

**FACTOR THAT AFFECTS THE EAGERNESS TO PERFORM  
PILGRIMAGE OF UMRAH AND HAJJ**

Anith Nabila binti Azhar, Abdul Rauf Ridzuan, Mohd Hilmi Bakar, Rosilawati Sultan  
Mohideen, Ilya Yasnoriza Ilyas, S Salahudin Suyurno

Kolej Islam Antarabangsa, Selangor  
Universiti Teknologi MARA, Melaka

---

\*correspondent: [abdulrauf@melaka.uitm.edu.my](mailto:abdulrauf@melaka.uitm.edu.my)

**ABSTRACT**

*Saudi Arabia is an Arabic country in the Middle East. It is not only considered the homeland of the Arab people - it is thought that the first Arabs originated on the Arabian Peninsula - but also the homeland of Islam, the world's second-largest religion. It is the location of the two holy pilgrimage cities of Mecca and Medina. Due to the fact that Saudi Arabia has these two most sacred cities to Muslims, it is known for being one of the most conservative countries in the world. All Saudis are Arab Muslim. Arabic is the official language of the country, but English is considered to be a second language taught at schools and used in business. It is essential to realize that Islamic culture, which permeates every aspect of a Muslim's life, also permeates every aspect of the Saudi Arabian state (Bogari, 2002).*

Keywords: *Umrah, Hajj, and Saudi Arabia*

**INTRODUCTION**

In today's community, Umrah and Hajj have becoming trend in the community of Malaysia, this is because of the prior literacy towards religion in Muslims from Malaysia and also other parts of the world have increased drastically with the present of Internets and he various source for the people to get to know and to deepen their knowledges. Going for Umrah and Hajj have been the new trend to the Muslim in today's world. This is not like in the previous age where the people are not fully aware as there received limited sources, for an example they will need to go the mosque and attend the *kuliyah* then only they will have the opportunity to learn the religious in depth, while nowadays they knowledge we could say it is just one click away, where the Muslims can easily access to Internet anywhere anytime to learn about religion especially how to wear, how to perform the *solah*, to listen to *kuliyah* on how to perform the

Umrah and Hajj when you are in Mecca and Madinah. Nowadays, the trend where the Muslims which have been to Mecca and Madinah will keep on updating about their visit in the social media. This matter simply regarding the living standards among the Muslims in Malaysia have increase from time to time. This few example have really boost the desire of a Muslim to perform Umrah and Hajj as they stand with the saying “if the other can do it why don’t I?”

What do we know about going to Umrah and Hajj is that there are some slight different between performing Umrah and Hajj. During performing the Umrah we will be doing a few steps such as *tawaf*, *sai’e* and visiting some historical building, mosques and other places of interest around Mecca and Madinah. While during performing the Hajj, there are a few other steps needs to be added in, such as spend nights at the *Arafah*, *Mina* and *Muzdalifah*. During their stay in this three places all the Jemaah will occupying themselves with zikr, saying prayers so that Allah SWT will be accepting their good deeds and accept their *ibadah* of Hajj as they do not know when will they get the chance to be there again. During their stay there in this three field, they will not bother to have a very convenient place to stay as everyone is busy saying prayer and perform *solah* to gain more good returns from Allah SWT. During their stay at the *Muzdalifah* they will happen to celebrate the *Eid Adha* with all the Jemaah from all around the world. The one who is with better financial stability will also perform the *qurban* this where they will pay some money to join in with the other to perform *qurban* with only one part out of seven while if they are wealthier they will be joining the *qurban* with the whole seven part considering as one animal to be slaughtered. Hence, we will also need to throw stone at the three *jamrah* which will be starting at the *jamrah Sugra*, *Wusta* and lastly at the *jamrah Kubra* (*Aqabah*)

Right after they finish performing the steps for their Hajj, they can continue doing their Umrah and finally go back home to their own country. This is where all their family members and friends will be waiting for each flight to come back home and will fetch them at the airport.

## **PROBLEM STATEMENT**

There are a few problems that keep occurs in today’s Muslim society where there is some or still a huge numbers of Muslims that have the desires to perform Umrah and Hajj but they are not financially stable, or *some* might have problem with their health or maybe too old as they need to keep on saving the fund to go and perform the Umrah and Hajj. Some of them they are capable to do and have enough fund but they are not well prepared with the knowledge as they are not literacy in this matter. Next, they are problem where they are all prepared, they have

got enough money, healthy enough, and have good knowledge on this *ibadah* but there is something that they are not occupied with which mentally prepared (*iman*) where they do not have the eagerness to go and perform this *ibadah* as they prefer to spent their time and money to pay a visit to other places. This may due to the issue where the list in Tabung Haji Malaysia are getting longer and longer than ever as all the Muslims are waiting for their turn to be called out to go and perform this *ibadah* there are some cases where the candidates have passed away way before his name are being called out. This issues are getting serious when they are many issues on the people incharged are using the fund and make it hard for the people which is waiting will continue be waiting and while the one with money they can easily “pay” to get into the fast lane. This phenomena are happening in today’s society.

## **FACTORS THAT AFFECTS THE EAGERNESS TO PERFORM THE PILGRIMAGE OF UMRAH AND HAJJ**

### **Financial**

What can be conclude as financial as one of the factors that affect the eagerness to perform the pilgrimage of Umrah and Hajj is that if you are financially stable then you are compatible to pay for all the fees and the needs to go for pilgrimage of Umrah and Hajj. Next, when you are there in the Holy Land of Mecca and Medina, you will need to spend on other expenses such as paying for the dam if there is any wrongdoing on performing Umrah and Hajj.

### **Health**

We must always have a very good health condition as we need to perform a lot of thing during the pilgrimage of Umrah and Hajj. As we all know, during performing the pilgrimage of Umrah and Hajj, we will must always have the strong will and good health condition as we are going to experience the weather changes, and there is a lot of thing we need to do there.

### **Knowledge**

Having enough knowledge will always make the people get themselves to be more ready to face the pilgrimage of Umrah and Hajj. This is because to perform all the *ibadah* we will always need enough knowledge to get ourselves ready to be there in the Holy Land of Mecca and Medina.

## **Mental**

Having the mental readiness is important too as we need to be all ready as there is many changes will be happening through the journey of performing the pilgrimage of Umrah and Hajj. As we will be challenge with the situation where there is to many people in a place such as during the performing the tawaf in Mecca, this is where, when we are performing our solat there will be people walking across our head our we will be rushed or pushed during the tawaf. As the is no gap between man and woman. We will need to keep ourselves ready and patience as much as we could.

## **RESEARCH METHODOLOGY**

### **Research Design**

The research is the quantitative survey type of research. The link to the online survey was distributed through social media such as WhatsApp, Facebook, Instagram and Email. By using the social media platforms, it easy to reach the public as the study is focus on public respond.

### **Sampling Technique**

The study is using convenient sampling technique which is nonprobability sampling. According to Lavrakas (2008), in non-probability sampling, the population may not be well denned, and the non-probability sampling is often divided into three categories which is purposive, convenience and quota sampling. The study uses convenience sampling technique where the target respondents are among the public in various occupation, which is workers in Government and Private sector, self-employed, housewife, retired, students and also unemployed. The total number of respondents for the survey is 280.

### **Research Measurement**

The questionnaire is consisting 60 questions included with the demographic section. The questionnaire is related to the research objectives of the research. The questions are using ordinal, nominal and scale to measure the data. The data are key-in in the Statistical Package of Social Science (SPSS). The questions are reliable and valid which make the respondents are easy to understand and answer the questions.

## Data Analysis

The method used for data analysis are through Statistical Package of Social Science (SPSS) software version 23. The data analysis procedure is included creating survey stage, Pilot test and data transferring. The survey or questionnaire are created with the questions that are related to the research objectives of the research. The questionnaire is distributing to the first 50 respondents in order to identify the reliability of the research. The survey is continued to complete the data of 440 responses and the data collected transferred to SPSS software for analysis and finding purposes (Ridzuan, Ridzuan and Ridzuan, 2015)

## RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

**Table 2: Coefficient For Multiple Regression**

### Coefficients<sup>a</sup>

Model	Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.
	B	Std. Error	Beta		
(Constant)	.856	.178		4.820	.000
1					
Financial	.181	.050	.214	3.599	.000
Health	.112	.051	.136	2.184	.030
Knowledge	.194	.065	.219	2.988	.003
Mental	.273	.061	.314	4.440	.000

a. Dependent Variable: Level of Eagerness

### a. Dependent Variable: EAGERNESS TO PERFORM UMRAH AND HAJJ

The Coefficient table above shows Beta value for all the independent variables when they are regressed jointly against dependent variable. Based on the standardized coefficients reading, the Beta values for all independent show positive relationship towards the dependent variables.

• **H1 The higher the level factors of financial stability, the higher the level of eagerness to perform the pilgrimage of Umrah and Hajj.**

Factor 1 is regarding financial factor which indicated Beta value of positive relationship ( $\beta=0.214$ ) with the significant level ( $p=0.000$ ). Thus the null hypothesis is accepted

• **H2 The higher the level factors of health condition, the higher the level of eagerness to perform the pilgrimage of Umrah and Hajj.**

Factor 2 is referring to health condition which indicated the lowest positive reading ( $\beta=0.136$ ) at significant level ( $p=0.00$ ). Thus the null hypothesis is accepted.

**H3 The higher the level factors of having enough knowledge regarding Umrah and Hajj, the higher the level of eagerness towards performing Umrah and Hajj.**

Factor 3 stated that the positive reading of self-interest ( $\beta=0.219$ ) at significant value ( $p=0.00$ ). Thus the null hypothesis is accepted.

**H4 The higher the level mental preparation, the higher the level of student's performances.**

The Perception 1 which refer to the perception towards the content and course assessment with positive Beta value ( $\beta=0.314$ ) at significant value ( $p=0.000$ ). The null hypothesis accepted.

## CONCLUSION

To summarize the study, there were four main independent variables which are factors that contributes to the eagerness to perform the pilgrimage of Umrah and Hajj ; (1) Financial, (2) Health, (3) Knowledge (4) Mental . Above table, describes the relationship between dependent variable, eagerness and independent variable, financial. Pearson correlation coefficient for above relationship is positive relationship of 0.467\*\* at a 0.001 significant level (2-tailed). The strongest Pearson Correlation value is +1 and the standardized significant level is below than ( $p<0.05$ ). Thus, the null hypothesis ( $H_0$ ) is accepted. It also describes the relationship between dependent variable, eagerness and independent variable, health Pearson correlation coefficient for above relationship is positive relationship of 0.454\*\* at a 0.001 significant level (2-tailed). The strongest Pearson Correlation value is +1 and the standardized significant level is below than ( $p<0.05$ ). Thus, the null hypothesis ( $H_0$ ) is accepted.

It also describes the relationship between dependent variable, eagerness and independent variable, knowledge. Pearson correlation coefficient for above relationship is positive relationship of 0.432\*\* at a 0.001 significant level (2-tailed). The strongest Pearson Correlation

value is +1 and the standardized significant level is below than ( $p < 0.05$ ). Thus, the null hypothesis ( $H_0$ ) is accepted.

Next, it describes the relationship between dependent variable, eagerness and independent variable, mental. Pearson correlation coefficient for above relationship is positive relationship of 0.514\*\* at a 0.001 significant level (2-tailed). The strongest Pearson Correlation value is +1 and the standardized significant level is below than ( $p < 0.05$ ). Thus, the null hypothesis ( $H_0$ ) is accepted.

The summary of the multiple regression models when all four independent variables influence dependent variable, the level of eagerness to perform the pilgrimage of Umrah and Hajj. There are four independent variables correlate to dependent variable in varying degree, but they might also inter-correlate among themselves too. Later, when these variables are regressed jointly against the dependent variable, R-value indicates multiple R, which is the correlation of all the independent variables against dependent variable, which is 0.712. The value of R<sup>2</sup> that is 0.507 explains the amount of variance in the dependent variable by all the dependent variables. Hence, 50.7% of variance in dependent variable is explained by independent variables (financial, health, knowledge and mental). Thus, it can be concluded that another 49.3% is explained by other factors which are not covered in this study.

## REFERENCES

- Bogari, N. B. (2002). Motivation for Domestic Tourism: A Case Study of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia. (Doctoral dissertation). Retrieved, May 12th 2010, from: <http://eprints.hud.ac.uk/4664/>.
- Bogari, N. B. (2002). Motivation for Domestic Tourism: A Case Study of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia. (Doctoral dissertation). Retrieved, May 12th 2010, from: <http://eprints.hud.ac.uk/4664/>.
- Chan., J. & Chang., J. (2008). Marketing Domestic Tourism in Sabah: A Study of Demographic Characteristic Travelers in Malaysia. Retrieved, May 28th 2009, from: [www.docstoc.com/docs/2410565/Marketing-Domestic-Tourism-in-Sabah-A-Study-of-Demographic](http://www.docstoc.com/docs/2410565/Marketing-Domestic-Tourism-in-Sabah-A-Study-of-Demographic).
- Crompton, J. (1979). Motivation for Pleasure Vacation, *Annals of Tourism Research*, 6 (4), 408-424.
- Dann, G. M. S. (1977). Anomie, Ego-enhancement and Tourism. *Annals of Tourism Research*, 4, 184-194.
- Gilbert, D. C. (1991). An Examination of the Consumer Behaviour Process Related to Tourism, In: C. P. Cooper ed., *Progress in Tourism, Recreation and Hospitality Management*, 3, London: Beihaven Press, 78-103.

- Gnoth, J. (1997). Tourism Motivation and Expectation Formation. *Annals of tourism research*, 24(2), 283-304.
- Journal of Travel Research*, 29(Fall), 50-51.
- Kim, S. S., & Lee, C. K., & Klenosky, D. B. (2003). The Influence of Push and Pull Factors at Korean National Parks, *Tourism Management*, (24), 169-180.
- Mill, R. C. & Morrison, A. M. (1998). *The Tourism System*. (4th ed.). United States of America. Iowa: Kendall/Hunt publishing.
- Ridzuan, A.R., Ridzuan, A.R. and Ridzuan, M. (2018). Research Methods and Communication Research. *Malaysian Journal of Media and Society*. 1, 1-10.
- Schiffman, L. G. and Kanuk, L. L. (1997). *Consumer Behaviour*, 6th ed., Prentice- Hall International.
- Shaheen, A. (2009). Saudis See Big Tourism Potential. Gulf News, Retrieved, January 21st 2011, from <http://gulfnews.com/business/tourism/saudis-see-big-tourism-potential-1.63867>.
- Smith, S. L. (1990b). Another look at the carpenter's tools: A reply to Plog.
- Smith, S.L. (1990a). A test Plog's allocation/psychocentric model: Evidence form seven nations. *Journal of Travel Research*, 28(Spring), 40-43.
- Statt, D. A. (1997). *Understanding the Consume: a Psychological Approach*, London, MacMillan.
- Wells, W. D. and Prensky, D. (1996). *Consumer Behaviour*, New York: John Wiley & Sons.
- Yuan, S., & McDonald, C. (1990). Motivational Determinants of International Pleasure Time, *Journal of Travel Research*. 42-44.