as keeping away from destructive things, as well as providing freedom and honor.

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G. How to take care of the family in avoiding promiscuity (Hifz an-nasl/taking care of offspring)

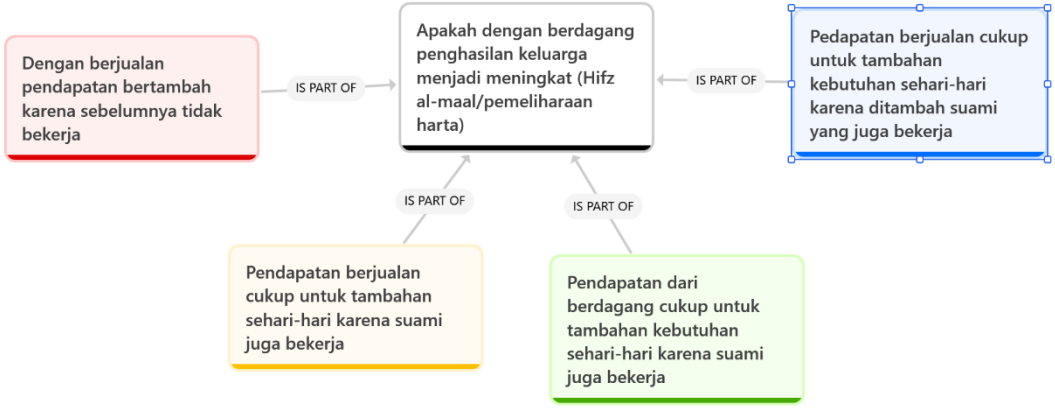
Figure 25 Results of the Scheme for Safeguarding Offspring (Hifz An-Nasl/Safeguarding Offspring Version Atlas.ti 9



The four informants keep their families from promiscuity by providing education and religious knowledge from an early age, as well as controlling children's friendships at school and in the home environment. In this way, the need for education and supervision of friendships is met to prevent promiscuity. Maintaining offspring is important to be carried out in accordance with Islamic sharia to ensure that the nasab is maintained, including by subduing the view of the opposite sex who is not a mahram, avoiding actions that approach adultery (Al Farisi et al., 2022).

H. By trading, the family's income increases (*Hifz al-maal*/maintenance of property)

Figure 26 Results of the Asset Maintenance Scheme (Hifz Al Maal/Asset Maintenance) Atlas.ti Version 9



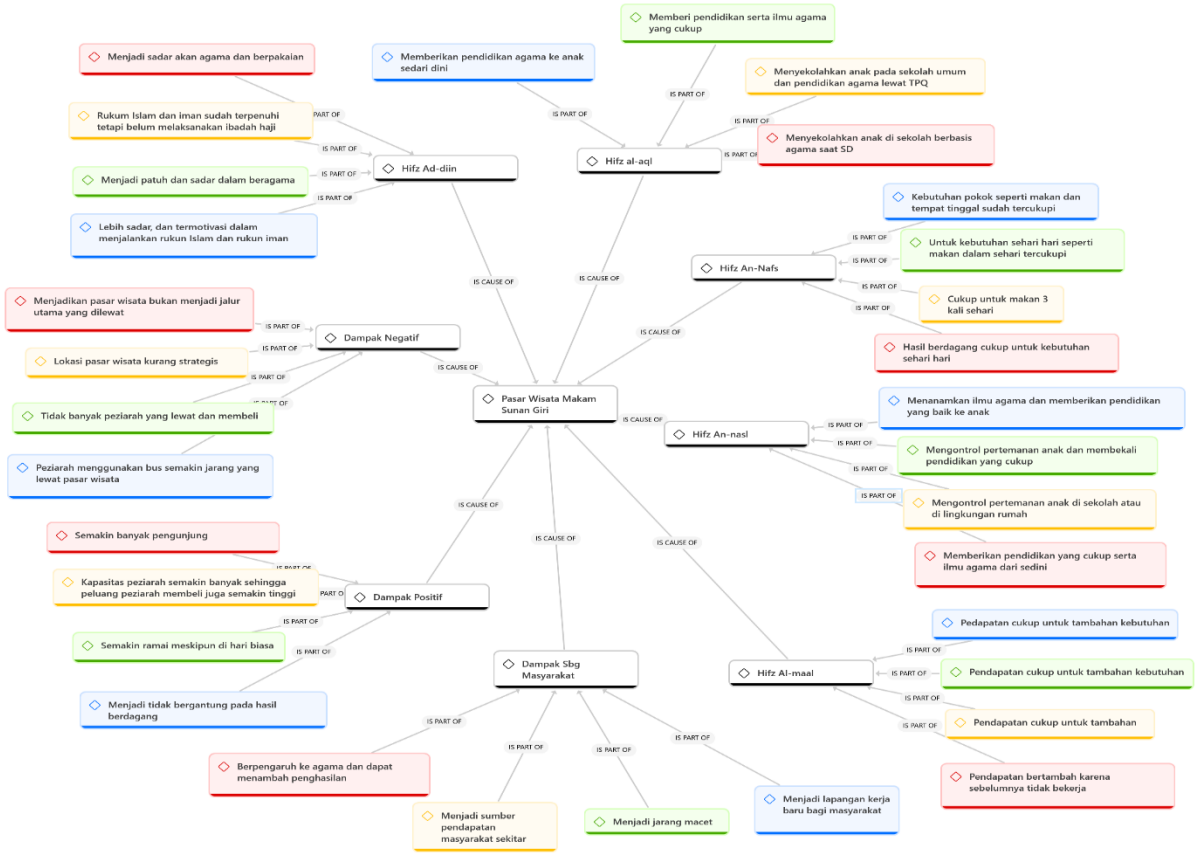
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The four informants reported that the income from trading was enough for additional daily needs, thanks to the support of their husbands who also worked. Overall, their income increased after selling in the tourist market. Maintaining property (Hifz al-maal) is important for material and spiritual welfare, provided that the property is obtained and used in a halal manner and distributed in part for the rights of Allah and society (Rahman & Faizah, 2020). When it comes to taking care of the family and avoiding promiscuity, it is important to meet the needs of education and control friendships. Maintaining offspring is also crucial, and must be done in accordance with Islamic sharia, by subduing the views of the opposite sex who are not mahrams to prevent actions that damage offspring (Al Farisi et al., 2022).

Results of Interviews with Sunan Giri Tourism Market Traders

Figure 27 Results of Netwoek's Informant's Answer



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CONCLUSION

Research on the management and impact of religious tourism at the tombs of Sunan Malik Ibrahim and Sunan Giri shows that development is carried out to improve the comfort of pilgrims, with efforts such as maintaining cleanliness, building photo spots, and protecting sacred sites. The following is a summary of various aspects of religious tourism development at the tombs of Sunan Malik Ibrahim and Sunan Giri:

The development of religious tourism at the tombs of Sunan Malik Ibrahim and Sunan Giri includes improving facilities and cleanliness for the comfort of pilgrims, as well as the protection of sacred things in the two locations. The foundation management in both tombs continues to develop human resources through seminars and training organized by related agencies. Supporting factors for development involve financial support and community cooperation, while inhibiting factors include inefficient government policies and licensing issues. The positive impacts of the development include increased PAD, employment, and a better location image, while the negative impacts include traffic jams and decreased cleanliness. Hopes for the future include a reduction in parking levies and better cooperation between the government, the community, and the foundation's administrators.

For traders, development has a negative impact in the form of a decrease in the number of visitors due to changes in parking locations and policies that are not optimal, but also encourages creativity such as using social media for promotion. The surrounding community benefits from development in the form of improved economy, reduced congestion, and a more organized environment. Religious values are well maintained through coexistence with tombs and adequate religious education. To protect families from promiscuity and damaging reason, people focus on good education and friendship control, while trading can still meet daily needs and increase family income.

SUGGESTION

The local government of Gresik Regency is expected to involve the community and foundation administrators in planning and implementing the development of religious tourism at the tomb of Sunan Malik Ibrahim and the tomb of Sunan Giri. In addition, the policy for group pilgrims from outside the city needs to be reviewed so as not to harm local traders. For further research, it is recommended to use relevant data sources as a reference.

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