

Phenomenological Study on Motivation for Wearing Hijab Among College Students: Study on Students of Muhammadiyah University of Malang

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Abstract. Hijab is fashion character for a muslim woman. The majority of college students on the campus are wearing hijab. The purpose of this study is to: 1) know about collegian understanding that hijab is obligatory, 2) know the motivation for wearing hijab in collegian of Muhammadiyah University of Malang. This research used qualitative phenomenon method. The selection of research subject using the technique of accidental amounted to 3 subject with criteria that is registered as an active student of Muhammadiyah University of Malang and at her 1st – 8th semester, using wearing hijab, and wearing it not more than 6 months. Method of collecting data were using interviews. Mean while the data analysis used was analysis of validation of data reduction. Based on the research results obtained information that the subject who have knowledge of the obligations to wearing hijab according to religion which is contained in Al-Qur'an has internal motivation in the form of a belief in her self that wearing hijab is a must. Mean while the subject who has no knowledge about the obligation to wearing the hijab has the motivation that are external such as wearing hijab because of the support and praise from their parents, friends and environment.

Keywords: Motivation, wearing hijab, college student.

Introduction

Hijab phenomenon is a natural thing because the growth of the fashion world is getting easier to follow. Initially in the Soeharto Years, wearing hijab was discourage and was still very limited but now it is began to shift. Hijab itself is commandment written in the Qur'an. In wearing hijab, there are some benefits and veil lessons. Among them are: affirming identity as a Muslim, maintaining self-respect and others who saw it, maintaining shame, and so forth.

Being in an educational institution founded by an Islamic organizations, University of Muhammadiyah Malang or commonly referred as UMM, always seeks to develop the quality of its education. Many achievements have been achieved both national and international. The university, which is centrally located on the Tlogomas highway, has many students. Because its students also consist of various ethnicities, and even religions.

When attending the University of Muhammadiyah Malang, many of the students wear hijab. However, University of Muhammadiyah Malang itself has no regulation for wearing hijab for its students. Students who initially did not wear hijab seemed to flock into wearing it. However, many found that outside the campus, students did not wear hijab. It is very interesting and of concern that why female students wear hijab. So based on the description, the researcher wanted to

examine the motivation of the students of the University of Muhammadiyah Malang (UMM) for wearing hijab.

Literatur Review

Motivation of wearing hijab

Motivation is something that moves someone to do something for a specific purpose. Motivation can also be interpreted as a plan or desire to lead to success and avoid life failure. In other words, motivation is a process for achieving a goal. Someone who has motivation means he has the power to gain success in life.

There are two kinds of motivation, namely intrinsic and extrinsic motivation. Intrinsic motivation is where the nature of the work itself makes a person motivated, the person gets satisfaction by doing the job not because of other stimuli such as status or money or it can also be said that someone does his hobby. While extrinsic motivation is where the elements beyond what she is working on that is attached to the work are the main factors that make a person motivated.

Motivation can be interpreted as a power that arises from within or outside a person and arouses enthusiasm and perseverance to achieve something desired. In content theory confirms that it is the need that motivates someone. Indeed, every human being always has the effort to be fulfilled. Motivation is the main factor that encourages a person to do all kinds of activities in an organizational work environment, therefore motivation is

often regarded as a driving factor for a person's behavior. So that in this case it can be concluded that someone who wants to do his activity must have a certain driving factor. Therefore the driving factor of a person to carry out certain activities in general is the needs and desires of the person itself (Iskandar, 2016).

Abraham Maslow put forward a motivation theory called Maslow's Needs Hierarchy Theory argued that the hierarchy of needs theory follows plural theory, that is, someone behaves and works, because of the urge to fulfill various kinds of needs. Maslow argues, the needs that someone wants are tiered, meaning, if the first need has been met, the second level needs have been met, the third level needs arise and so on until the fifth level needs.

According to Herzberg there are two types of factors that encourage a person to try to achieve satisfaction and keep away from dissatisfaction. These two factors are called hygiene factors (extrinsic factors) and motivator factors (intrinsic factors). Hygiene factors motivate a person to get out of dissatisfaction, including the relationship between humans, rewards, environmental conditions, and so on (extrinsic factors), while motivating factors motivate someone to try to achieve satisfaction, which includes achievement, recognition, progress in life, etc. (intrinsic factor). (Nichols, 2004)

Intrinsic motivation is motivation that arises from within the individual's own self without any integration from outside the individual. Foreexample: a student who uses a textbook as a term used to find out the content or materials of knowledge he produces. While extrinsic motivation is an impulse towards someone's behavior that is outside the deed. He gets the role or stimulus from the outside, for example: He learns because he is driven by others, for fear of getting punished (Dimiyati, 2002).

Hijab by etymological definition is (1) a long cloth used by a woman to cover her head, shoulders, and sometimes face. (2) long knit attached to a woman's hat or headgear. The Encyclopedia of Islam (1986) mentions a number of Arabic terms that can be used as the equivalent of the hijab as understood by Indonesian Muslims such as : burqa ', abayah, tarhah, burnus, jellabah, hayik, milayah, gallabiyah, disydasya, gargush, gina, mungub, litsmah, yashmik, habarah, izar. But actually not all of these terms are commensurate with the word hijab. Because some of them are more refer to veils (cover cloths), such as burqa ', niqab, and litsmah.

Rule for wearinghijab in Islam are found in Sura Al-Ahzab (33) verse 53. According to Imam al-Jashshash, this verse comes down regarding the behavior of the guests of the Prophet Muhammad SAW at a banquet at his house. The guests came in and out after tasting food, but there were also long periods of free conversation. This behavior has give a chance to some guests to look at the Apostles' wives so that the verse about hijab comes down so that the male guests of the Messenger of All h

and his wives are spared from slander. In addition to hijab, the veil has also been explained by Allah in the Qur'an Al-Ahzab (33) verse 59. Hijab is a shara 'rule specifically for women in the form of orders to cover their bodies with clothes in their activities with people who are not mahram. . Thus the hijab is more specific about women's clothing that can fortify itself from slander and unwanted social risk.

Motivation forwearing hijab in students of Muhammadiyah University of Malang

In the rules of the University Muhammadiyah Malang (UMM) there is no written regulation that requires its students to wear hijab. Besides that, students also do not require to be muslim. University of Muhammadiyah Malang has students with various ethnic, cultural and religious backgrounds. Even students from various countries. Howeverhijab which is veil that covers the hair and head part is widely used by students University of Muhammadiyah Malang (UMM). There are various reasons that need to be known related to the reason why students of the University of Muhammadiyah Malang wear hijab.

Methods

There were 3 students of Departementof Muhammadiyah Malang University involved in this research. The subjects were in their 1st – 8th wearing hijab, and not more than 6 monthsof usage.Data collection tools used in this study were interviews. Interviews are conducted face to face with the subject directly. The interviews used in this study were conventional informal interviews. Conventional informal interviews are in-depth interviews in general is the process of obtaining information for research purposes by asking questions and answers face to face between the interviewer and the informant or the person being interviewed, with or without using the interview guide, where the interviewer and the informant are involved in social life relatively long time (Bungin, 2011)

The technique used in this study is phenomenology. Phenomenology is a qualitative research method which thepurpose I to see the symptoms of experience – experienceswhich experienced directly by the informant in other words, see the interpretation of someone. Hanurawan (2016) defines phenomenological research as one of the models or approaches in qualitative research carried out by describing one's awareness or experience of a phenomenon that occurs.

This study used the validation method. The use of the validation method aims to make the collected data valid and scientifically accountable. Validation methods used are descriptive validation techniques including triangulation of researchers related to data collection, data analysis, and data interpretation.

Result and Discussion

The results of research on motivation for wearing hijab among UMM students show that motivation of students of Malang Muhammadiyah University for wearing hijab varies. (1) They understand that hijab is a daily garment that can cover genitals and protect them from the unsafe environment around them. Some are indeed carrying out religious orders, but there are also those who consider it a form of politeness in an Islamic education organization. They think that their actions that are not consistently wear hijab can be replaced or redeemed with other services such as prayer. While there are also those who wear hijab because they believe that hijab is an obligation that must be carried out. They wear hijab based on their own desires, parents' desires and encouragement from friends who also wear them. (2) Motivation of hijab on the subject with the initial D is hijab is a clothing that is the obligation of a woman in Islam. Based on this, subject D is motivated to hijab based on her intrinsic. (3) Motivation of hijab on the subject with the initial K is hijab is a cloth that binds the head so that the hair is not visible, why does it wear a hijab when it is covered as long as it keeps the obligatory prayer and does good. Thus the subject K is moved to wear the hijab because there is an inner desire or intrinsic motivation. Intrinsic motivation is motivation that arises from within the individual's own self without any integration from outside the individual. This motivates someone to try to achieve satisfaction, which includes the achievement, recognition, advancement of life standard (Dimiyati, 2002; Nichols, 2004).

Motivation for wearing hijab on a subject with the initial H is a friend who also wears the hijab makes her want to wear it and also to follow fashion. Based on what the subject revealed that she was wearing a hijab because of her friends were one indication of extrinsic motivation or because of environmental factors. Extrinsic motivation is an encouragement to someone's behavior that exists outside of the actions they do. Encourage someone to get out of dissatisfaction, including the relationship between humans, rewards, environmental conditions (Dimiyati, 2002; Nichols, 2004).

The phenomenon of students who wear hijab on the campus of the University of Muhammadiyah Malang (UMM) has various motivations. Motivation is what drives a person to do something for a particular purpose. To find out the reason they wear the hijab by knowing their motives to wear them. This is supported by interviews that reveal that they wear the hijab which is indeed from their own desires based on religious awareness and the desire to wear the hijab because they are in a situation that requires them to wear the hijab. So the inner factors or intrinsic factors underlying the wearing of the hijab from within the individual are deep knowledge of what the hijab is and why it should be

worn. This encourages strong individuals to wear the hijab not only on campus but whenever they leave the house.

While students who have lack knowledge related to the hijab are those who wear the hijab only if they are in the campus. Beside that, outside compliments such as friends and people nearby make them wear a hijab. In line with this is extrinsic motivation where the elements beyond what they do (praise) attached to the work are the main factors that make a person motivated.

Conclusions

Based on the analysis and discussion described in the previous chapter, it can be summarized as follows: Students wear hijab because they have extensive knowledge of religious teachings, especially hijab and students who wear hijab because of friends or the environment. Students use hijab for external reasons, namely the environment in which they are located, such as a campus where most of its students wear hijab and the reason for the individual (internal) is their own will based on religious orders.

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