



## RELATIONAL DISCIPLESHIP IN A DISRUPTIVE ERA: EMPOWERING THE YOUNG GENERATION TO NAVIGATE MORAL CHALLENGES

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### Abstract

This journal article explores the concept of relational discipleship as a vital approach for empowering the younger generation to navigate the challenges posed by the era of disruption. Characterized by rapid technological advancements and significant shifts in social dynamics, this era presents numerous obstacles, including moral decline, identity crises, and negative behaviors linked to excessive technology use. The method used in this research is descriptive qualitative research method utilizing a literature study approach by studying several sources from articles, journals or books and analyzing them through matters related to relational discipleship for the younger generation in facing the challenges of the era of disruption. The article emphasizes the importance of relational discipleship, which fosters intimate relationships between leaders and youth, facilitating spiritual growth and resilience. Therefore, in this journal, several important things are found regarding relational discipleship for young generation in a disruptive era, namely (1) relational discipleship is discipleship that is rooted in friendship and mutual support; (2) relational discipleship emphasizes love, care, accountability, and authentic relationships between leaders and youth so that the younger generation can experience major transformations, allowing them to grow spiritually and make positive contributions to society; (3) relational discipleship allows youth to feel nurtured, valued, and understood by implementing several practical steps such as being a role model for behavior, open communication, and active involvement in ministry that can effectively guide young individuals toward spiritual maturity and adherence to the truths of God's Word. Ultimately, relational discipleship emerges as a crucial means for equipping the younger generation to face the complexities of contemporary life with wisdom and grace, enabling them to embody the values of faith and integrity in a disruptive world.

**Keywords:** Era of Disruption, Moral Challenges, Relational Discipleship, Spiritual Maturity, Young Generation

### INTRODUCTION

The phenomenon of disruption is intrinsically linked to the transformative changes characterizing our contemporary landscape. Developments in information technology, the forces of globalization, and economic volatility are emblematic of the pervasive nature of disruption affecting societies worldwide. As Handayani elucidates, disruption permeates all aspects of human lifestyle, extending beyond economic ramifications to encompass social and cultural dimensions as well (Handayani, 2020). This environment presents both opportunities and challenges for individuals across various age groups, with particular emphasis on the younger generation. Herliawati et al. highlights that the era of disruption introduces increasingly complex moral dilemmas for youth, including the proliferation of fake news, cyberbullying, hate speech, and sexual exploitation (Herliawati et al., 2024). These challenges pose significant barriers to the spiritual growth and maturation of young individuals, as they

risk being swayed by negative influences that detract from the Christian values of love and truth.

Given the moral challenges posed by the era of disruption, it is imperative to mitigate and prevent further erosion of ethical, moral, and spiritual values among the younger generation. Discipleship emerges as a viable approach to nurture and guide youth, helping them navigate the treacherous waters of this tumultuous era. Harifianto et al. also expressed another option that discipleship is the mandate of Christ or called Jesus' own will that He wants each of His followers to be able to teach and make disciples of all nations who know Jesus (Arifianto et al., 2020). This is the Great Commission which is an important part of the life of believer's life that needs to be fulfilled. In addition to being a fulfillment of the Great Commission mandated by God, discipleship serves as a crucial instrument for fostering the faith of believers, guiding them towards spiritual maturity as envisioned by God (Angin & Yeniretnowati, 2021). Yeniretnowati argues that believers need to grow to live more like the Father and can continue to live according to God's will (Perangin Angin & Yeniretnowati, 2021). Believers also need to be guided towards spiritual maturity, as said by Gunawan, that spiritual maturity can be seen from the real signs found in the lives of followers of Christ such as having the character of Christ, having strong beliefs, having a clear perspective in life and being faithful in service (Gunawan, 2017). Thus, discipleship not only addresses the moral and spiritual challenges of the disruptive era but also fulfills the divine mandate of the Great Commission, equipping the younger generation to embody Christ-like character, uphold strong beliefs, and live purposefully in alignment with God's will in this era of disruption. The model of relational discipleship exemplified by Jesus Christ can be effectively employed to cultivate spiritual maturity in the younger generation, equipping them to confront the challenges of disruption with wisdom and discernment.

Prior to this study, research conducted by Diana, et al. explored the utilization of digital media for discipleship amidst technological disruption. Their findings underscored the effectiveness of digital platforms in facilitating discipleship ministry during this critical era. Another study by Jenni, et al. revealed that the Bible study method serves as a viable approach to discipleship. In addition, Sengge's research focused on relational discipleship in youth ministry, which revealed that spiritual friendships play an important role in guiding young individuals through the discipleship process. Looking at the findings of previous studies, a research gap was found. Previous studies only addressed discipleship through digital media and Bible study methodologies, but largely ignored the issues that young people face in the context of disruption. Therefore, this study was conducted in an attempt to expand the existing body of research by addressing the specific challenges faced by youth in the age of disruption and investigating the role of relational discipleship in navigating these obstacles.

In light of the preceding discussion, this research aims to enlighten Christian ministers and younger generation on the principles of relational discipleship that can be instrumental in overcoming challenges in the age of disruption, ultimately guiding younger generation towards a life of discipleship and a Christ-like existence. Therefore, this journal article will delve into the significance of relational discipleship, the challenges faced by the younger generation in a disruptive era, and the role of relational discipleship as a means to navigate these challenges effectively.

## **METHOD**

This journal article employs a descriptive qualitative research method utilizing a literature study approach. Literature studies, often referred to as literature reviews, serve as a critical framework for synthesizing existing scholarly perspectives on a given issue. As articulated by Haryano et al., literature studies encompass scientific analyses that compile and evaluate the viewpoints of various experts regarding the problem under investigation,

ultimately leading to a comprehensive conclusion (Haryanto et al., 2000). The research process unfolds in several distinct stages. In the initial stage, the researcher conducts an in-depth examination of relational discipleship, exploring its meaning, biblical examples, and applicable methodologies. This foundational exploration is essential, as it establishes the groundwork for the subsequent phases of the research. The second stage focuses on identifying and analyzing the challenges and issues faced by the younger generation in the context of the disruptive era. Finally, the third stage involves a critical review of relational discipleship as a strategic approach for empowering the younger generation to confront the challenges posed by this era of disruption. Through this structured methodology, the study aims to provide a nuanced understanding of relational discipleship and its relevance in addressing the moral and ethical dilemmas confronting youth today.

## RESULT AND DISCUSSION

### *The Nature of Relational Discipleship*

Discipleship fundamentally embodies the process of learning from and following Jesus Christ. As articulated by Situmorang, discipleship represents an endeavor to cultivate individuals into students who are prepared to be taught and trained, ultimately leading them to embody the teachings they receive (Situmorang, 2021). Harrington and Absalom elucidate that discipleship encompasses four core concepts: helping, believing, following, and centering on Jesus (Harrington & Absalom, 2016). Purba explained that discipleship is done by helping disciples to experience growth in faith in Christ, helping them to overcome challenges, helping them to apply biblical teachings, so that in the end they can become agents of positive change in society (Purba, 2023). Another concept was also expressed by Gallaty regarding believe, according to him, a sense of security will lead to trust that builds and makes someone want to reveal their struggles that cannot be told to just anyone (Kurniawan, 2022). These core concepts of discipleship are clearly demonstrated in the unique approaches and techniques used by Jesus, as emphasized by scholars, which provide insights into how discipleship can be done meaningfully, effectively, and contextually. Nainupu revealed that there are patterns of discipleship carried out by Jesus, which are oriented towards several things, such as goals, needs, individuals or disciples, development of spiritual character building and building martial character (NAINUPU, 2020). Meanwhile, Sahertian gave a different opinion regarding the discipleship patterns carried out by Jesus, such as teaching students specifically, teaching through shared life experiences and training students to do service (Sahertian, 2018). Therefore, discipleship as modeled by Jesus, is a transformative process that not only nurtures faith and character but also equips individuals to live out their beliefs and positively impact the world around them.

Discipleship can be defined as the act of assisting individuals in their journey to believe in and follow Jesus (Harrington & Absalom, 2016). In addition, Horsfall frames discipleship as a divine calling that guides individuals through the myriad events of life, continually reshaping their understanding and practice of discipleship at every stage of human existence (Horsfall, 2021). Zebua and Lugu state that the ultimate aim of discipleship is to glorify and enjoy God, facilitating personal growth that aligns individuals more closely with Christ, while also submitting to God's authority through obedience to His will as taught by Jesus (Zebua & Lugu, 2023). Therefore, discipleship encompasses the preparation of individuals to be taught and trained, the encouragement to believe and follow Jesus, and the glorification of God through a life that increasingly reflects His character and obeys His directives.

One effective model of discipleship is relational discipleship, exemplified by Jesus Christ during His earthly ministry. Yeniretnowati posits that a relational approach to discipleship is paramount, as it is the method employed by Jesus and remains relevant across generations (Angin & Yeniretnowati, 2021). Shirley defines relational discipleship as fostering

a continuous and eternal relationship with God, characterized by a commitment to engage with fellow believers and serve those in need of the Gospel and support from the Christian community (Shirley, 2017).

Jesus serves as the archetype of relational discipleship, as illustrated in John 15:1-17, where three key elements signify the presence of true discipleship: (1) abiding in Christ, (2) loving one another, and (3) laboring for the kingdom of God. The repeated exhortations in John 15 to "abide in Me" and "abide in My love" underscore the necessity of maintaining a profound relationship with Jesus, which is contingent upon obedience to His commands. This dynamic illustrates the unity between Jesus and His disciples, wherein abiding in Him results in the bearing of spiritual fruit. The command to love one another, as articulated in John 15:12 and 17, further emphasizes the relational aspect of discipleship. Jesus' directive to love others as He loved His disciples highlights the sacrificial nature of this love, which involves meeting the needs of others. Consequently, relational discipleship, as modeled by Jesus, is characterized by ongoing relationships, a commitment to fellowship with believers, and a dedication to serving those in need of the Gospel.

This approach transcends mere theoretical instruction; it necessitates a deep and transformative relationship that influences the lives of disciples, fostering genuine change (Handoyo, Okdrianti.s, 2017). Thus, relational discipleship is predicated on the establishment of personal spiritual friendships, as exemplified by Jesus, who referred to His disciples as friends in John 15:15, stating, "No longer do I call you servants, for a servant does not know what his master is doing; but I have called you friends, for all things that I have heard from My Father I have made known to you" (Marlin, 2024). This relational dynamic underscores the significance of discipleship, as Jesus exemplified the importance of cultivating meaningful relationships with His followers.

Relational discipleship can be effectively implemented through several core values. Sengge identifies four essential components of relational discipleship: (1) loving, which involves demonstrating genuine love for the younger generation to ensure they feel valued; (2) caring, which entails actively engaging with the lives of young individuals through personal interactions, such as shared meals or social activities, rather than solely through structured church programs, because what younger generation think about is not how well leaders know theological doctrines, or how good their sermons are, but how well leaders can recognize themselves as younger generation; (3) modeling, where discipleship leaders serve as role models, recognizing that the younger generation seeks examples to emulate, therefore, living as a disciple of Christ must be demonstrated in the life of the discipleship leader, so that young people can believe that the leader they follow is the right leader to emulate; and (4) corporate support, which emphasizes collaborative efforts among discipleship leaders to foster a supportive environment for the younger generation and this will help younger generation to see that the church cares for and grows one member after another, as it is the one body of Christ (Sengge, 2016). This collaborative approach enables youth to witness the unity of the body of Christ, fostering a sense of care and mutual support within the church community. Therefore, relational discipleship is grounded in these four fundamental values: loving the younger generation, understanding their lives, serving as positive role models, and working collaboratively to nurture discipleship, ultimately allowing the younger generation to experience love, harmony, and unity within the body of Christ.

### ***Challenges of the Younger Generation in the Era of Disruption***

The era of disruption has emerged as a transformative phenomenon, fundamentally altering various aspects of life due to rapid developments and shifts that influence human existence. Ainun et al. characterizes disruption as a process that replaces outdated systems with new frameworks, specifically highlighting the transition from traditional physical technologies

to more efficient digital ones (Ainun et al., 2022). Putri et al. elaborates that this disruption is driven by swift and significant innovations, resulting in profound changes in behavior, mindset, and modes of communication (Putri et al., 2024). Nuswantari and Rahman notes that these innovations are marked by rapid advancements in digital systems, the advent of artificial intelligence, the Internet of Things, robotics, biotechnology, quantum computing, and the overall evolution of information and communication technologies (Nuswantari & Rachman, 2020). Consequently, the era of disruption epitomizes a dynamic interplay between obsolete systems and emerging digital technologies that profoundly impact all dimensions of human life.

While the disruption phenomenon offers numerous opportunities and advantages, it simultaneously presents negative consequences and challenges, particularly for the younger generation. In this context, the ubiquitous use of technology and smartphones among youth has escalated to an unprecedented level. Cahaya posits that smartphone usage has evolved into an addiction, significantly affecting the social and psychological well-being of young individuals. This dependency raises concerns regarding the diminishing sense of nationalism among youth, as it relates to their personal identity (Putri et al., 2024). Moreover, Musri and Berek highlight another pressing challenge: a marked decline in moral integrity among the younger generation. This moral decline is evidenced by the rising incidence of crimes committed by youth, which can be attributed to excessive engagement with smartphones and social media. The unrestricted access to unfiltered content poses significant risks, including the proliferation of pornography, violence, and criminal behavior (Musri & Berek, 2023). Saputro adds that the advanced technology characteristic of this era facilitates young people's access to resources that endorse deviant sexual behaviors, such as those associated with the LGBTQ+ community. Additionally, some youth find themselves vulnerable to negative environmental influences, leading to drug abuse, smoking, criminal activity, violence, and promiscuity, along with a propensity to flout societal rules and laws. (Saputro et al., 2022). Syahputra et al. identify further challenges stemming from the disruptions of this era, notably the prevalence of sleep deprivation among young people. The tendency to stay up late contributes to increased irritability and difficulty in self-regulation. Furthermore, many young individuals face cyberbullying on social media platforms, along with feelings of envy towards others, which can potentially incite violence and aggressive behavior stemming from feelings of inadequacy (Syahputra et al., 2023). In summary, the negative impacts and challenges inherent in the era of disruption are palpably evident for the younger generation, manifesting as moral decline, technology dependence, and escalating negative behaviors. These pressing issues warrant greater attention and proactive measures to equip the younger generation with the tools and wisdom necessary to navigate these complexities with care and discernment.

### ***Relational Discipleship as a Means of Addressing the Challenges of the Disruptive Age***

To mitigate the negative impacts of the era of disruption, address the challenges that arise, and foster spiritual growth among the younger generation, it is essential to employ a focused and relevant approach. The primary objective is to empower young individuals to navigate the complexities of the disruptive era wisely while remaining steadfast in the truth of God's Word through spiritual maturity. In this context, relational discipleship emerges as a vital model for guiding the younger generation in facing the challenges of disruption.

Relational discipleship emphasizes the importance of friendship and intimate relationships between leaders and youth. Edison et al. articulate that this form of discipleship cultivates a supportive environment where individuals build each other up, encourage one another, and strengthen their communal bonds (Edison et al., 2021). Sitepu further asserts that relational discipleship equips members to experience spiritual growth and actively contribute to the well-being of those around them (Sitepu, 2020). Given the moral decline, identity crises,

and feelings of envy that characterize the current era, it is crucial for the younger generation to engage in a relational discipleship dynamic. This approach allows them to be nurtured, cared for, acknowledged, and loved. Marbun adds about nurtured, that the younger generation that is nurtured experiences life changes, life values are well developed and can live according to God's word because of the teachings obtained in nurturing (Marbun, 2020). Not only do younger generation in discipleship feel nurtured, they also feel cared and loved for when they are listened to. Hudson says that listening to others is the same as saying "I care about you" and this is a precious thing that can be given as a form of love (Hudson, 2019). In addition, in discipleship the younger generation will be recognized too. As Sengge said that young people's need is to express themselves freely and be acknowledged, this can also be obtained in a relational discipleship where a leader becomes a spiritual friend to the young generation (Sengge, 2018). As previously discussed, the pervasive challenges of the era of disruption necessitate continuous reminders of God's truth, which can be facilitated through friendly interactions with leaders and peers.

Relational discipleship can be operationalized through several practical steps. Tan Giok Lie, as noted by Sengge, identifies five key steps to implement relational discipleship effectively: (1) demonstrate real-life examples, as actions often communicate more powerfully than words; (2) allocate sufficient time for discussions on a variety of interconnected topics, including controversial and paradoxical issues; (3) listen attentively to the personal stories shared by youth, treating their narratives with significance; (4) offer solutions to their challenges from a Christian perspective; and (5) engage them in ministry or missions that align with their potential and interests as young individuals (Sengge, 2016). In this process, leaders should encourage open dialogue by posing thoughtful questions and inviting youth to candidly share the difficulties they encounter in the disruptive era. Through these steps, the truth of God's Word can be effectively communicated to the younger generation, strengthening their faith and resilience amid the escalating challenges of disruption. By fostering an environment of relational discipleship, young individuals can cultivate deeper connections with God and each other, empowering them to navigate the complexities of their lives with wisdom and grace.

## CONCLUSION

In conclusion, the era of disruption presents significant challenges for the younger generation, characterized by rapid technological advancements and profound shifts in societal norms. As highlighted throughout this discussion, these challenges include moral decline, identity crises, and negative behaviors exacerbated by excessive reliance on technology. However, there is hope for the younger generation to navigate these complexities through relational discipleship. Relational discipleship, rooted in friendship and mutual support, offers a powerful model for fostering spiritual growth and resilience. By emphasizing authentic relationships between leaders and youth, this approach enables young individuals to feel nurtured, valued, and understood. Through practical steps such as modeling behavior, open communication, and active involvement in ministry, leaders can effectively guide the younger generation towards spiritual maturity and adherence to the truths of God's Word. Ultimately, relational discipleship serves as a crucial means for empowering youth to confront the challenges of the disruptive era with wisdom and confidence. By cultivating a community that emphasizes love, care, and accountability, the younger generation can experience profound transformation, enabling them to thrive spiritually and make positive contributions to society. In doing so, they will not only withstand the pressures of disruption but also embody the values of faith and integrity that reflect the essence of their Christian calling.

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