

ABSTRAK

Penelitian ini bertolak dari fenomena OMK yang menghadapi berbagai tantangan zaman, seperti krisis identitas, tekanan hidup, dan pengaruh budaya digital yang kerap menjauhkan mereka dari kehidupan rohani. Di lain sisi, Candi HKTY Ganjuran tetap menjadi pilihan favorit bagi OMK untuk berdoa dan berdevosi meskipun muncul berbagai tempat doa baru. Namun, belum ada penelitian yang secara khusus mengkaji pemahaman OMK mengenai doa dan devosi Hati Kudus Yesus dan alasan mereka memilih Candi Ganjuran. Oleh karena itu, penelitian ini berupaya menjawab dua pertanyaan yaitu, Bagaimana pemahaman Orang Muda Katolik mengenai doa dan devosi Hati Kudus Yesus? Mengapa Candi Hati Kudus Tuhan Yesus Ganjuran menjadi pilihan bagi mereka untuk melakukan doa dan devosi? Penelitian ini menggunakan jenis penelitian kualitatif dengan pendekatan studi kasus. Data dikumpulkan melalui kajian dokumen, observasi, dan wawancara semi-terstruktur terhadap 8 informan OMK dan 1 validator. Data dianalisis melalui reduksi data, penyajian data, dan penarikan kesimpulan. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa OMK memaknai doa sebagai komunikasi personal dan relasi intim dengan Tuhan, sedangkan devosi Hati Kudus Yesus dipahami sebagai lambang cinta kasih Yesus yang rela berkorban dan sarana memohon pertolongan. Candi Ganjuran menjadi pilihan utama karena keunikan inkulturasi budaya Jawa, suasana hening yang mendukung ketenangan batin, dan fokus devosi kepada Hati Kudus Yesus yang memungkinkan doa langsung tanpa perantara. Dengan demikian, Candi Ganjuran berfungsi sebagai ruang spiritual yang kontekstual dan menjadi tempat healing bagi OMK di tengah dinamika kehidupan masa kini.

Kata kunci: Devosi Hati Kudus Yesus, Doa, OMK, Candi Hati Kudus Tuhan Yesus Ganjuran

ABSTRACT

This study is based on the phenomenon of young Catholics facing various contemporary challenges, such as identity crises, life pressures, and the influence of digital culture, which often distances them from spiritual life. On the other hand, the HKTY Ganjuran Temple remains a favorite choice for young Catholics to pray and engage in devotions, despite the emergence of various new places of prayer. However, no research has specifically examined young Catholics' understanding of prayer and devotion to the Sacred Heart of Jesus or their reasons for choosing the Ganjuran Temple. Therefore, this study seeks to answer two questions: How do young Catholics understand prayer and devotion to the Sacred Heart of Jesus? Why do they choose the Ganjuran Shrine of the Sacred Heart of Jesus for their prayer and devotion? This study employs a qualitative research design using a case study approach. Data were collected through document review, observation, and semi-structured interviews with 8 Catholic youth informants and 1 validator. Data were analyzed through data reduction, data presentation, and drawing conclusions. The results show that the OMK interpret prayer as personal communication and an intimate relationship with God, while devotion to the Sacred Heart of Jesus is understood as a symbol of Jesus' self-sacrificing love and a means of seeking help. Ganjuran Temple is the top choice because of its unique blend of Javanese culture, its serene atmosphere that fosters inner peace, and its focus on devotion to the Sacred Heart of Jesus, which allows for direct prayer without an intermediary. Thus, Ganjuran Temple serves as a contextual spiritual space and a place of healing for the OMK amid the dynamics of modern life.

Keywords: Devotion to the Sacred Heart of Jesus, Ganjuran Sacred Heart of Jesus Temple, OMK, Prayer