



Digital Culture and Its Impact on New Testament Interpretations and Religious Practices

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ABSTRACT

Many aspects of life, including religious ideas and rituals, have been profoundly shaped by technology. It has affected how members of different faith communities interact and commune with God. These days, digital channels act as forums for conversations that could influence religious perspective. Here, the term "digital culture" describes technologically driven social interactions including social media, websites, and easy information access. This study is a quantitative study aimed at investigating the relationship between religious customs and the cultural changes brought about by digitization. Data was collected from 36 respondents by using a questionnaire. The results draw attention to the complicated relationship in modern culture between faith and technology. In Christian communities today, effective communication calls not just for sharing knowledge but also interacting with digital resources. Christians' practice of their faith has evolved with the availability of online worship events and prayer meetings. The findings also underline the need of mutual support—both psychological and financial—through trying circumstances. Christians have additional means to study scriptures and participate in worship because to increasing digital resources.

Keywords: communication, digital culture, religious beliefs, New Testament, religious practice.

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INTRODUCTION

Digital culture is the set of accepted behaviors, social conventions, and habitual patterns formed by use of digital technologies. It covers digital media consumption, online communication, social media participation, and technological adaptation. Though its complete integration into education is still under development, empirical data assessing several elements shows evidence that technology adoption influences humanities students' self-perception (Ayala-Perez & Joo-Nagata, 2019). Technology promotes topic comprehension and increases access to resources in humanities education. In this setting, the boundaries and character of users' interactions with digital culture are shaped by a variety of dynamic factors, including economic situations, social trends, technology breakthroughs, and regulatory rules. According to (Qian et al., 2024), rural communities have been slower to adopt digital culture offerings, underscoring the need for greater digital inclusion.

Product and service suppliers must continue to pay attention to changing conditions and supply users with useful and pertinent material if they want to see broad adoption. For example, by paying close attention to client wants and adjusting to changing market conditions, businesses can improve their product development and marketing strategies. The learning process can also be supported and improved by incorporating digital technology within a clear pedagogy framework (Høium et al., 2024). Digital technology has the potential to greatly improve learning results when used properly and in accordance with accepted teaching methods.

Due to its special qualities, which have been influenced by both online and offline user experiences, digital technology has a lot of promise. In an increasingly linked world, the quick development of digital technologies is changing how we interact with and perceive life (Deuze, 2006). Yet from a theological standpoint, technology must continue to be a tool rather than a source of unwavering dedication or confidence. The unquestioning worship of technology runs the possibility of replacing faith in God, reflecting the First Commandment's biblical warning against idolatry (Tandana, 2023).

Mihelj et al. (2019) assert that digital media is an essential tool for reaching new audiences. It enables the audience to join in conversations, express their opinions, and interact directly with the information. Digital technology and the general availability of internet access make it possible to communicate with a wider range of people on a local and international level through digital media. Despite the wide-ranging nature of digital culture, this paper will concentrate on the establishment and upkeep of communities (A. Cloete, 2015). This study looks at how communities are created and maintained in the vast world of the digital age.

Examining the technology infrastructure and community demands reveals a more complex picture, despite the fact that online communities are frequently seen as hostile settings (Davis, 2019). In digital contexts, the primary difficulty is striking a balance between the need for regulation and individual freedom. Scholars contend that users are

accountable for their use of digital technologies and have agency over their own digital behavior (Aprilia, 2023). This involves exercising screen time awareness, safeguarding privacy, and selecting content carefully. This approach encourages an active mindset for making effective and positive use of digital technologies.

Whether or not colleges actively support intellectual progress in a technology-driven culture, it will nevertheless occur (Murphy & Costa, 2019). People today have additional possibilities for self-directed learning and knowledge acquisition thanks to the growth of the internet, smart gadgets, and educational apps. While contributing to the creation of contemporary theoretical frameworks in this quickly developing subject, digital networks also share certain characteristics with social networks (Lewis, 2024). While social networks and digital networks both have a big impact on society, social networks are more focused on community dynamics and social interactions, while digital networks are more focused on hardware and technical efficiency. The concepts of marketization, increased visibility, and the digital evolution of "observability" are examined in this work in connection to how online culture, celebrities, and customers interact with modern notions and expectations of social justice projects (Sobande et al., 2022). Such changes highlight how the internet and digital technology affect how we see online security and privacy. Online privacy standards have changed dramatically as a result of technological breakthroughs and the broad use of the internet.

The best strategy for promoting digital culture is one that is community-focused and people-centered (Leal-Rodríguez et al., 2023). This involves encouraging members to improve their digital literacy in addition to strengthening bonds within the community. Furthermore, online religion, sometimes known as "digital religion," refers to the blending of offline and online religious activities, illustrating the blurring of the lines between the two (Evolvi, 2021).

Digital culture encourages collaboration and information exchange among team members and external stakeholders. The digital viewpoint shapes the vocabulary and framework of Christian theology, which influences digital discipleship (Zaluchu et al., 2023). Digital technology today helps to facilitate the implementation of religious beliefs and rituals. This approach, referred to as "digital religion," demonstrates how technology is utilized to mediate religious activities and interaction. Beyond impacting religious engagement, digital culture poses concerns about the sustainability of virtual environments. Sustaining virtual ecosystems necessitates aligning them with sustainable design principles and providing individuals with critical future skills (Limano, 2023). These positions necessitate a combination of technical expertise, effective leadership, excellent communication abilities, and a thorough awareness of virtual ecosystem sustainability.

As digital technology continues to mediate religious interaction, it not only optimizes worship and discipleship, but also alters the fundamental essence of religious

practice. Digital religion is more than simply a spiritual activity performed online; it signifies the transition of conventional religion into a new culture impacted by societal digitization (Zaluchu, 2024). In contemporary setting, the practice of religion and spirituality is not limited to in-person interactions or physical locations. Digital religion describes the ways technology and online communities enable online worship, education, and spiritual discussion.

As digital religion reshapes spiritual engagement, its influence extends to youth ministry, where digital media plays a crucial role in discipleship and faith formation. Coaching, studies on spiritual growth and salvation, motivational materials, and the use of digital media in youth ministry in this digital era are all examples of the support offered (Darmawan et al., 2024). A significant challenge in using digital media for youth ministry is teaching young people to discern reliable information and safeguard themselves against negative effects of technology, such as digital addiction or exposure to contents contradicting their desired spiritual values. In this context, the concept of "citizenship lived with religious values" emphasizes that faith is an integral part of personal and civic life, adding depth to both spiritual identity and social engagement (Laksana & Wood, 2019).

Beyond shaping spiritual formation, digital culture also influences the way biblical texts, particularly the New Testament, are understood and applied in contemporary settings. Through digital platforms, such as social media, internet communication, and easy access to information, people engage with the New Testament in new ways, reflecting on its themes—such as love, forgiveness, and service—within an open, interactive space. In this digital environment, people's relationships, beliefs, and moral reflections become more visible and openly discussed. Digital culture fosters personal growth and expression but also demands discernment in navigating its impact on how individuals understand and live out Christian teachings.

In-person communication remains a crucial form of social capital, supporting the growth and expansion of virtual relationships (Skivko et al., 2020). Digital culture represents a new phase in the evolution of society's information landscape (Zakharov et al., 2020). In order to harness technology's benefits while safeguarding information confidentiality and reliability, society must develop both digital literacy and adaptability.

Understanding digital culture requires not only technological literacy but also a willingness to critically examine its influence on thought and behavior. In this regard, Mezirow's transformative learning theory provides a valuable lens for critically examining assumptions, which leads to a shift in perspective and, eventually, a change in behavior (E. C. Campbell, 2024). Given these considerations, this study seeks to answer the following question: How does digital culture influence interpretations of the New Testament and shape religious practice? Through this framework, this study explores how

digital culture shapes interpretations of the New Testament and influences religious practice, offering new insights into religious engagement in the digital age.

METHOD

This study employs a quantitative research methodology, utilizing a survey approach. Reflexivity and reflective practice are often underemphasized in quantitative social and personality psychology research (Jamieson et al., 2023). However, communities play a crucial role in supporting quantitative research by fostering knowledge exchange, intellectual engagement, and professional development. These communities also help establish standards for training, research, and teaching (Franklin, 2023).

Quantitative modeling approaches are widely used across policy cycles, providing a systematic and transparent framework for decision-making (Munda et al., 2020). Quantitative approach was chosen due to its emphasis on measurable and standardized data, ensuring replicability. The survey, conducted at Kupang State Christian Institute (IAKN Kupang), involved a sample of 36 students. Data collection was carried out through questionnaires utilizing a 5-point Likert scale, ranging from 1 (Strongly Disagree) to 5 (Strongly Agree). This scale allowed respondents to express their attitudes, perceptions, and opinions on various aspects of the study, enabling a detailed and structured analysis of their responses.

All research procedures were approved by the research ethics committee under approval number 3899/Ikn.01/IIa.1/TL.00/04/2023. Data collection methods were systematically applied, followed by quantitative analysis to ensure validity and reliability (Salmia, Sukmawati, 2023). The study prioritizes measurement validity, generalizability, and causal validity as key components of robust quantitative research (Schutt, 2019).

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Digital Culture and Influence on Religious Practices

Digital culture can be a powerful means of actualizing New Testament principles, strengthening human connections, and exploring diverse perspectives. However, without self-discipline, it may also lead to over-reliance on social media, weakened spiritual relationships, and a decline in religious values. The following section presents the research findings.

Behaviors

Individuals with such desires are inclined toward greed, deceit, and dishonesty, prioritizing financial gain over God's teachings, moral values, and kingdom principles.

This attitude reflects a deeply self-serving nature, placing wealth above religious and ethical commitments.

In Christianity, such behavior contradicts the teachings of Jesus. He emphasized that believers must seek the kingdom of God first (Matt. 6:33) and warned that one cannot serve both God and money (Matt. 6:24).

Description	Rate				
	1	2	3	4	5
Desired communication pattern	19.4%	2.8%	8.3%	22.2%	47.2%
Feedback	19.4%	11.1%	13.9%	24%	30.6%
Prevent unwanted behavior	33.3%	2.8%	8.3%	13.9%	41.7%
Overcoming fear and rejection	27.8%	2.8%	13.9%	19.9%	36.1%
Understanding current habits	13.9%	11.1%	16.7%	25%	33.3%
Build new habits to support the desired behavior	25%	8.3%	2.8%	19.4%	44.4%
Introducing nudges and behaviors	16.7%	11.1%	11.1%	22.2%	38.9%

Table 1. Behaviors

The survey conducted at IAKN Kupang revealed commendable behavioral attitudes among respondents. Findings show that 47.2% of participants rated a specific communication pattern as highly important, highlighting its significance in their interactions. Additionally, 30.6% of respondents emphasized the importance of receiving feedback, indicating that the majority value active engagement in conversations.

The high scores in "Prevent Unwanted Behavior" and "Overcoming Fear and Rejection" suggest that these are also key priorities. Intense interaction can lead to differences in opinion and discussions on religious interpretation, particularly on digital platforms where diverse perspectives intersect. Elders serve as role models within their communities, demonstrating positive behavior for members to follow. In the era of digital transformation, organizations seek leaders proficient in digital technology who can inspire teams, foster a strong digital culture, and enhance productivity (Shin et al., 2023). Similarly, Christian leaders are called to uphold high ethical and moral standards, serving as vigilant guardians who guide their communities through example (John 10:3-4; (Pratte, 2019).

This shift presents opportunities for spreading religious influence but also raises challenges related to the validity of teachings, digital norms, and the risk of misinformation. Therefore, the use of technology in religious contexts must be supported by strong digital literacy skills and a comprehensive understanding of religious values to maintain theological integrity.

The pursuit of wealth is highlighted in 1 Peter 5:2 as a trait that church leaders should avoid. The passage emphasizes moderation, conflict resolution, kindness over

cruelty, hospitality, and humility while warning against greed and a love for money. A church overseer must embody trustworthiness, patience, selflessness, and non-contentiousness while maintaining sobriety and affability. Additionally, the church community is responsible for supporting those who oversee God’s work (Luke 10:7; 1 Cor. 9:14; 1 Tim. 5:17) so that they and their families can meet their basic needs. A devoted follower of God should avoid using religious service as a means to accumulate wealth.

As ethical standards evolve in response to the rapid global spread of information, traditional communal values have increasingly been replaced by individualism and self-expression. This shift underscores the importance of maintaining ethical and theological consistency in digital religious engagement.

Values

Digital culture enables the formation of virtual religious communities, allowing like-minded individuals to connect, offer support, engage in discussions, and strengthen their faith. It expands social networks and fosters a safe environment where individuals can freely express and practice their beliefs without fear.

However, the data suggests that most individuals remain more focused on themselves rather than others, indicating a need for greater emphasis on community engagement and mutual support within digital religious spaces.

Description	Rate				
	1	2	3	4	5
Focus on helping your own value	19.4%	0%	5.6%	8.3%	66.7%
Teams to understand the overlap of personal and organizational values increases motivation	19.4%	2.8%	11.1%	16.7%	50%

Table 2. Values

Overall, the data suggests that the majority of respondents place high importance on their personal values in the workplace and believe that aligning individual beliefs with corporate principles can enhance motivation. This implies that to maximize motivation within an organization, it is essential to ensure that personal values and organizational ideals are in harmony.

The digital culture practiced by Christians can serve as a reflection of their values, such as honesty, integrity, and spiritual growth. The results indicate that self-evaluation is often linked to spiritual introspection and repentance. In a digital environment, Christians are called to reflect on how they interact with technology and whether their digital engagement aligns with their faith.

While not everyone agrees, there is a general perception that motivation can be strengthened by harmonizing personal and corporate values. A smaller group of respondents who disagreed may believe that motivation stems from other sources or that the connection between personal and organizational values is less significant. However, those who rated this statement highly likely view it as a means of creating a cohesive and driven team culture.

The rise of digital culture has had a positive impact on promoting religious beliefs that emphasize humanity as divine creations, fostering a spirit of mutual assistance and harmony (Hutapea, 2023). Galatians 6:2 instructs believers to help one another carry burdens, a principle that is valued across many religious traditions and life philosophies. The text highlights the importance of providing both physical and emotional support in times of hardship.

Additionally, research indicates that mobile device users engage with the Bible more consistently than those who read printed versions, particularly among men (Dyer, 2019). In the digital age, mobile phones have become a primary tool for religious individuals to strengthen their faith, especially through reading sacred texts such as the Bible. This shift demonstrates that digital culture is not only reshaping how people access information but also transforming how religious practices are carried out across different communities.

Mindset

The mindset cultivated by the respondents plays a significant role in shaping their thought processes and communication. This suggests that individuals with strong leadership skills and persuasive abilities tend to structure interactions in ways that align with their preferences. Clear and logical thinking enables a person to communicate more effectively, particularly when leading and influencing others.

Description	Rate				
	1	2	3	4	5
Communicating the desired mindset	22.2%	0%	5.6%	16.7%	55.6%
Mindset impacts certain behaviors	19.4%	2.8%	19.4%	16.7%	41.7%
Discuss mindsets with the team (individually and/or in groups)	16.7%	8.3%	8.3%	13.9%	52.8%
If a team or individual is resisting, target the behavior of those around them.	30.6%	11.1%	8.3%	25%	25%

Table 3. Mindset

Although opinions varied in this case, the majority of respondents (30.6%) rated it as "1" (Strongly Disagree), indicating that many believe emulating the actions of others around a rejected individual is not an effective strategy. Digital thinking encourages

religious individuals to be more open, critical, and collaborative in their worship practices. At the same time, digital culture enables them to use technology to strengthen their faith and expand access to religious teachings. Therefore, integrating religion and technology must be done wisely, ensuring alignment with spiritual and moral values.

An approach that rigidly adheres to unchanging principles may lead to negative consequences (Wong et al., 2020). A more effective strategy is to identify modifiable factors and focus on solutions that promote growth and improvement. The ability to adapt and maintain a continuously evolving mindset is essential for successfully navigating challenges.

Humanistic-Encouraging

The humanistic approach emphasizes the importance of addressing the unique needs of individual students while recognizing differences in their learning styles, interests, and abilities. It focuses on fostering positive teacher-student relationships, enhancing intrinsic motivation, and promoting personal growth and intellectual development. Learning is designed to align with students' lives, encouraging them to learn not through coercion, but through curiosity and personal fulfillment.

Description	Rate				
	1	2	3	4	5
Helping others think for themselves	19.4%	5.6%	19.4%	16.7%	38.9%
Resolve conflicts constructively	22.2%	8.3%	19.4%	11.1%	38.9%
Encouraging others	19.4%	8.3%	11.1%	19.4%	41.7%
Spend time with people	25%	2.8%	11.1%	25%	36.1%
Helping others to grow and develop	19.4%	5.6%	5.6%	25%	44.4%
Be supportive of others	19.4%	5.6%	8.3%	13.9%	52.8%
Involving others in decisions that affect them	25%	5.6%	11.1%	19.4%	38.9%
Giving positive rewards to others	16.7%	8.3%	5.6%	22.2%	47.2%
Be a good listener	25%	2.8%	2.8%	27.8%	41.7%
Show concern for the needs of others	16.7%	8.3%	8.3%	22.2%	44.4%

Table 4. Humanistic-Encouraging

Table 4 of the survey reveals that the humanistic aspect is the predominant factor in demonstrating respect toward others. This includes offering constructive praise, supporting others in their personal growth and development, and showing genuine care for their well-being. Religion should not focus solely on rules and traditions but should also emphasize the core of humanity in accordance with Christ's teachings. First, love must be central to religious practice (1 Cor. 13:1-3). Second, faith should be expressed through love and care for others (James 1:27). Third, everyone should be treated with respect as God's creation.

Personal relationships are shaped by the factors that motivate individuals to provide effective support (Lee et al., 2021). A person is more likely to help others when they have sufficient time, energy, and resources. However, when someone is exhausted or facing limitations, they may be unable to offer meaningful assistance.

Self-Actualizing

The process of self-actualization involves individuals striving to reach their full potential and become the best versions of themselves. This requires making the most of their existing talents, skills, and creativity. Kaufman (2023) discusses the use of a foundational motivational framework in achieving self-actualization. Self-actualization represents the final stage of personal development, attainable only after fulfilling more basic needs. By understanding the principles of motivation, individuals can more effectively plan their personal growth, develop their abilities, and pursue a more meaningful life.

Description	Rate				
	1	2	3	4	5
Think in a unique and independent way	25%	2.8%	5.6%	22.2%	44.4%
Maintain personal integrity	22.2%	2.8%	2.8%	5.6%	66.7%
Communicating ideas	22.2%	5.6%	2.8%	25%	44.4%
Open about yourself	30.6%	11.1%	13.9%	8.3%	36.1%
Worry about one's own growth	38.9%	5.6%	19.4%	13.9%	22.2%
Emphasize quality over quantity	33.3%	5.6%	5.6%	27.8%	27.8%
Be spontaneous	22.2%	5.6%	13.9%	22.2%	36.1%
Refuse to compromise	27.8%	11.1%	13.9%	19.4%	27.8%

Table 5. Self-Actualizing

The self-actualization study reveals that 66.7% of respondents continue to uphold their integrity, while 44.4% demonstrate unique and autonomous thinking. This relates to the ability to express thoughts that hold equal importance and value. Applying digital culture in accordance with New Testament teachings is not merely about achieving success or gaining recognition; it is about spiritual growth and serving others. Developing one's true self is not about seeking praise but about living in alignment with Christian teachings.

Maslow described self-actualizing individuals in relation to five key interpersonal aspects of life: companionship, romantic relationships, long-term commitment and intimacy, raising children, and community involvement (Hoffman, 2020). Personal growth in relationships is not only about achieving happiness but also about fostering meaningful connections and positively impacting others. By maintaining authenticity,

speaking with kindness, and demonstrating empathy and responsibility, individuals can experience holistic growth in their social lives.

Discussion

According to a poll conducted at IAKN Kupang, students demonstrate a highly admirable attitude, particularly in communication. The majority of respondents (47.2%) identified a preferred communication pattern, which they considered highly significant. This data suggests that many respondents respect their own values in the workplace and believe that integrating personal convictions with corporate ideals can enhance motivation. A considerable percentage (30.6%) disagreed with the notion that imitating others is an effective strategy, indicating a distinct perspective. One of the survey's main objectives was to emphasize humanity. Respondents indicated that fostering healthy connections and sportsmanship in an organizational context requires behaviors such as offering encouraging remarks, supporting personal growth, and showing concern for the well-being of others.

The digital age presents a vast range of possibilities and opportunities. Therefore, the focus is on the formation and maintenance of communities and their potential impact on the church as a collective (A. L. Cloete, 2020). An inclusive and cohesive community fosters a welcoming and supportive environment, encouraging individuals to join and actively participate in the church. Resilient communities can successfully navigate and resolve challenges such as conflicts or societal transformations.

Soukup and Glader (2020) reflects on the importance of regulating advancements in communication technologies to ensure they do not conflict with religious principles. Religious beliefs have evolved over time in response to cultural shifts. The correlation between religious views and adherence is strengthening, although the rate of increase slows with age (Keskintürk, 2022). Factors such as high birth rates, urban migration, and shifting social values that contradict specific religious beliefs can exert significant influence.

An increasing number of individuals prioritize material goods over religious convictions. (Pospíšil & Macháčková, 2021). Many people today are influenced by the desire to acquire material possessions, driven by advertising, social media, and pop culture, which associate wealth with success and fulfillment. Societal and economic factors also contribute to this trend. In times of economic difficulty, individuals may prioritize financial stability over religious observance, leading to a decline in religious commitment.

Religious beliefs and behaviors are considered manifestations of religiosity, a phenomenon that varies across different regions and historical periods, as stated by Voas and Storm (2021). Religious practices are commonly regarded as components of religiosity, reflecting an individual's level of engagement in spiritual matters. Christian

digital advertising instruction is shaped by various values, cultures, and professional backgrounds. Religious communities may react defensively when digital media challenges traditional religious beliefs (H. A. Campbell, 2020). This reaction is often due to the deep significance religion holds for individuals, leading them to perceive such challenges as threats.

Emojis can be ambiguous or misinterpreted depending on context and cultural background (Wagner et al., 2020). Mediation is increasingly crucial in addressing injustices and reconciling forgiveness with religious principles. It enhances awareness of the relationship between religion and forgiveness (Casidy et al., 2021). Mediation allows both victims of injustice and religious representatives to communicate and foster mutual understanding. It also serves as a means of resolving conflicts between the process of forgiveness, justice, and religious beliefs.

Although digital prayer may sometimes convey political messages, it remains a unifying experience that integrates religious ideas into daily life (Gao et al., 2024). Apps, websites, and social media platforms provide individuals with opportunities to pray, read sacred texts, and engage in religious activities. However, facts and non-rule-based mental models do not always align. While various datasets support theories of human thought and behavior, no single model fully explains all observed patterns (Baimel et al., 2021). When judgments are influenced by both instinctive and deliberate thought processes, this phenomenon is referred to as doublethink.

An individual's upbringing influences their thought processes, and adopting a positive outlook may sometimes conflict with religious beliefs (Baron, 2020). Those who rely on intuitive thinking may be more inclined to accept religious views without extensive contemplation. They may adhere to religious customs and doctrines with minimal critical analysis. A strong foundational framework is necessary to support theory development in the digital era, as digital technology becomes increasingly integrated into modern organizations (Grover et al., 2022). The need for a comprehensive framework to support digital theory development has grown as society and organizations become more reliant on technology. Understanding how digital technology interacts with various aspects of human existence is essential. The cultural dynamics of religious beliefs and preferences are significantly shaped by centralized religious authorities, such as religious leaders and organizations (Bisin et al., 2023). Further research could explore the impact of digital culture on biblical interpretation and the evolving role of social media in shaping religious practices.

CONCLUSION

Online communication allows individuals to deepen their religious knowledge by exploring diverse perspectives. Social media platforms and religious discussion forums connect believers worldwide, fostering dialogue, shared learning, and mutual support in

religious practice. This digital shift also presents opportunities for churches and religious leaders to engage with their congregations by creating accessible learning materials and cultivating active online communities.

However, while digitalization enhances religious accessibility, it also raises concerns. Increased reliance on digital platforms may limit personal autonomy in religious interpretation, as individuals depend more on widely shared perspectives rather than developing their own theological insights. To navigate this shift, faith communities must balance technological engagement with personal spiritual reflection.

Competing interests

The authors declare that no conflicts of interest have influenced the writing or analysis in this paper. All information presented is the result of objective and independent research, with no personal or professional interests that conflict with the purpose and integrity of this report.

Author contributions

ET is responsible for organizing the entire course of the research, from designing the research design to writing the final research paper, and A. E. S. R. participated in reading, data analysis, and final article analysis.

Ethical considerations

This article followed all ethical standards for research without direct contact with human or animal subjects. Ethical approval to conduct the study was obtained from the Your Institution (reference no. 4522/Ikn.01/09/2024).

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Data availability

The use of data in this survey-based research comes from the researchers themselves. Research data collection is done through Google Forms. If the researcher uses data from other parties, the researcher lists the source or reference of the data.

Disclaimer

The manuscript is produced by the author and is the result of professional research conducted at the Kupang State Institute of Christian Religion. This article does not reflect the official policy or position of the institute, funder, agency, or publisher. The authors are responsible for the results, findings, and content of this article.

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