



# Travel Risk Perception and Travel Intention of Muslim Travelers: The Moderating Role of Islamic Motivation During Covid-19

Fitranty Adirestuty<sup>1</sup>(✉), Rizky Maidan Ilmy<sup>2</sup>, and Firmansyah<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Faculty of Economics and Business Education, Universitas Pendidikan Indonesia, Bandung, Indonesia

{fitranty, firmansyah}@upi.edu

<sup>2</sup> Faculty of Islamic Economics and Business, Institut Agama Islam Darussalam (IAID) Ciamis, Kabupaten Ciamis, Indonesia

rizkyilmy@iaid.ac.id

**Abstract.** The main objective in this study is to know the influence of travel risk relationship perception about Travel Intentions during the covid-19 pandemic, the influence of Islamic Motivational relationships on Travel Intentions during the covid-19 pandemic, and the absence of interference from Islamic Motivations that intend the relationship between travel risk Travel Intentions during the covid-19 pandemic. This study uses a quantitative approach, and data collection is conducted using questionnaires with a non-probability sampling method, namely convenience sampling. This study involved 147 samples with the characteristics of Muslim samples and living outside the Province of West Java. This study adopted a quantitative approach with PLS-SEM. Hypothetical test results show Travel Risk Perception negatively affects Travel Intention. Then on the variable Islamic Motivation has a positive influence on Travel Intention. Results, moderation variable testing, showed no significant influence on Travel Intention. By knowing the factors that influence the Travel Intention of Indonesian people to visit destinations in West Java, it can be used as a basis for the government and halal industry players in determining marketing strategies to know the needs of Muslim consumers in terms of halal tourism. This study included the Islamic Motivation variable as a moderation variable between the influence of Travel Risk Perception on Travel Intention. Research on the influence of Travel Risk Perception, Islamic Motivation to know Travel Intention to West Java area of Indonesia has not been researched before, especially during covid-19.

**Keywords:** Covid-19 · Islamic Motivation · Travel Intention · Travel Risk Perception

## 1 Introduction

The pandemic of covid-19 forces Indonesia to set the spread of covid-19 as a national disaster (Presidential Decree Num. 12 the Year 2020). As many as 1.571.824 people Indonesian confirmed to be positive for Covid-19 (Covid-19 Handling Officer Unit,

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2021). The spread of the covid-19 virus has a significant impact on the industrial sector in Indonesia. The tourism industry is one of the most affected sectors by the covid-19 outbreak. The managers of the tourism site must temporarily close their business. The pandemic of covid-19 has a significant effect on the tourism sub-sectors such as airlines, hotels, travel agencies and restaurants. This condition is caused by the decrease in the number of tourist visits, both domestic and foreign. The decrease in the number of tourist visits impacts the hotel industry, including halal tourism. The rate of room occupancy decreased by 25% to 50%. Room rental prices fell 10% to 25%, and hotel turnover also decreased by 25%–50%, with the total loss incurred by the tourism sector due to the coronavirus outbreak reaching the US \$ 500 million or nearly 7 trillion rupiah per month (Directorate of Sharia Ecosystem Infrastructure, 2020).

The potential of the global halal travel market in 2023 is estimated to reach IDR 3,800 trillion or experiencing growth of 52% compared to the global halal travel market conditions in 2017 by IDR 2,500 trillion (State of the Global Islamic Economy Report, 2019). As the country with the largest muslim population globally, Indonesia is labeled as the world's best Muslim-friendly tourist destination based on the Global Muslim Travel Index (GMTI) standard in 2019 (Directorate of Sharia Ecosystem Infrastructure, 2020). Indonesia has announced West Java as one of Indonesia's top 10 Muslim-friendly tourist destinations (Handayani, 2020). The number of domestic tourists visited West Java has reached 64.61 million, while foreign tourists were 3.65 million (Regional Accounts and Statistical Analysis, 2019). Approximately 2.98% of the total domestic tourist visits are for pilgrimage or religious tourism, and around 52.04% are for the usual tourist visits (Regional Accounts and Statistical Analysis, 2019). Previously, the health crisis affects the tourism economy and the tourist travel behavior similarly with SARS (Pine and McKercher, 2004). Nevertheless, the covid-19 outbreak became a massive issue and global crisis that affected the tourism industry and tourist travel behavior worldwide (World Travel Organization, 2019).

Travel is a basic universal need for modern individuals (Bae and Chang, 2021). However, risk factors such as serious diseases that can cause physical harm may greatly influence travel decision-making (Chew and Jahari, 2014). The risk theory powerfully explains tourist behavior during a global pandemic (e.g., Ebola) (Cahyanto et al., 2016). Thus, there is an urgent need to understand individuals' perceptions of risk and safety in the COVID-19 climate and their readiness for a new normal (Gössling, Scott and Hall, 2020). In addition, in the case of a global pandemic, consumer behavior in the tourism industry is impacted by some critical factors, including household income, perceived health risk, and reformed consumption measurements due to epidemic constraints (Lee and Chen, 2011).

Apart from the pandemic condition, naturally, according to Battour et al. (2019), particular individuals always have the willingness to know about other countries, such as cultural norms, historical relics, religious practices and exotic locations (Battour, Rahman and Rana, 2019). Risk perception defines the starting point to measure the effect of the crisis of the tourism industry (Zhu and Deng, 2020). The idea of risk perception derives from the ambiguity or uncertainty of customers in considering the new product or new services (Falahuddin et al., 2020). Later, risk perception develops to be one of

the critical factors in the process of tourist decision-making in traveling to the desired destination (Gut and Jarrell, 2007).

Researches regarding risk perception in the dimension of disease risk are connotated with epidemic diseases such as MARS, SARS, Anthrax, Aids, and Avian Flu. Some researchers have conducted research such as (Mäser and Weiermair, 1998) and (Rittichainuwat and Chakraborty, 2009). The latest research regarding risk perception amidst Covid-19 was conducted by researchers, namely Bae dan Chang (2020), which researches risk perception to Covid-19 for South Korean with behavioral intention. The findings show that Risk Perception effectively becomes the significant influencing antecedent towards behavior, which affects behavior, while risk perception cognitively influences subjective norms positively. Risk perception, cognitively and affectively, is found to influence behavioral intention, yet risk perception effectively negatively influences behavioral intention (Bae and Chang, 2021).

Another research from (Falahuddin et al., 2020) focuses on risk perception in several dimensions such as risk perception, including social, psychological, physical, performance, financial, and time risk; influences Travel Intention with the stress level moderation variable. The findings show that social risk peaks the influence towards travel intention. In contrast, financial and time risk shows no significant influence on travel intention.

This research aims to test the relation between risk perception with the travel motivation variable, which could be moderate the influence of the risk perception variable on the Travel Intention variable. The framework of thinking is based on the previous research by (Khan et al., 2019). The findings from (Khan et al., 2019) show that travel motivation has a moderate effect, reducing the antagonistic relation between physical risk and travel issues to Travel Intention. Besides, risk perception roles individually (Carr, 2001), risk perception could be not an absolute barrier which influences tourist to travel. Sometimes, tourists agree to reduce their risk perception regarding travel (Lee et al., 2012).

The literature regarding the understanding of travel motivation in the context of the pandemic is still limited. Therefore, the researcher is expected to bring the novelty from previous research by introducing Islamic Motivation as a moderator variable between risk perception and Travel Intention. Understanding motivation towards such an emotional context is essential, as the travel motive is related to the social-psychology needs, especially for the travel framework (Mason, 2017). Religion and spirituality still become common travel motivations. Religion influences belief and individual psychology prosperity, impacting someone's destination and preference towards the product (Gallagher, 2009).

Moreover, the researcher in the study is interested in collaborating gender and age issue in the risk perception as in the research of (Cui et al., 2016) and (Zhan et al., 2020) state that risk perception in the tourism framework is influenced by subjective factors such as the factor of age, gender, educational background, academic status, social status, educational degree, earnings, and social experiences. The Travel Intention is to show understanding the level of Travel Intention in West Java Province as a tourism destination amidst covid-19. West Java places the sixth rank in the most favored halal tourism destination category in Indonesia (Sutono and Rahtomo, 2019).

## 2 Literature Review

### 2.1 The Concept of Travel Risk Perception

Generally, the theory of risk perception in tourism practices includes psychology, sociology, culture, economy, and many other disciplines (Cui et al., 2016). Although the concept of risk perception was initially introduced to consumer perceptual behavior by (Tan and Bai, 2015), the concept of risk perception in tourism became and was widely researched by researchers in the 1990s.

Tourist risk perception as the outcome and uncertainty from the attached doubt regarding the tourism product, uncertainty associated with the method and location of purchase, uncertainty associated with risk, and uncertainty associated with previous tourist experiences (Pizam and Mansfeld, 2000). The dimension of risk perception could influence factors related to tourism, including subjective factors and objective factors (Kozak, Crofts and Law, 2007).

Risk perception as an objective assessment from the tourists towards consequences which could rise negative potential and the level of uncertainty regarding the travel to destinations (Wong and Yeh, 2009). At the same time, defines risk perception as subjective feeling from tourists towards the potential and negative impact throughout the traveling process. The subjective factors that influence tourism risk perception could be divided into two categories: demographic variable and individual cognitive capacity, including age, gender, educational experiences, academic backgrounds, social status, geography, educational level, earning, and social experience (Lin, 2008).

### 2.2 The Concept of Islamic Motivation

Religion is one of the predetermined factors that play a significant role when choosing a tourism destination (Collins and Tisdell, 2002). Traveling in Islam is a “purposeful” activity, emphasizing Islamic-Muslim traveling to achieve many goals, including physical, social and spiritual goals (Din, 1989). The possible motivation for identifying tourist intentions is discussed extensively in research on travel motivation (Mohamed and Othman, 2012). In travel and tourism, motivation is considered a psychological or biological need that constructs, directs, and integrates the behavior and activities of an individual (Park and Yoon, 2009).

Motivation arises when tourists want to fulfill their needs or desires so that motivation could be seen as an urgent variable related to travel decisions and personal tourist satisfaction (Chang, 2007). Meanwhile, Gallagher (2009) argues that religion and spirituality are still the most common motivations for travel (Gallagher, 2009). It proves that religion is one factor that plays a significant role when choosing a tourism destination (Collins and Tisdell, 2002). The relationship between tourism and religion and religious travel has been well researched (Nassar, Mostafa and Reisinger, 2015).

#### *The Concept of Travel Intention*

Tourist behavior is essential for tour managers because the behavior impacts the number of tourist visits (Ratnasari et al., 2020). Tourism behaviors are also determined by coherent and affective conditions (Wu, 2015). In other words, psychological and functional

variables often influence behavior towards a destination, which leads to travel intention (Falahuddin et al., 2020).

Travel intention emphasizes one's intent to travel or commitment to travel. Travel intention is an outcome of a mental process that leads to action and transforms motivation into behavior. Intention serves as an essential mediator that connects motivation to future travel behavior (Jang et al., 2009).

### 2.3 Relationships Between Variables

#### *Relationship Between Risk Perception and Visit Intention*

In a tourism study, (Roehl and Fesenmaier, 1992) have started the research on risk perception in the context of tourism, stating that every travel process, tourist destination and tourism activity will involve a certain level of risk (Çetinsöz and Ege, 2013). Differently, the study by Neuburger and Egger (2020) found that the risk Perception of travels decreased when the frequency of travels increased. Thus, the risk is considered an essential factor affecting tourist behavior (Hashim et al., 2018). Based on the explanation above, the research hypothesis can be formulated as follows:

H1. Travel Risk Perception negatively affects Travel Intention.

#### *Relationship Between Islamic Motivation and Visit Intention*

The study of motivation for Halal tourism was initiated by (Usman, Sobari and Sari, 2019). This study found that sharia motivation is less dominant in encouraging Muslims to travel. It can be concluded that Muslims could travel with or without sharia motivation. However, (Usman, Sobari and Sari, 2019) suggest considering research on the motivation of sharia as a thrusting force for Muslims to travel. Therefore, the researcher is interested in researching Islamic Motivation during the covid-19 period, whether the presence of influence of Islamic Motivation elements is seen in the traveling activities.

Examine travel motivation's intervening capacity, which weakens the relationship between perceived risk, travel issues, and Travel Intention (Khan et al., 2019). The results highlight the role of travel motivation that encourages individuals to visit tourist attractions despite having a high-risk perception of the destination. The results share details that young female Muslim tourists have higher travel motivation and have a higher intention to travel even though they have a higher physical risk.

The variable of Islamic Motivation in this study is adapted from the research of (Hassani and Moghavvemi, 2019) and (Duman, 2011), which measure Islamic Motivation to travel, with the indicators of strengthening silaturahmi ties, learning Islamic values (witnessed by Allah), gaining education and knowledge, witnessing the greatness of Allah, devoting to the way of Allah, doing Islamic business, and spreading Islamic teachings (Tabligh). Based on the explanation above, the research hypothesis can be formulated as follows:

H2. Islamic Motivation positively affects travel intention

H3. Islamic Motivation weakens the relation between travel risk perception and travel intention

### 3 Research Methods

The questionnaire was in Indonesian, and the items are measured on a four-point Likert Scale from strongly disagree to strongly agree. The questions in the survey were developed according to the operationalization of the research variables. The questionnaire is divided into two components: general statements relating to the demographics of the respondents and questions related to indicators variable regarding travel risk perception, islamic motivation, and travel intention.

The question regarding the travel risk perception consists of indicators taken from the research of (Neuburger and Egger, 2021) as many as four items and research by (Zhan et al., 2020) as many as eight items. The questions for the Islamic Motivation variable were taken from (Hassani and Moghavvemi, 2019) research as many as four items. The Travel Intention variable was taken from the research of (Khan et al., 2019), with two items and the other two items taken from the research from (Pappas, 2021).

This study involved 147 samples with the characteristics of Muslim samples and living outside the Province of West Java. This study adopted a quantitative approach with PLS-SEM. The location of respondents is in Indonesia; the research was conducted from 18 April 2021 to 28 April 2021. The sampling technique used a non-probability sampling method, namely convenience sampling, by only allowing a part of the population to be selected as sample members.

This study adopted structural equation modelling using the partial least squares approach to test the hypotheses. PLS-SEM is a superior method in social science problems, and it is suitable for large and small samples and normal data (Ravand and Purya, 2016). PLS analysis can process data from a large sample, and is suitable for weak theoretical foundation models and does not require a normality of the data assumption (Aguirre-Urreta and Rönkkö, 2015). PLS-SEM works efficiently with small sample sizes and complex models and makes practically no assumptions about the underlying data (Casel, Hackl and Westlund, 1999). The sample size in PLS-SEM is no identification issues with small sample sizes; generally, it achieves high levels of statistical power with small sample sizes; larger sample sizes increase the precision (i.e., consistency) of PLS-SEM estimations (Leguina, 2015).

## 4 Result

### 4.1 Description of Respondent

The results of data processing of respondents show that the majority of respondents are women as many as 100 people (68%) and men as many as 47 people (32%). Then the majority of respondents have a bachelor's degree, with student work status and income at < Rp.1.000.000, -

### 4.2 Assessment Measurement Model (Outer Loading)

Convergent and discriminant validity testing was tested using *loading factors* (FL), *average variance extracted* (AVE) and values *composite reliability* (CR) (Cheah et al.,

**Table 1.** Measurement Item

Variable	Statement
Travel Risk Perception	1. Staying at a hotel is risky as there would be many people from different places staying in the same area, and they would bring the virus of Covid-19
	2. I worry that Covid-19 would be brought from tourists to the tourism area I will be visited
	3. Traveling to a tourism destination should be banned to avoid the broader spread of Covid-19
	4. Currently, I will not go to any tourism destination with the high number of Covid-19 survivors
	5. I am worried that the accomodation facilities will be less hygiene during the travel to tourism destination amidst Covid-19 pandemic
	6. I am worried for the provided menu during the during the travel to tourism destination amidst Covid-19 pandemic would be less healthy
	7. I am worried that the payment would be higher from the previous one
	8. I am worried for the unexpected extra charges during the travel to tourism destination amidst Covid-19 pandemic
	9. I am worried that I would not receive the suitable price for my travel
	10. I am worried that people who cares about me would think that I am irrational when traveling to tourism destination amidst Covid-19 pandemic
	11. I am worried to start a conflict between partner or family member when travelling to tourism destination amidst Covid-19 pandemic
	12. I am worried that the travel service would not be good enough amidst Covid-19 pandemic
Islamic Motivation	1. The goal of my travel amidst Covid-19 is strengthening the ties of Silaturahmi
	2. The goal of my travel amidst Covid-19 is studying Islamic values
	3. The goal of my travel amidst Covid-19 is receiving the education and knowledge
	4. The goal of my travel amidst Covid-19 is witnessing the greatness of God
Travel Intention	1. I will probably visit one of the tourism destinations in West Java in the near future

*(continued)*

**Table 1.** (continued)

Variable	Statement
	2. I intend to visit one of the tourism destinations in West Java in the near future
	3. Covid-19 would influence my decision to travel for tourism destination in the near future
	4. Covid-19 has given the massive impact toward my personal intention to travel for tourism destination in the near future

2018). The decision value for each measure varies, the FL value must be greater than or equal to 0.70 or more than 0.50, and alpha and CR values that are between 0.60 and 0.70 are acceptable (Leguina, 2015). The acceptable AVE value must be 0.50 or greater (Cheah et al., 2018) by comparing the value *cross loading* for each construct in the relevant rows and (Leguina, 2015). Table 3 illustrates that all values are in the range 0.5 to 0.7, except for items that were removed due to lower factor loads and further analysis was carried out. The values of all constructs indicate the validity, consistency and accuracy of a good measurement model. Discriminant validity was then tested using the *Heterotrait - Monotrait (HTMT) ratio* according to the specified criteria, namely the HTMT value  $< 0.9$ , so a construct has a good discriminant (Franke and Sarstedt, 2019). The HTMT yield values are shown in Table 4, all ratios are in the range  $< 0.9$ .

### 4.3 Structural Model Assessment Structural Model

Estimation is carried out through analysis. Test conducted consists of, estimate VIF,  $R^2$ , Beta and use the t-value for assessing the hypothesis of process. The *bootstrap A* bootstrap with a subsample of 500 to increase the statistical significance of item weights was carried out according to statistical guidelines (Cheah et al., 2018). The value of  $R^2$  shows the change in the response variable for the endogenous variables. In addition, the higher the value of  $R^2$  will meet predictive accuracy (ranging from 0 to 1).

Testing results The hypothesis shows that *Travel Risk Perception* ( $\beta = -0.148$ ,  $p$ -value = 0.047) has a negative effect on *Travel Intention* at the 5% probability level. Then the variable *Islamic Motivation* ( $\beta = 0.404$ ,  $p$ -value = 0.000) has a positive influence on *Travel Intention*. The results of testing the TRP $\times$ IM Moderation variable ( $\beta = 0.010$ ,  $p$ -value = 0.456), indicating that there is no significant effect on *Travel Intention*. The value of  $R^2$  show all independent variables on the dependent variable has a contribution of 21%. The value of  $R^2$  shows the change in the response variable for the endogenous variables. In addition, the higher the value of  $R^2$  will meet predictive accuracy (ranging from 0 to 1) (Leguina, 2015).

The main objective of this study is to find out the relationship between Travel Risk Perception to Travel Intention, the relationship between islamic motivation to travel intention and the moderation relationship of islamic motivation that weakens the relationship between travel risk perception to travel intention.



**Table 2.** Description of Respondents

<i>Characteristics of Respondents</i>		<i>Frequency</i>	<i>Percentage</i>
Gender	Male – Male	47	32%
Age	Female	100	68%
	18 - 21 Years	54	36.7%
	22 - 27 Years	27	18.4%
	28 - 31 Years	23	15.6%
	32 - 37 Years	29	19.7%
	38 - 41 Year	4	2.7%
	42 - 47 Year	6	4.1%
	> 47 Year	4	2.7%
Education Level	Junior High School	1	0.7%
	Senior High School	25	17%
	Diploma / Bachelor Degree	78	53.1%
	Master	37	25.2%
	Doctor	6	4.1%
Work	Student	68	46.3%
	Entrepreneur	8	5.4%
	Civil Servant	25	17%
	Private Employee	29	19.7%
	Housewife	10	6.8%
	Freelancers	2	1.4%
	Honorary	5	3.4%
Income	< Rp.1.000.000, -	56	38.1%
	Rp.1.000.001 - Rp.3.000.000, -	20	13.6%
	Rp.3.000.001 - Rp.5.000.000,-	30	20.4%
	Rp.5.000.001 - Rp.7.000.000, -	15	10.2%
	Rp.7.000.000 - Rp.10.000.000,-	10	6.8%
	> Rp.10.000.000, -	16	10.9%

## 5 Discussion

### 5.1 Effect of Travel Risk Perception on Travel Intention

Perceptions of tourism risk are the subjective feelings of tourists about the negative consequences or negative impacts that may occur during the trip (Cui et al., 2016) and tourism destinations and tourism activities will involve a certain level of risk (Çetinsöz and Ege, 2013). In the results of this study, the variable Travel Risk Perception has a value

**Table 3.** Values AVE and CR

Item	Statement	FL
<i>Travel Risk Perception</i> AVE (0621), CR (0891)	TRP1	0739
	TRP2	0798
	TRP3	0797
	TRP5	0831
	TRP6	0773
<i>Travel Intention</i> AVE (0939), CR (0968)	TI1	0968
	TI2	0970
<i>Islamic Motivation</i> AVE ( 0.737) CR (0918)	IM1	0815
	IM2	0883
	IM3	0865
	IM4	0870

**Table 4.** Discriminant Validity (HTMT Ratios)

		1	2	3	4	5	6
<b>1</b>	Customer Capital						
<b>2</b>	Human Capital	0.743					
<b>3</b>	Organizational Capital	0.793	0.660				
<b>4</b>	Performance	0.811	0.758	0.791			
<b>5</b>	Spiritual Capital	0.539	0.772	0.755	0.671		
<b>6</b>	Technology Capital	0.609	0.619	0.738	0.847	0.528	

**Table 5.** Hypothesis Testing

Hypothesis	Beta	P Values	Decision	R <sup>2</sup>
Travel Risk Perception &#x0E0;Travel Intention	-0.148	0.047	Influential Negative	0.210
Islamic Motivation &#x0E0;Travel Intention	0.404	0.000	Positively	
TRPxIM - > Travel Intention	0.010	0.456	No Moderating	

of  $0.047 < 0.05$ . So the hypothesis that reads Travel Risk Perception negatively affects the accepted Travel Intention (H0 accepted and H1 rejected). This means that partially higher Travel Risk Perception will further lower the level of Travel Intention. This is in

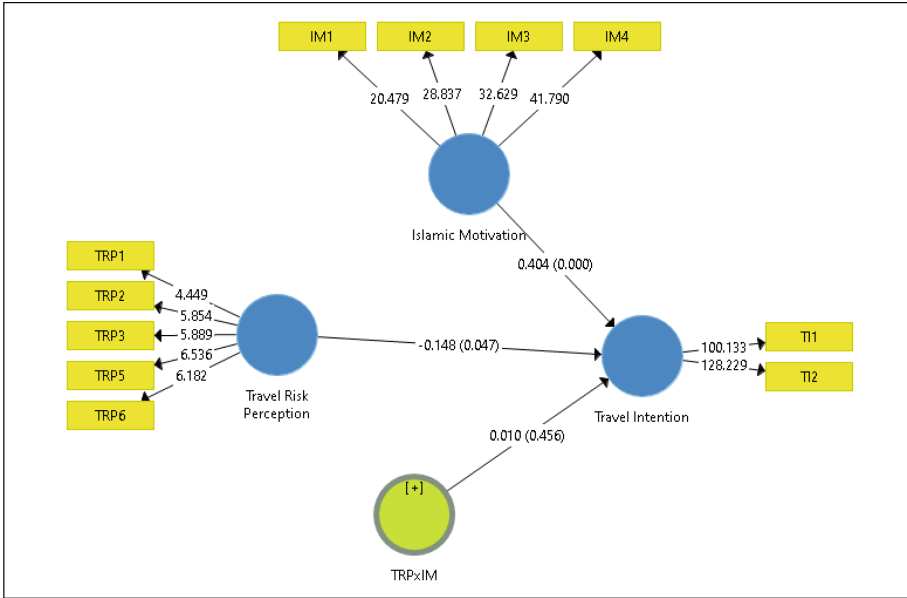


Fig. 1. Hypothesis Model

line with (Neuburger and Egger, 2021) that the risk of travel perception decreases when the frequency of travel increases.

The theory of risk perception in tourism always involves psychological factors (Cui et al., 2016). Massive coverage of the dangers of covid-19 and the number of positive confirmed cases of covid-19, which increased the number of deaths, influenced the public’s psychology in increasing perceptions of tourism risks which had an impact on reducing the level of Travel Intention.

Based on this research, it can be emphasized that travel risk perception has a negative effect on travel intention during the covid-19 pandemic.

### 5.2 Influence of Islamic Motivation on Travel Intention

In the results of this study, the Islamic Motivation variable has a value of  $0.000 < 0.05$ . So the hypothesis that reads Islamic Motivation positively affects the Travel Intention received (H0 accepted and H1 rejected). This means that the greater the Islamic Motivation, the higher the level of Travel Intention. This is in line with Gallagher’s research (2009) which suggests that religion and spirituality are still the most common motivations in travel.

Indonesia has announced West Java as one of Indonesia’s top 10 Muslim-friendly tourist destinations (Handayani, 2020). This is one of the motivations for Muslim tourists to visit West Java. Islamic Motivations turn around factors that correspond with the Islamic law (Harahsheh, 2009). In simple words, regarding what may Muslim tourists who want to comply with the Islamic law, eat and drink, consume, buy, visit and practice on Travel Intention.

Based on this research, it can be emphasized that Islamic Motivation positively affects the Travel Intention even during the covid-19 pandemic because Islamic Motivational factors that are compatible with the Sharia' (Din, 1989) and regarded factors that are in line with the Sharia as Islamic Motivational factors (Duman, 2011).

### 5.3 Capacity Intervening Islamic Motivation in Travel Risk Perception Relationship to Travel Intention

The results of the TRPxIM Moderation variable test ( $\beta = 0.010$ ,  $p\text{-value} = 0.456$ ), showed no significant influence on Travel Intention. So the hypothesis that reads Islamic Motivation affects the relationship between Travel Risk Perception and Travel Intention ( $H_0$  rejected and  $H_1$  accepted). This is in line with (Khan et al., 2019) which detailed that young female Muslim travelers had higher travel motivation and had higher intentions to travel despite having a higher physical risk.

In Islam there is the concept of caring for the soul (hifdz al-nafs) or honor (hifdz al-'ird), classically terminology, defined as an effort to protect the soul. In travel and tourism, motivation is considered a psychological or biological need that builds, directs, and integrates a person's behavior and activities (Dann, 1981); (Park and Yoon, 2009); (Yoon and Uysal, 2005). In this study, the results show that Islamic Motivation does not affect the relationship between Travel Risk Perception and Travel Intention. Motivation arises when a tourist wants to fulfill his needs or desires (Chang, 2007); (Correia, Oom do Valle and Moço, 2007). But in Islam there is the concept of caring for the soul (hifdz al-nafs) or honor (hifdz al-'ird), classically terminology, defined as an effort to protect the soul (Ratnasari, 2020). So that the motivation or desire to make Travel Intention is defeated because it has to maintain personal survival.

## 6 Conclusion

The ongoing COVID-19 pandemic disruption and global economic decline, especially in tourism, require a fast-moving transition and adoption strategy to the New Normal. The consumers' high level of uncertainty seriously threatens perceptions, future expectations, and spending. This study facilitates a better understanding of risk perception and Islamic Motivation with travel intention to know the future desire of consumers in the halal tourism in West Java.

Hypothetical test results show Travel Risk Perception negatively affects Travel Intention. Then on the variable Islamic Motivation has a positive influence on Travel Intention. Results, moderation variable testing showed no significant influence on Travel Intention. The results of this study use the previous research of (Neuburger and Egger, 2021) that the risk of travel prejudice decreases when the frequency of travel increases.

A deeper understanding of travel risk perception and travel behavior during a health-related crisis such as a virus outbreak can help governments, destinations, tourism marketers, and hospitality services to manage health crises more effectively (Lee et al., 2012).

The contagious COVID-19 virus outbreaks need to be addressed urgently, requiring urgent actions from both government and society. Understanding the determinants of the

risk perception among people is critical to disseminate information on the appropriate public health policy.

Consumer perception (of the shock of the coronavirus pandemic) represents a person's information and involvement, which are receptive to their understanding of matters, behaviors, and procedures (Lee et al., 2012). As a note to the mass media, do not overestimate the news about covid-19, so that pandemic crises have carried broader ambiguity and negative perception for hospitality, tourism, and travel destinations.

Similarly, with the results of this study that found that Islamic Motivation influences Travel Intention, the government of West Java Province needs to strengthen halal tourism attribute further, meet sharia-compliant in tourism, thus increasing the Islamic Motivation of tourists visit West Java Province.

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