Brewing Faith: How Coffee Shops in Garut and Bandung Foster Spiritual Growth and Community Connections

Dewi Kustanti[1*]

[1] UIN Sunan Gunung Djati Bandung, Indonesia.

* Author email: dewikustanti@uinsgd.ac.id

ARTICLE INFO	ABSTRACT
	This research explores the potential of coffee shops as informal venues for religious mentoring in urban communities, focusing on Garut and Bandung regencies. As public spaces increasingly shape social interactions and personal identities, coffee shops have emerged as modern hubs for both socializing and spiritual engagement. The aim of this study is to investigate how these informal settings contribute to religious and cultural growth by offering a platform for meaningful discussions on spirituality. Using a qualitative approach with a descriptive design, the study employs participant observation and semi-structured interviews to gather data from coffee shop patrons and owners involved in religious mentoring. The findings highlight that, beyond their role as social spaces, coffee shops can effectively foster religious dialogues, providing an accessible and relaxed environment for spiritual development. Mentors within these settings guide participants to integrate religious teachings into their daily lives, thus promoting a balanced lifestyle in a fast-paced urban context. This study offers insights into the evolving role of coffee shops in urban societies, suggesting that such spaces are not only conducive to casual interactions but can also serve as vital venues for spiritual engagement and growth. The research concludes that religious mentoring in coffee shops contributes to a more harmonious and spiritually enriched urban culture. **Contribution**: The insights gained from this study can inform future community-based spiritual initiatives, encouraging other urban areas to explore similar models. By leveraging the appeal of coffee culture, communities can create supportive environments for spiritual growth and cultural exchange.

1. INTRODUCTION

In today's modern era, the lifestyle of society has undergone significant changes. These shifts in lifestyle are no longer simply modern but rather rapidly evolving, more dynamic, and up-to-date with the demands of the times. These changes affect not only social, economic, or technological aspects but also daily habits and behaviors. The behaviors exhibited by a community result in what we refer to as culture. As a phenomenon that continues to

develop, culture is not static but rather shaped and evolved through ongoing social interactions passed down from generation to generation (Ratten, 2021).

Culture is a way of life that develops within a group of people and is inherited over time. It consists of numerous interconnected elements, including religion, politics, customs, language, arts, clothing, tools, and architecture (Ismail et al., 2022). All these components contribute to forming the identity and characteristics of a community. One striking cultural shift observed in urban societies today is the rapid development of lifestyle trends, particularly in the growing habit of coffee consumption. This phenomenon exemplifies how societal behavior can change and adapt to the times (Waring & Wood, 2021).

In the past, drinking coffee was a common activity typically done at home. A cup of coffee was served in the morning as part of one's routine before heading to work (Tattersall Wallin, 2022). Over time, however, this habit evolved, and drinking coffee became more of a social activity. Coffee, now more than just a beverage, has transformed into an essential part of people's lifestyles. This shift has prompted people to visit specific places, not just for the drink, but to socialize and engage with certain communities (Nikolaeva et al., 2023). What began as a personal, solitary activity has now become a social one with a more profound cultural identity attached to it.

One of the most significant changes in urban coffee culture is the transition from traditional coffee stalls to more modern, representative spaces like coffee shops or cafes. Coffee shops are not just places to drink coffee, but also spaces for socializing, discussing ideas, and even working. These spaces are designed to create a comfortable and relaxed atmosphere where individuals can express themselves, both socially and intellectually (Nikolaeva et al., 2023).

This trend reflects a broader change in consumer culture, where people now seek experiences rather than just consumption. Coffee shops have become places where various communities gather, exchange ideas, and even hold informal business meetings. This shows that coffee plays a significant role in urban societies, and it is no longer just a drink but a social symbol and a tool for creating personal and social identity (Liao & Chan, 2024).

According to Purnomo (2021), cafes are places to eat and drink in a casual, informal atmosphere. They are also seen as spaces that are more open, where people can interact without many social barriers (Purnomo et al., 2021). Ahmad (2022) further explains that cafes are small restaurants located outside of hotels, catering to city dwellers, from the middle class to the executive class (Ahmad et al., 2022). The presence of these cafes reflects a shift in urban consumption patterns, where people are not only looking for food and beverages but also for a broader social experience. Cafes provide a new space for people from different social strata to meet, collaborate, and even enjoy their leisure time.

Additionally, coffee drinkers today are characterized by a range of unique traits. Some are passionate about every detail of coffee, from its origins to the techniques used in brewing it. These enthusiasts often engage in deep discussions about coffee. On the other hand, some view coffee as a symbol of personal identity, where visiting cafes becomes a way to follow trends and demonstrate social status. Others see coffee as a productivity booster, choosing to drink it in spaces conducive to working or meeting clients (Egan et al., 2022).

Globally, this trend is in line with the rise of coffee culture in Western countries, where cafes have become central to urban social life. In major cities like New York, London, and Sydney, cafes have become a daily ritual, not just for drinking coffee but for engaging in social interactions (Banwell & Kingham, 2023). In some European cities, the coffee ritual has become a form of social engagement, encompassing much more than just the taste of the coffee itself but the experience the place offers. Even communities form within these cafes, where people with similar interests gather to share knowledge or engage in discussions on various topics (Wessendorf & Farrer, 2021).

With the increasing popularity of coffee in Indonesia, especially among urban communities, this phenomenon opens up new opportunities. Coffee shops can potentially become venues for religious mentoring, where individuals can deepen their understanding of their faith in an informal and relaxed environment. These spaces can cater to diverse groups and backgrounds, providing broader access to those interested in exploring religious teachings through a more casual approach (Widyaningsih et al., 2021).

On an international scale, this trend prompts us to think about how coffee shops can serve as spaces for various activities that involve personal growth—social, intellectual, and spiritual (Chevtaeva & Denizci-Guillet, 2021). It also presents an opportunity to create inclusive spaces for communities to engage in religious discussions without the constraints of formal environments. Thus, coffee shops are not just venues for drinking coffee; they can become platforms for social transformation, particularly in enhancing religious awareness and understanding in modern society (Maspul & Almalki, 2023).

This research aims to explore how coffee shops can serve as venues for religious mentoring in urban communities. We hope that this study will provide a clearer understanding of the potential of coffee shops as spaces for spiritual development in contemporary society, which increasingly depends on public spaces to socialize and express personal identities (Anggadwita et al., 2021). Through this, we aim to highlight how such informal spaces can contribute to religious and cultural growth, paving the way for more inclusive and accessible pathways to spiritual engagement.

2. METHOD

This study employs a qualitative approach with a descriptive design to explore the role of coffee shops as informal spaces for religious mentoring in urban communities. The primary focus is to understand how coffee shops, traditionally spaces for socializing and enjoying coffee, can also serve as venues for religious discussions and spiritual growth. Data collection is carried out through participant observation and semi-structured interviews. Observations will be conducted in selected coffee shops in Garut and Bandung to capture interactions among visitors and the role of coffee shop owners or baristas in facilitating religious discussions. Interviews will be conducted with two key groups: coffee shop owners and patrons engaged in religious mentoring, using purposive sampling to select participants who are actively involved in these discussions (Muri Yusuf, 2014; M. Rahman, 2020).

Data analysis will be performed using thematic analysis to identify patterns related to the role of coffee shops in fostering religious conversations. Key themes will include the social dynamics within coffee shops, patrons' motivations for engaging in religious discussions, and the impact of the coffee shop environment on spiritual development. Ethical considerations will be maintained throughout the research, with informed consent obtained from all participants and ensuring the confidentiality of their responses. While the study is focused on coffee shops in Garut and Bandung, the findings are expected to provide valuable insights into how informal spaces can contribute to spiritual development in urban communities (Rianto, 2020). This research aims to enrich the understanding of how coffee shops can play a role in promoting religious engagement and spiritual growth, offering new perspectives on how modern social spaces can be leveraged for personal and spiritual development. The study is also expected to inspire the development of more flexible and relevant models of religious mentoring that align with the lifestyle of urban communities.

3. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

3.1. Religion as an Effort to Develop Spirituality in Coffee Shops

Amidst the hustle and bustle of urban life, coffee shops have become more than just a place to enjoy a cup of coffee. It has now transformed into a social space that depicts modern lifestyles, where interactions between individuals and groups often focus on topics related to career, business, and personal relationships. However, often the conversation is missed or focused on things that are less meaningful in the context of self-development and spirituality. Along with that, there is a need to take the conversation in a more meaningful direction, leading to deeper and more relevant discussions, such as religious topics (Ibrahim, 2021).

Coffee shops as social spaces offer a relaxed and informal atmosphere, which often triggers more open conversations between visitors. However, although this pleasant atmosphere favors extensive communication, it is not uncommon for the discussions that take place more around mundane matters. This is where religious mentoring comes in as the right solution (Santoso & Pandin, 2018). This mentoring allows conversations that originally focused on daily life to be directed to spiritual topics, such as discussions about religious values and how religious teachings can shape a more meaningful life (Maspul, 2023). What's more, many urban people, especially the younger generation, are looking for answers and a deeper understanding of spirituality, and coffee shops are the ideal place for that.

In this context, religious mentoring is not only about teaching religious theories but also about providing practical guidance for individuals to integrate religious teachings into their fast-paced lives (Weiss et al., 2003). Someone more senior in religious knowledge, such as a mentor, plays an important role in providing direction and enlightenment. A mentor serves to help mentees understand religious teachings more deeply and how to apply them in daily life. With religious mentoring in coffee shops, a more relaxed atmosphere provides an opportunity for individuals to speak more openly, ask questions, and delve into religious teachings without feeling burdened or socially pressured (Cone & Giske, 2013).

The cultural shift that occurs in urban society, including the habit of enjoying coffee in coffee shops, reflects a change in mindset and lifestyle (Azahra et al., 2024). In the past, enjoying coffee may only be done in a small coffee shop or at home. However, with a more modern and comfortable coffee shop, now this place has become an integral part of the lifestyle of urban people, especially the elite. Coffee shops are not just a place to enjoy coffee but also function as a symbol of prestige, where a person can show their social status (Sudarman, 2023). This is part of a larger phenomenon in the social life of urban communities, where spaces such as coffee shops not only serve as places to gather but also places to deepen social relationships and even strategic places to delve deeper into issues, including spirituality.

With more and more people enjoying coffee in coffee shops, there is a great opportunity to direct the conversation in the place in a more positive and meaningful direction (Gulo & Tapilaha, 2024). For example, a conversation about work and business can be interspersed with a more in-depth discussion of how religious teachings can help with everyday problems. In Garut, Dedi shared his experience very openly: "In Garut, it was simpler at first. We used to have coffee at regular coffee shops. However, recently, with the emergence of more comfortable coffee shops, I've come to prefer those places. They're quiet, pleasant for conversations, and sometimes friends who also enjoy them drop by. So, while enjoying coffee, we can talk about many things more freely." (Interview with Dedi, 2021).

For Dedi, coffee shops are more than just places to relax. He explained, "When we gather with friends who are a bit more serious, we often discuss religion. Sometimes, people bring up topics about Islamic teachings or even spiritual life." According to Dedi, such discussions offer positive value. With mentors or friends who are more knowledgeable about religion, conversations that typically center on worldly matters can shift toward more meaningful discussions, including religious themes.

Similarly, Andri from Bandung views coffee shops as an integral part of urban life. For him, they are not merely spaces to enjoy coffee but also comfortable venues for engaging in deeper discussions. "In Bandung, coffee shops have become part of the lifestyle. The places are comfortable, and the atmosphere is uncomplicated," said Andri. "Most importantly, I enjoy chatting with friends while having coffee in a more relaxed setting." Many people visit coffee shops not only to socialize but also to engage in discussions, including conversations about religion. Sometimes, some friends act as mentors, teaching religious topics, especially to the younger generation eager to learn more about Islam. The conversations are casual, but the discussions remain focused," he added (Interview with Andri, 2021).

Although the atmosphere is relaxed, Andri revealed that discussions in places like this are not limited to light topics. He sees the role of religious mentoring as highly valuable because it creates opportunities for participants to learn more about religion in an informal setting. This approach allows for a deeper and broader understanding of religion, which can sometimes be difficult to achieve in daily life (Coers et al., 2021).

By leveraging these opportunities, religious mentoring can positively impact the spiritual development of urban communities. One of the most significant benefits of this activity is that participants not only deepen their understanding of religion but also learn to apply religious values in their daily lives. In a fast-paced and stressful environment, religious mentoring serves as an effective means of helping individuals find a balance between their temporal and spiritual lives (Sabic-El-Rayess, 2021).

Ultimately, the interactions that take place in coffee shops contribute to the formation of a better culture and behavior. As cultural experts often highlight, culture is a dynamic process that shapes and directs human behavior toward improvement. Religious mentoring in coffee shops, therefore, transcends mere discussions of worldly matters; it builds spiritual character and values that enrich the social fabric of urban life (Sabic-El-Rayess, 2021). This initiative fosters spiritual growth, promotes tolerance, and contributes to a more harmonious society.

3.2. Religious Mentoring at Coffee Shop: Bringing Spirituality into Urban Life

In the hustle and bustle of urban life, coffee shops have transformed into more than just places to enjoy a cup of coffee. For many urban dwellers, especially the younger generation, these venues have become ideal spots to gather, converse, and share ideas. While discussions often revolve around career, business, and other worldly topics, deeper conversations about spirituality and religion can sometimes be overlooked. This is where religious mentoring in coffee shops has gained relevance, providing a space for individuals to explore their faith in a relaxed and informal setting (Sidik et al., 2024).

Mentoring, particularly in the context of Islam, involves a form of educational and coaching activity conducted in small groups. In these sessions, a mentor guides participants, offering direction and sharing

deeper religious knowledge (Droumeva, 2021). Typically held weekly with a group of around 10 people, mentoring can also take on a more intimate form in modern settings like coffee shops, where groups may consist of just 2 to 5 individuals sitting together. This setup fosters a more comfortable environment for open discussions, allowing participants to ask questions and engage more freely, all while sipping their coffee.

As Asep shared in an interview in 2021: "In Garut, at first, we hung out more often at regular coffee shops. But once I found a more comfortable spot, I started choosing this place. The calm atmosphere is perfect for discussions. Over coffee, we often start with light topics, but those conversations can evolve into more serious discussions, including about religion."

For Asep, coffee shops have become more than just places to relax; they are spaces conducive to meaningful conversations, where the ambiance encourages openness and deeper exchanges, including religious ones (Jaya Kumar & Leow, 2024). In this way, coffee shops serve as both social hubs and informal learning environments.

Yuda, from Bandung, echoed this sentiment in 2021: "In Bandung, coffee shops have become a cultural staple. They're comfortable and relaxed, often chosen as venues for casual conversations. But even in such a laid-back setting, our talks sometimes delve into deeper matters, especially religion." Yuda highlighted how the informal nature of coffee shops makes religious discussions more approachable for the younger generation. They offer the same level of comfort as a casual gathering but provide space for focused, thought-provoking conversations.

Asep further elaborated on the crucial role mentors play in religious discussions at coffee shops: "If there are friends who understand religion better, the conversation tends to be more directed. We can ask about Islamic teachings or discuss how to navigate life's challenges from a religious perspective." For Asep, mentors help participants engage with religion in a more practical and relevant way, making the discussions more impactful. With this guidance, individuals not only gain new insights but also feel spiritually supported (Interview with Asep, 2021).

Yuda also emphasized the importance of mentors: "Mentors help us understand Islam in a more practical way. There were times I didn't know where to start, but the mentor guided the conversation, making it easier for me to grasp." (Interview with Yuda, 2021). This suggests that religious mentoring in coffee shops is not merely about the setting; it's also about the method. Through a more flexible approach, the younger generation can engage with their faith without the pressure of formal rules, making religious learning both accessible and meaningful.

In Islam, religion is not merely about faith and sharia but also encompasses the teachings of noble morals. It serves as a guide for life, offering moral and ethical principles that encourage kindness, wisdom in speech, harmonious relationships with the environment, and the creation of a just social order. As Umar bin Khattab once said, Islam teaches its followers to live simply, avoid arrogance, and always express gratitude for the blessings bestowed by Allah (Ali et al., 2024).

The integration of religious science with general science is vital, as the two complement each other. Religious science provides a solid moral foundation, while general science helps people navigate the complexities of the modern world. In coffee shops, what often begins as casual or trivial conversations can seamlessly evolve into discussions about religious life, Islamic values, and their practical application in daily routines (Maidugu & Isah, 2024). This highlights how coffee shops can serve as an effective medium for bringing together both worldly and spiritual perspectives.

Over time, coffee shops have evolved from mere spaces for enjoying coffee to vibrant and multifunctional social hubs. Originally emerging in America, the modern coffee shop concept has now spread globally, including to Indonesia. In cities like Bandung and Garut, coffee shops are not just places to enjoy a cup of coffee; they have become centers for social interaction among busy urbanites. The cozy ambiance makes them perfect for various activities, ranging from work to socializing and even engaging in deep discussions, including those on religion (Bhat, 2024). Additionally, coffee shops offer a variety of unique concepts, such as minimalist, outdoor, or *lesehan* designs, enhancing the visitor experience. Many also provide live music, creating a lively and engaging environment. This adds to the allure for visitors who seek more than just coffee but also a vibrant, social atmosphere. In such settings, religious mentoring can take place in a relaxed yet meaningful manner (Abbas et al., 2021).

Research by Riswanda (2020) and Mainiyo & Sule (2023) demonstrates that religion, particularly Islam, plays a significant role in shaping individual behavior and social interactions in urban communities. Nurrohman emphasized the importance of religious tolerance in West Java, where harmonious social

interactions between Muslims and Christians occur (Riswanda et al., 2020). Tenny highlighted that Islam encourages the development of science and technology while maintaining a strong foundation in Islamic ethics (Mainiyo & Sule, 2023). These studies confirm that religion is crucial in fostering healthy, positive social relations and guiding moral behavior.

Through religious mentoring at coffee shops, the urban youth can deepen their understanding of Islam in a more informal but still meaningful environment. They can learn how to live according to Islamic teachings, apply these values daily, and nurture positive relationships with others (Abbas et al., 2021). This approach makes it easier for the younger generation to embrace and practice religious teachings amidst their dynamic urban lives.

Religious mentoring at coffee shops is more than just sharing knowledge; it is a means to cultivate better character among the urban youth. The comfortable, informal setting encourages openness, allowing individuals to explore religion and apply its teachings to their lives. In this way, coffee shops transform from just places to savor coffee into spaces that promote religious awareness and holistic personal development (Ghani & Ahmad, 2023).

The phenomenon of religious mentoring in coffee shops also reflects the social dynamics that are developing in various parts of the world, especially in the context of urbanization and modernity. In Western countries, such as the United States, the United Kingdom, and Australia, activities that combine religion with modern social spaces have begun to develop (Bouma, 2007). For example, many Christian communities in Europe and America hold small religious discussion-based groups in public places, such as cafes or restaurants, to reach out to the younger generation, who are more difficult to reach through traditional teaching methods. These activities are often referred to as faith-sharing groups, where Christians meet to discuss religious teachings and how to apply them in their daily lives while enjoying coffee or snacks (Norris & Inglehart, 2011).

On the other hand, in Middle Eastern and Asian countries, such as Turkey and Malaysia, cafes are also places where Muslim communities hold religious discussions in a more informal and casual way. In Malaysia, for example, there is a growing trend among the younger generation to attend religious studies sessions in modern cafes, where they can discuss topics such as fiqh, tafsir, and Sufism. This indicates that public places such as coffee shops are now ideal spaces to share religious knowledge without leaving the social comfort desired by the younger generation (Song, 2014).

The relevance of this research lies in how religious mentoring activities in coffee shops reflect a global phenomenon, which is not only limited to the Indonesian context but can also be a model for other cities around the world. This research is relevant because it reflects how young people in urban areas are looking for more modern and relaxed ways to access religious knowledge while still maintaining noble spiritual values. Through a more flexible and adaptive approach, such as that found in coffee shops, the younger generation can more easily relate religious teachings to their increasingly complex and challenging daily lives (Karataş & Sandıkcı, 2013).

This research also makes an important contribution to understanding how social dynamics that develop in public spaces, such as coffee shops, can be a medium to promote religious values and shape a better character of the younger generation. This international context illustrates that religious mentoring in coffee shops is not only a local phenomenon, but also part of a larger global movement, where public places are transforming into more inclusive spaces for religious discussion and learning (Leander et al., 2010).

By utilizing coffee shops as a religious mentoring space, there is a great opportunity to integrate religious teachings into daily life in a way that is more relevant and attractive to the younger generation (Oldenburg, 1999). This approach not only enriches the spirituality of individuals but also creates a more harmonious and inclusive community in the midst of the increasingly complex challenges of modernity. Therefore, it is important to understand how this phenomenon can function in shaping religious values while also answering the social needs of the younger generation.

Research on religious mentoring in coffee shops provides interesting insights into how social spaces can function not only as a place to socialize but also as a medium to deepen religious understanding. In this case, social spaces such as coffee shops are an alternative that offer a more relaxed and informal atmosphere than traditional study rooms (Robin & Marchella, 2024). Based on Pierre Bourdieu's theory of social space, such a space is not only a place of interaction between individuals but also an arena for the formation of values and habits. Thus, the concept of Bourdieu's habitus is relevant to analyze how the changing habits of urban young people in accessing religious knowledge show a shift in the way they

interpret and implement religion in their daily lives. As a result, this generation creates new habits that are more in line with the dynamics of modern life without abandoning religious values (Bourdieu, 1991).

Furthermore, religious mentoring activities in coffee shops also play an important role in shaping the religious identity of the younger generation. Not only based on formal religious teachings, this identity is formed through personal and open social interaction. In this case, the Social Identity Theory of Tajfel and Turner provides a perspective that mentoring groups in coffee shops can strengthen the social bonds and religious identity of their participants (Leander et al., 2010). For example, in these groups, individuals not only gain religious knowledge but also develop social solidarity that strengthens their existence as part of urban Muslim communities. Therefore, mentoring is not only a means of religious education but also a vehicle for building social cohesion in the midst of the pressures of complex urban life (Sears & Cianfrone, 2024).

However, the relevance of religious mentoring in coffee shops not only reflects the social aspect but also shows the ability of religion to adapt to the times. In this context, the theory of Modernization, which is often associated with secularization, can be tested through this phenomenon (Kusano & Jami, 2022). Although coffee shops are often associated with secular culture, they open up opportunities for more contextual religious practices. This supports the argument of José Casanova in The Theory of Religiosity in Modernity, which states that although modernity can encourage secularization, religion still has a significant role as long as it can adapt to the social and cultural needs of society (Casanova, 2024). As a result, coffee shops function as more than just a place to relax; It is a social space where religion is conveyed in a more applicative and relevant way for the younger generation.

In addition, the role of mentors in religious mentoring is an important element in this learning process. Based on Albert Bandura's Social Learning Theory, individuals learn through observation and interaction. In this context, mentors not only provide religious knowledge, but also become a model for mentees in applying Islamic values in daily life. As a result, mentoring in coffee shops not only discusses religious teachings theoretically but also puts these values into practice (Bandura & Adams, 1977). Thus, mentoring serves as a means of character formation that includes not only spiritual aspects but also moral and ethical aspects.

However, despite the many benefits produced, this activity also faces challenges. One of the main challenges is the perception of the younger generation regarding the seriousness of this activity (Settembre-Blundo et al., 2021). Some may feel that mentoring in coffee shops is less in-depth than traditional recitation, which is more formal. In addition, the fast-paced dynamics of urban life often hinder the consistency of participation in these activities. Therefore, a more flexible and relevant method is needed so that this activity can be more widely accepted by urban communities.

By connecting theories such as Bourdieu's social space (Bourdieu, 1990), Tajfel and Turner's Social Identity (Tajfel, 1972; Turner, 2007), Casanova's Modernity Religiosity (Casanova, 2024), and Bandura's Social Learning (Bandura, 1999), this phenomenon shows how religion is able to adapt to the development of the times without losing its essence. In the end, coffee shops are not only a place to enjoy coffee, but also an inclusive, applicable, and meaningful social space in conveying religious values to the younger generation (M. T. Rahman & Mufti, 2021). This phenomenon even has relevance on an international scale, where similar public places can be an effective medium to face the challenges of integrating religion with modern life.

4. CONCLUSION

Coffee shops in urban areas, particularly in Garut and Bandung, can serve as effective venues for religious mentoring within a relaxed and informal social context. While coffee shops are traditionally known as spaces for gathering and socializing, they also provide an ideal setting for religious discussions, particularly among the younger generation seeking a deeper understanding of spirituality in their daily lives. Religious mentoring in coffee shops helps shift conversations from mundane topics to more meaningful discussions, such as religious teachings, which contribute to spiritual development. Furthermore, the role of mentors in this context is crucial, as they offer guidance and religious knowledge that can be applied to everyday life. This allows participants not only to deepen their understanding of religion but also to integrate religious values into their daily routines. The informal and stress-free atmosphere of coffee shops enables individuals to engage more openly in discussions without the social pressure often associated with formal religious teachings. Thus, religious mentoring in coffee shops presents a relevant and flexible new model for fostering religious understanding among urban communities, while contributing to the development of positive cultural and social behaviors. Going forward, this concept could serve as an effective alternative for reaching more individuals, particularly the younger generation, who may be less accessible through traditional religious education methods.

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