

The Relationship between Christian Education and Local Wisdom and Students' Negative Behavior in Gunungsitoli City, Nias Islands

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ABSTRACT

This research is motivated by facts about students' negative behavior or students' negative behavior in Gunungsitoli City, Nias Islands, the occurrence of which fluctuates. This research aims to analyze the relationship between Christian education and local wisdom and students' negative behavior in Gunungsitoli City, Nias Islands. This research is based on theories relating to Christian education, local wisdom, students' negative behavior, the relationship between Christian education and students' negative behavior, the relationship between local wisdom and students' negative behavior, the relationship between Christian education and local wisdom and students' negative behavior, and negative behavior. students in Gunungsitoli City, Nias Islands. The approach in this research uses a quantitative approach, with the correlation association method. Correlation research is useful for analyzing the relationship between a large number of variables in a study, which according to the results of the Normality Test in the One-Sample Kolmogorov-Smirnov table in the SPSS version 26 program shows that the significant value is $0.063 > 0.05$, so the data is normally distributed. The data was obtained by distributing questionnaires to 548 respondents in 12 churches domiciled in 6 sub-districts of Gunungsitoli City. This research provides positive and significant results and expectations, both partially known in the Coefficients table in the SPSS version 26 program, where $133.996 > F$ table value of 2.44, meaning H_0 is rejected and H_a is accepted). The magnitude of the relationship between variables X_1 and student negative behavior or students' negative behavior in Gunungsitoli City, Nias Islands. This means that another 24.9% comes from other factors not examined in this study.

Keywords: Relationships, Christian education, local wisdom, students' negative behavior

INTRODUCTION

Behavior is all actions or actions carried out and implemented by all living creatures, as a reaction to the situation they face. Behavior is shared by all living creatures without exception. According to Yusuf & Nurihsan, behavior is generally defined as all output from each hierarchical level of the nervous system, such as sensations, feelings, emotions, consciousness, judgment, and so on. Furthermore, each of the above behaviors can cause stress and can also be a result of stress. We can classify this behavior into two, namely positive behavior and negative behavior. Negative behavior as studied in this research is a form of behavioral deviation, so it is often also called deviant behavior.⁽¹⁾ According to Goode, there are three perspectives to determine what deviant behavior is, namely absolutist, normative, and reactive.⁽²⁾ According to Cohen, the absolutist perspective holds that the qualities or characteristics of deviant

behavior are intrinsic, regardless of how they are assessed. In other words, deviant behavior is determined not by norms, habits, or social rules. The normative perspective argues that deviant behavior can be defined as any behavior that fails to conform to the will of society or certain groups in society.⁽³⁾ Thus, whether an action is said to be deviant or not is determined by the boundaries of societal or cultural norms. From the reactive perspective, deviant behavior can be found in how it is assessed. To qualify as deviant, an act must (1) be observed or at least heard of, and (2) result in actual punishment for the perpetrator.⁽⁴⁾ Adolescence (junior high school age) is closely related to negative behavior that often occurs in the surrounding environment, this has become a sharp focus for parents, teachers, and the public with the increasing number of negative behavioral phenomena that are carried out by teenagers in Indonesia. Indonesia. Negative behavior is closely related to students' naughty behavior that occurs at school, namely truancy, breaking the rules that apply at school, to broader directions such as brawls, smoking, using illegal drugs, fights between schools, and so on. The phenomena mentioned above may sound familiar to the lives of today's teenagers, so these phenomena bring worry and anxiety to parents, teachers, school officials, and their social environment. Some phenomena commonly occur in our society, such as fights between students, brawls, and mass demonstrations, as well as the negative behavior of today's teenage students, one of which is easily accessing pornographic sites which have an impact on children's psychology. From the above, it can be seen that negative behavior is defined as an individual's activities and reactions to their environment, especially those related to negative things that are not following the rules or individual development tasks that apply in society.

The many negative behavioral phenomena of teenagers can harm the personal and social development of today's teenagers, considering that adolescence is a time to find their true identity and be able to socialize with the people around them. So that this student's negative behavior does not receive more attention and guidance from parents, teachers or others, which can be dangerous. Indonesian teenagers, especially in finding their identity and self-control abilities, will be low due to a lack of guidance and knowledge regarding adolescent self-control. A lack of self-control can be seen in the attitudes and behavior of young people in today's increasingly deviant era. Many cases involve attitudes or behavior of young people that deviate from the values that already exist and are developed in several areas as well as behavior that has low self-control, such as students experiencing the wrong associations with their peers, emotions that are overwhelming and uncontrollable, as well as a lack of attitudes that reflect their own identity.

According to Sutono, there are types of negative behavior or deviant behavior that can be carried out by students, namely as follows:⁽⁵⁾

a. Brawls or fights between students: Most children or teenagers at some time will get into trouble (take action) or do something that is destructive or causes problems for themselves or others. If this behavior appears during childhood or adolescence, psychiatrists diagnose it as conduct disorder. Usually, children who are still in junior high school (SMP) and senior high school (SMA) tend not to be able to control their emotions, resulting in behavior that deviates from the norms that apply in society. Behavior or brawls between students are deviant behavior because they are not by the norms or values in society, and generally occur in big cities due to the complexity of city life, the source of the problem is usually only trivial matters such as making fun of each other on the street.

b. Narcotics Abuse: Narcotics abuse is the use of narcotics without permission with the sole aim of obtaining pleasure. The use of narcotics that do not follow norms and whose purpose is not for positive purposes is a deviant action or behavior.

c. Criminal Action: Criminal acts are crimes or actions that harm other people and violate legal nor-

ms, social norms, and religious norms. Actions that are considered criminal include stealing, mugging, mugging, blackmailing, and damaging other people's property.

According to Yusuf & Nurihsan, the symptoms of aggressive behavior are as follows: (1) Always justifying yourself; (2) Willing to have power in every situation; (3) Want to have everything; (4) Be happy to disturb other people; (5) Bullying, either by words or deeds; (6) Showing open hostility; (7) Showing an aggressive and destructive attitude; (8) Stubbornness; (9) Taking revenge (10) Violating other people's rights; (11) Acting recklessly (impulsive); (12) Sadistically angry. (6) One form of deviant behavior or negative behavior is juvenile delinquency. Juvenile delinquency in question is behavior that deviates from or violates the law. Jensen in Sarwono, divides juvenile delinquency into four types, namely: (1) Delinquency that causes physical victims to other people, such as fights, rape, robbery, and murder; (2) Mischief that causes material victims, such as vandalism, theft, pickpocketing, and extortion; (3) Social delinquency that does not result in victims on the part of other people, such as prostitution, drug abuse and sexual relations before marriage; (4) Misbehavior that goes against status, for example denying a child's status as a student by playing truant, denying parents' status by running away from home or disobeying their orders and so on. (7) Based on the research results of Handayani et al., The forms of negative behavior found were disturbing, bullying, being emotional, provocateurs, fighting, skipping class, talking dirty, being busy during class time, not obeying the rules, and frequently going in and out of class. (8)

Schools must meet the needs of society in the field of learning which aims at forming attitudes. In the 2013 curriculum, of course attitude is the main assessment so that students are required to behave well in their daily activities. According to Muhtadi, attitudes are associated with behavior that is within the limits of reasonableness and normal response or reaction to the social environment. The behavior that elementary school students should have is to behave politely, be honest, and be kind to others. Not only at school, students can get used to this good behavior at home and their parents supervise them. (9)

However, the reality that occurs in the world of education is that good behavior instilled by teachers often turns into negative behavior in students. Students' negative behavior has become very common in the world of education today. The results of observations carried out by researchers at SDN 070978 Gunungsitoli, showed that there were forms of negative behavior that emerged from students during learning hours and during break times. Forms of students' negative behavior that occur include disturbing friends, bullying, saying dirty things, getting emotional, fighting, provocateurs, teasing, and truancy. The teacher stated that negative behavior that arises in students is normal if the negative behavior can still be overcome by the teacher. Not only that, teachers think that negative behavior arises because of a lack of attention from parents so students express their condition by doing deviant things.

In 6.com's coverage on 11-09-2019, it was reported that a student was beaten up by his friend in the Bekasi area. This incident was discovered due to mutual teasing via social media, the student who was in class V of elementary school experienced a beating carried out by his friend. As a result, the victim suffered bruises on his face and chest due to blows from his friends. From this example, such behavior should not be possessed or even carried out by an elementary school student. Behavior like the example above is negative behavior carried out by students.

According to Hidayat, behavior is an action that is obtained from the environment. If an environment is good then it produces good behavior and vice versa. Therefore, an environment can influence a person's good and bad behavior. (10) According to Iqbal, Negative behavior is deviant behavior, socially deviant behavior that is unable to adapt to oneself and whose behavior cannot be accepted by the general public or a group of people. Therefore, teachers have an important role in overcoming negative behavior carried

out by students.(11)

According to Widiaworo, the problems that occur among students are very diverse. Teacher solutions are very necessary for overcoming students' negative behavior so that students can grow well and avoid students' negative behavior. To be a teacher you must know the problems each student has, a teacher must be able to be a friend or parent so that students feel comfortable and can talk about what they are experiencing.(12)

The results of previous research in the form of observations and interviews are in line with the research results of Muspita et al. (2017), Sumani (2019), Widodo et al. (2016), Afiyani et al. (2019), Hartono (2017). According to Muspita et al., bullying behavior often occurs among students, this behavior should not be ignored because it can cause big problems, hence the factors that cause bullying behavior. According to Sumani, forms of acquaintance that occur in elementary school students include hiding friends' things, fighting, being busy, playing truant, and being nosy. The obstacle experienced by teachers in dealing with students' delinquent behavior is the lack of parental support and attention to student behavior. According to Widodo et al., student delinquency is deviant behavior and violations of school regulations carried out by students. Forms of student delinquency are categorized into 2, namely disruptive behavior and serious student delinquency. 6 causes of delinquency occur in students, namely physical condition, lack of parental attention, teachers' less varied learning methods, language that is difficult for students to understand, negative environment, and too much learning material. According to Afiyani et al., bullying behavior is a negative act carried out by a person or group aimed at hurting other people. both mentally and physically. According to Hartono, school efforts in dealing with student delinquency are divided into 3. Factors that become obstacles in overcoming student delinquency are lack of parental awareness of children's education, lack of parental supervision, and the large number of television programs that are not educational. The solution to overcome student delinquency is to instill deeper Islamic teachings and establish cooperation between the school and parents.

Students' negative behavior is the culmination of very severe depression, and this is a public health problem that should not be underestimated so it must be a concern for every level of society, including the church. Republic of Indonesia police data in 2020 reported that there were 671 cases of death due to students' negative behavior. According to InfoDATIN, Ministry of Health of the Republic of Indonesia, the number of deaths due to students' negative behavior in the world reaches around 800,000 deaths per year, or the equivalent of 1 death per 40 seconds, where the death rate due to students' negative behavior generally occurs in the age range 15-29 years.(13) Meanwhile, the Central Statistics Agency (BPS) Village Potential (Podes) data for 2021 states that there have been 5,787 victims of students' negative behavior and students' negative behavior. A concrete example of the phenomenon of students' negative behavior which is growing and is ranked first compared to other regions in Indonesia recorded by WHO is Gunungkidul. The number of cases of students' negative behavior in Gunungkidul Regency is 9 per 100,000 population per year, much higher than the incidence in Jakarta which is only less than 2 per 100,000 population per year. Students' negative behavior is caused by various factors, including general psychological factors (depression, etc.) and economic factors. It is also caused by natural phenomena, for example the myth of the hanging pulung in Gunungkidul.(14) This is supported by research conducted by Tience Debora Valentina, and Avin Fadilla Helmi who said that helplessness contributes to students' negative behavioral ideas, students' negative behavior, and students' negative behavior.(15) Furthermore, this is confirmed by research conducted by Meilanny Budiarti Santoso, Dessi Hasanah Siti Asiah, and Chenia Ilma Kirana, which states that someone who is depressed due to not getting a job for a long period

can decide to end their life or students' negative behavior.(16) This was further confirmed by research conducted by AA Sagung Weni Kumala Ratih, and David Hizkia Tobing which stated that although there are self-components that show positive self-evaluation/self-esteem/self-acceptance, most of them show characteristics of a positive self-concept. negative, especially the social and personal components of the respondent. Several factors influence the self-concept of perpetrators of negative behavior among young adult male students in Bali, namely educational, economic, genetic, social learning, and cultural factors. (17)

Local Wisdom (local genius/local wisdom) is local knowledge created from the adaptation of a community originating from life experiences communicated from generation to generation. Local wisdom is thus local knowledge used by local communities to survive in an environment that is integrated with belief systems, norms, and culture and is expressed in traditions and myths that have been adhered to over a long period. The process of regenerating local wisdom is carried out through oral traditions (folklore) and literary works, such as chronicles, suluk, tembang, hikayat, lontarak, and so on.(18) Meanwhile, Wietoler in Sri Suwartiningsih and David Samiyono said that local wisdom is behavior. humans' positive relationship with nature and the surrounding environment which can be sourced from religious values, customs, ancestral advice, or local culture.(19) One of the Local Wisdom referred to is Nias Local Wisdom. The Nias community is one of the plural communities in North Sumatra Province. Until now there is still no definite source of information about the true origins of the Nias people.(20) Nias society is a plural society that does not only consist of the Nias tribe but also consists of other ethnic groups, such as Chinese, Padang, Batak, and Javanese.(21) Sociologically, the Nias people live together as a social community that accepts, respects and mixes in religious activities and social activities.(22) Social harmony created in The Nias community has become a social fact that is worthy of analysis: is there local wisdom in the Nias community which is the basic capital for creating social harmony? The beauty of a social community is that it can reconcile these differences and make them a means of mutual understanding, tepo seliro, and tolerance, which will ultimately give birth to unity and mutual love. The people of Nias have adequate education, which is rooted in their culture, to communicate the problems that occur in their midst.

Christian education leads every congregation to gain the right experience with God, namely the experience of being inseparable from God, so that students' negative behavior can be avoided. In Christian education, there is a teaching of faith, and one thing that cannot be forgotten which is the main factor in someone carrying out students' negative behavior is the faith factor. The faith factor in question is not merely a matter of a person's ability to profess belief, but rather a faith that is born from the Spirit of Christ and guided by the same Spirit to unite with the body of Christ. Life unity with the body of Christ makes believers establish their free will to do good and are no longer slaves to sin. This is what does not exist in someone who carries out students' negative behavior. Because of his existence outside of Christ, when problems come, the measures of goodness regarding the problem for making decisions are himself, not Christ's authority. The inner human ego that is the perpetrator of students' negative behavior who continues to believe and fight for the law and his actions which he thinks can reach heaven, is what destroys the whole structure of a person's life until he dies.(23)

One of the local wisdom of Nias is "Aoha mate na moroi aila" (better to die than be ashamed). This expression contains meaning, on the one hand, to maintain existence and identity, on the other hand, it can foster students' negative behavior or behavior that ends life. Nias local wisdom is the values of community life that are mutually agreed upon, which are a real embodiment of the cultural values and religious values that exist in the Nias community system which can reduce students' negative behavior, including First,

Banua, and fatalifusöta. Banua is a social community. All ties, communication, and social interactions that occur within it are referred to as "fabanuasa". Meanwhile, fatalifusöta has the meaning of "brotherhood", which is not only based on blood relations (clan) but also brotherly relations due to being in "one banua".(24) This expression would state that whatever personal problems one faces must be resolved by entering the community. brotherhood. Second, Emali dome si so ba lala, ono luo na so yomo. The expression Emali dome si so ba lala, ono luo na so yomo means that someone who is still on the street is considered an unknown guest or a stranger, but that someone can become a highly respected relative (grand guest) if he is already in our house . This expression can also be understood in two senses: One is to express the "host's" desire to invite his guests to come into the house. This is part of the hospitality and openness of the Nias people; Two, a form of invitation by the "host" to other people to discuss (deliberate) something.(25) This expression means that whatever personal problems are faced must be resolved through deliberation. Third, A ta'ide'ide'ö, side'ide mutayaigö. This expression is often used as a way to resolve various conflicts or problems that occur among the people of Nias. This expression has the meaning that big problems should not be exaggerated, instead, they should be made simpler (smaller) so that they are resolved completely without leaving any scars or grudges in the hearts of both parties to the conflict or conflict.(26)

Data or information on student negative behavior or students' negative behavior in Gunungsitoli City, Nias Islands, was obtained from internet access (although most incidents were not accessed or not reported because families considered it a disgrace). Based on this data or information, it is known that the perpetrators of students' negative behavior or students' negative behavior range from teenagers to adults, both men and women. In general, students' negative behavior or negative behavior of students in Gunungsitoli City, Nias Islands occurs by "hanging oneself". Negative behavior of students or negative behavior of students occurs for reasons of depression as a result of disappointment about something, self-esteem that is underestimated, daily life needs that cannot be met. It is strongly suspected that the negative behavior of students is caused by a crisis of faith, namely a faith that is stunted because it is not rooted, weakening of social interaction, and the proliferation of individual attitudes so that life in deliberation does not have room as a solution, even an indifferent or uncaring attitude and a lazy attitude have killed creativity for still living but that makes it a reason to end life (students' negative behavior). Students' negative behavior or students' negative behavior in Gunungsitoli City fluctuates, but it can be ascertained that almost every month and year this behavior occurs.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

If the research problem begins with ideal things or things that are standard and have been recognized as truth (common ground), then the research paradigm (philosophy, design) is of course positivism with a quantitative approach.(27) One of the methods used Following the quantitative research approach is the correlation association method. Associative correlation research (survey) is research that focuses on estimating the covariance between variables that occur naturally. Correlation research usually involves one group with two or more variables. Correlation research is reciprocal research (correlation). Correlation research is useful for analyzing the relationship between a large number of variables in a study.(28)

The location or place of research is Gunungsitoli City, which includes 6 sub-districts, namely Gunungsitoli Idanoi , Gunungsitoli Selatan, Gunungsitoli Barat, Gunungsitoli , Gunungsitoli Alo'oa , and Gunungsitoli Utara.(29) Sugiyono said that population is a generalization area consisting of objects/subjects that have certain qualities and characteristics determined by researchers to be studied and then conclusions

drawn.(30) So, the population in this study is respondents consisting of church administrators (answering variable X1), respondents consisting of socio-cultural observers (answering variable as well as those who are Catholics, whose areas of domicile are spread across the six sub-districts in the autonomous area of Gunungsitoli City. The distribution of the population into the 4 (four) categories is based on research interests, and then the population for each category is taken from 12 (twelve) Churches, namely 6 (six) Christian Churches and 6 (six) Catholic Churches, where each sub-district consists of 1 (one) Christian Church and 1 (one) Catholic Church. The determination of the Church as a population is based on consideration of the representativeness of large community Churches, the representativeness of sub-district Church domiciles, and the conditions of distant and near Church locations. The population of this study was 2,649 men and 2,828 women, a total of 5,477 people. The sample is part of the number and characteristics of the population. Because the population is too large and spread over a very wide area, the sample selection in this study was carried out using Non-Probability Sampling with the Purposive Sampling technique. Sugiyono said that Non-Probability Sampling is a sampling technique that does not give each member of the population the same chance or chance when being selected as a sample.(31) Meanwhile, the Purposive Sampling technique is sampling using certain considerations according to the desired criteria to be able to determine the number of samples to be studied.(32) Furthermore, Sugiyono believes that the sample is part of the number and characteristics of the population. If the population is large, and it is impossible for researchers to study everything in the population, for example, due to limited funds, energy, and time, then researchers can use samples taken from that population. What is learned from the sample, the conclusions can be applied to the population. For this reason, samples taken from the population must be truly representative (representative).(33) To arrive at a representative sample, Arikunto said that "in determining research samples with a population of more than one hundred respondents, 10%, 15%, 20%, and so on may be taken. If there are less than one hundred subjects, it is better to take all of them, so that the research is population research."(34) So, the number of samples in this study is 10% of the population, namely: $5,477 \text{ people} \times 10\% = 548 \text{ people}$.

Singarimbun said that a survey is a research where samples are taken from a population with a questionnaire as the main data collector. Although the definition states that questionnaires are the main data collectors, surveys can also use other data collectors such as interviews and examination of records/files.(35) The data collection technique used in this research is the Questionnaire Technique. The questionnaire technique is a data collection technique that is carried out by giving respondents a set of questions or written statements to answer. Questionnaires are suitable for use if the number of respondents is large enough and spread over a wide area. Questionnaires in the form of closed or open questions/statements can be given to respondents directly or sent via post or the Internet.(36) Because in principle research is taking measurements, there must be good measuring instruments. Measuring tools in research are usually called research instruments. So a research instrument is a tool used to measure observed natural and social phenomena. Specifically, all of these phenomena are called research variables.(37) Following this research model, the research variables consist of an independent variable (Independent Variable), which is symbolized by "X" and a dependent variable (Dependent Variable), which is symbolized by "Y". The independent variables are X1 = Christian Education; and X2= Local Wisdom; Meanwhile, the dependent variable (Y) = Student negative behavior. The assessment scale used in this instrument is a Likert Scale with five options, with a weighting of 1 to 5. The questionnaire that was prepared was then tested on 30 Catholic Religious Education Teachers in the Work Area of the Gunungsitoli City Ministry of Religion Office, especially those who work in the District. Gunungsitoli, to

determine the level of validity and reliability of the instrument. The validity test used is the Pearson Product Moment Test.

Table 1. Instrument Validity Calculation Results

Item No	r-count	r-table	Description
1	0,597	0,300	Valid
2	0,544	0,300	Valid
3	0,597	0,300	Valid
4	0,597	0,300	Valid
5	0,644	0,300	Valid
6	0,597	0,300	Valid
7	0,597	0,300	Valid
8	0,597	0,300	Valid
9	0,597	0,300	Valid
10	0,597	0,300	Valid
11	0,544	0,300	Valid
12	0,597	0,300	Valid
13	0,544	0,300	Valid
14	0,597	0,300	Valid
15	0,597	0,300	Valid
16	0,562	0,300	Valid
17	0,597	0,300	Valid
18	0,597	0,300	Valid
19	0,597	0,300	Valid
20	0,597	0,300	Valid
21	0,597	0,300	Valid
22	0,597	0,300	Valid
23	0,675	0,300	Valid
24	0,597	0,300	Valid
25	0,597	0,300	Valid
26	0,597	0,300	Valid
27	0,562	0,300	Valid
28	0,597	0,300	Valid
29	0,544	0,300	Valid
30	0,579	0,300	Valid
31	2,025	0,300	Valid
32	2,025	0,300	Valid
33	2,025	0,300	Valid
34	2,025	0,300	Valid
35	1,865	0,300	Valid
36	1,918	0,300	Valid

37	2,025	0,300	Valid
38	1,972	0,300	Valid
39	2,025	0,300	Valid
40	1,918	0,300	Valid

Meanwhile, instrument reliability testing was carried out using internal consistency and the split-half technique which was analyzed using the Spearman-Brown formula. Odd Group Total Score = 2.665, and Even Group Total Score = 2.787. The Correlation Coefficient = $2.665:2.787=0.956$, so the reliability of the instrument is 0.978. So, based on the results of the instrument trial analysis, it turns out that all instruments are proven to be very strong and valid and have very high reliability. Valid and reliable questionnaires were distributed to respondents. Then the questionnaires that have been filled in by respondents are collected and then processed. The results of data processing are discussed to obtain conclusions from the test results: whether H_0 is rejected and H_a is accepted or H_0 is accepted and H_a is rejected. The first step in the research results analysis technique is the presentation (verification) of the data. The data presentation (verification) stage is when the data has been collected or when the questionnaire sheets that have been filled in by respondents are returned. Presentation (proof) of data aims to select or focus data on the research problem so that the data does not spread. The data presentation (proof) stage consists of. (38) First, editing, namely checking or checking the data according to the research problem formulation. Second, is coding, namely data that has been examined and checked, then marked with certain symbols or signs to be used as analysis material. Third, Tabulation, which is to compile or present data that has been marked and adapted to the research problem. Parametric statistical testing requires that the data for each variable to be analyzed must be normally distributed. Therefore, before hypothesis testing is carried out, normality testing will first be carried out. The Normality Test value is known in the One-Sample Kolmogorov-Smirnov Test table in the SPSS version 26 program. To obtain a normal distribution value, it is necessary to compare if the sig value is > 0.05 , then the data is normally distributed, and if the sig value is < 0.05 , then the data is not normally distributed. Data analysis to determine whether there is a relationship using the Multiple Linear Regression Test. Data analysis to determine the magnitude of the relationship uses the Determination Test. Data analysis to determine whether there is a partial relationship using the F test. Data analysis to determine whether there is a relationship simultaneously using the t-test.

DISCUSSION

By distributing the variable X1 questionnaire to 137 stewardship respondents in the Church, the researchers obtained the following results:

Table 2. Christian Education

Item Number	ALTERNATIF JAWABAN										Total Score	
	A		B		C		D		E			
	F	%	F	%	F	%	F	%	F	%	F	%
1	108	78,83	23	16,79	4	2,92	1	0,73	1	0,73	137	100
2	97	70,80	36	26,28	3	2,19	1	0,73	0	0	137	100
3	89	64,96	40	29,20	5	3,65	2	1,46	1	0,73	137	100
4	98	71,53	34	24,82	4	2,92	1	0,73	0	0	137	100

5	99	72,26	33	24,09	4	2,92	1	0,73	0	0	137	100
6	87	63,50	41	29,93	5	3,65	3	2,19	1	0,73	137	100
7	102	74,45	25	18,25	8	5,84	2	1,46	0	0	137	100
8	92	67,15	40	29,18	3	2,19	1	0,73	1	0,73	137	100
9	81	59,12	50	36,50	3	2,19	2	1,46	1	0,73	137	100
10	86	62,77	45	32,85	2	1,46	2	1,46	2	1,46	137	100

By distributing the variable X2 questionnaire to 137 respondents observing social culture, the researchers obtained the following results:

Table 3. Local wisdom

Resp. Number	Alternative Answer										Total Score	
	A		B		C		D		E		F	%
	F	%	F	%	F	%	F	%	F	%		
1	102	74,45	30	21,90	3	2,19	1	0,73	1	0,73	137	100
2	86	62,77	47	34,31	2	1,46	1	0,73	1	0,73	137	100
3	87	63,50	46	33,58	2	1,46	1	0,73	1	0,73	137	100
4	83	60,58	49	35,77	3	2,19	1	0,73	1	0,73	137	100
5	77	56,20	55	40,15	3	2,19	1	0,73	1	0,73	137	100
6	77	56,20	53	38,69	5	3,65	1	0,73	1	0,73	137	100
7	79	57,66	50	36,50	4	2,92	2	1,46	2	1,46	137	100
8	83	60,58	49	35,77	3	2,19	1	0,73	1	0,73	137	100
9	81	59,12	50	36,50	3	2,19	2	1,46	1	0,73	137	100
10	78	56,93	52	37,96	3	2,19	2	1,46	2	1,46	137	100

By distributing the variable Y questionnaire to 137 respondents observing victims of students' negative behavior, the researchers obtained the following results:

Table 4. Students' Negative behavior

NO RESP.	ALTERNATIF JAWABAN										TOTAL SKOR	
	A		B		C		D		E		F	%
	F	%	F	%	F	%	F	%	F	%		
1	108	78,83	24	17,52	3	2,19	1	0,73	1	0,73	137	100
2	92	67,15	38	27,74	5	3,65	1	0,73	1	0,73	137	100
3	90	65,69	41	29,93	4	2,92	1	0,73	1	0,73	137	100
4	86	62,77	42	30,66	7	5,11	1	0,73	1	0,73	137	100
5	89	64,96	38	27,74	8	5,84	1	0,73	1	0,73	137	100
6	88	64,23	42	30,66	4	2,92	2	1,46	1	0,73	137	100
7	81	59,12	46	33,58	7	5,11	2	1,46	1	0,73	137	100
8	88	64,23	41	29,93	5	3,65	2	1,46	1	0,73	137	100
9	81	59,12	50	36,50	4	2,92	2	1,46	0	0	137	100

10	80	58.39	49	35.77	5	5.65	2	1,46	1	0.73	137	100
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Based on the data above, the researcher will test (prove) the hypothesis either partially or simultaneously. Furthermore, to make it easier to test (verify) this data, the researcher looked for the required values using the SPSS version 26 computer software program with the following results:

1. Normality Test

If the sig value is > 0.05, then the data is normally distributed

If the sig value < 0.05, then the data is not normally distributed

		Unstandardized Residual
N		137
Normal Parameters ^b	Mean	.0000000
	Std. Deviation	1.48672247
Most Extreme Differences	Absolute	.111
	Positive	.111
	Negative	-.080
Test Statistic		.111
Asymp. Sig. (2-tailed)		.000 ^c
Exact Sig. (2-tailed)		.063
Point Probability		.000
a. Test distribution is Normal.		
b. Calculated from data.		

The results of the Normality Test show that the significant value is 0.063 > 0.05, so the data is normally distributed.

2. Multiple Linear Regression Equation

Table 6. Coefficients ^a

Model		Unstandardized Coefficients	
		B	Std. Error
1	(Constant)	6.788	1.984
	X1	.294	.049
	X2	.194	.040

a. Dependent Variable

Based on the table above, the multiple linear regression equation is as follows: $Y = 6,788 + 0,294 X_1 + 0,194 X_2$. With the multiple linear regression equation, it can be explained that:

1. The constant value is 6.788, this states that if the variable factors of Christian Education, Local Wisdom, and Socio-Economics are ignored, then the student's negative behavior value is 6.788.
2. The regression coefficient for the Christian Education variable is 0.294, this shows that for every 1% increase in the Christian Education variable factor, it will increase the relationship with students' nega-

tive behavior by 0.294%.

- The regression coefficient for the Local Wisdom variable is 0.194, this shows that for every 1% increase in the Local Wisdom variable factor, it will increase the relationship with students' negative behavior by 0.194%.

3. Hypothesis Test Results

Coefficient of Determination Test

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate
1	.867 ^a	.751	.746	1.503
a. Predictors: (Constant), X1, X2				
b. Dependent Variable: Y				

Based on the table above, it is known that the coefficient of determination or R square is 0.751 or equal to 75.1%. This figure means that variables X1 and X2 are simultaneously strongly related to variable Y by 75.1%.

F Test

If the calculated F value > F table, then H₀ is rejected and H_a is accepted

If the calculated F value < F table, then H₀ is accepted and H_a is rejected

Model		Sum of Squares	Df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
1	Regression	908.576	2	302.859	133.996	.000 ^b
	Residual	300.607	133	2.260		
	Total	1209.182	136			
a. Dependent Variable: Y						
b. Predictors: (Constant), X1, X2						

The calculated F value is 133.996 > F table 2.44, then H₀ is rejected and H_a is accepted, meaning that variables X1, and X2 are related simultaneously to variable Y.

T Test

If the calculated t value > t table, then H₀ is rejected and H_a is accepted

If the calculated t value < t table, then H₀ is accepted and H_a is rejected

Model		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	T	Sig.
		B	Std. Error	Beta		
1	(Constant)	6.788	1.984		3.422	.001
	X1	.291	.049	.331	5.977	.000
	X2	.194	.040	.270	4.865	.000
a. Dependent Variable: Y						

The relationship between the independent variable and the partial dependent variable is as follows:

- The calculated t value of variable X1 is 5.977 > the t table value is 1.978, then H₀ is rejected and H_a

is accepted, meaning that the X_1 variable has a relationship with Y Variable.

2. The calculated t value of variable X_2 is $4.865 >$ the t table value is 1.978, then H_0 is rejected and H_a is accepted, meaning that X_2 has a relationship with Y Variable

Based on the results of the presentation (proof) of the data above, it is necessary to discuss the relationship between the independent variables and the dependent variable as follows:

1. The results of the research prove that the calculated t value of variable The results of this research are supported by the theory which states that through Christian education, every congregation can gain true experience with God, namely the experience of being inseparable from God so that students can avoid negative behavior (Genesis 2:7; Neh 9:6; and Job 12:10). This was confirmed by Verkuyl as quoted by Josep Gracia Febi in his article entitled "Student negative behavior viewed from the Christian Faith", saying this: "And God forbids us from rejecting our own lives, meaning students' negative behavior, because life and death do not lie in our hands, but in God's hands. But God has placed responsibility for his own life on man. Humans have freedom regarding their own lives, but this freedom comes with responsibility. He is responsible to God for everything he does in his life. Man can receive the gift called life, but he can also reject it, which is a very terrible act because rejecting life means behaving negatively towards students."

2. The results of the research prove that the calculated t value of variable The results of this research are supported by one of the theories raised from Nias Local Wisdom, namely "Aoha mate na more aila" (it is better to die than suffer shame), where on one hand it maintains existence and identity, but on the other hand it can foster students' negative behavior. or life-ending behavior. Nias local wisdom is the values of community life that are mutually agreed upon, which are a real embodiment of the cultural and religious values that exist in the Nias community system which can reduce students' negative behavior. This was emphasized by Wietoler in Sri Suwartiningsih and David Samiyono in an article entitled "Local Wisdom of the Nias Community in Maintaining Social Harmony" saying: Local wisdom is positive human behavior in dealing with nature and the surrounding environment which can be sourced from religious values, customs, ancestral advice or local culture.

3. The research results prove that the calculated F value is $133.996 >$ F table 2.44, so H_0 is rejected and H_a is accepted, meaning that variables X_1 and negative students. The results of this research are supported by the theory which states that students' negative behavior that occurs is the result of faith that is not rooted, weakening of social interaction, as well as the growth and development of science and technology, especially the proliferation of uncontrolled use of gadgets. So, aspects of Christian education and local wisdom are one solution to prevent the growth and development of students' negative behavior or students' negative behavior. This was emphasized by John Stuart Mill in Gonzales Nadeak in his work Utilitarianism (1861) who said that the ethical thing is to do something that produces greater good for more people. With this principle, it is not only the quality of goodness that needs to be considered but also the quantity. This means that the principle of utilitarianism invites humans to do good more collectively than individually, and more publicly than privately.

CONCLUSION

Based on the results of this data processing, the author concludes that the novelty of his research is first, the Christian education factor has increased the routine/frequency of its implementation with various innovations (interesting and fun) to prevent and eradicate students' negative behavior in Gunungsitoli City, Nias Islands; secondly, the Local Wisdom factor was discovered and used as a vehicle for connection

to prevent and eradicate students' negative behavior in the City of Gunungsitoli, Nias Islands. To realize this novelty, the Church and the Government should work together to make Christian Education and Local Wisdom a priority program in preventing students' negative behavior which has begun to appear in Gunungsitoli City in particular and Nias Islands in general.

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