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## The role of education in the church to equip Generation Z in maintaining the faith for the implementation of the great mandate

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*Abstract*

*Generation Z lives in a digital age, which is selfish and forgets the great task that God has given to believers. The Church is responsible and has an important role to play in preparing Generation Z for the implementation of this great mandate. The purpose of this research is to find out the needs of youth in carrying out the great mandate. This article was written using qualitative research methods with a literature study approach, by describing the concept of theological studies of the role of the church in equipping Generation Z in defending the faith for the implementation of the great mandate. It was found that teenagers in this era need the role of the church to form them into disciples who can make disciples, the church must equip Generation Z to carry out Jesus' commands to non-believers.*

**Keywords:** *Education in Church; Faith; Generation Z; Grand Mandate; Role*

**INTRODUCTION**

The great mandate is an inseparable part of Christians and the church. One of the elements of church growth is the performance of Christ's great mandate. The church that carries out the great mandate is the church that lives according to God's command. Moreover, the great mandate is at the heart of God's mission and call to the Church in the world and cannot be circumvented (Hartono, 2018). The great mandate is an order from Jesus to believers for the protection of the gospel. By this great mandate God has a message, and he is the message himself, and that message is wholly in the humanity of Jesus Christ (Tomatala, 2017). The execution of the great mandate is God's work, so all believers everywhere must be engaged in the task. The church must also support this activity wherever and whenever. This work belongs to all churches that bring people to Christ (Ambarita, 2018).

The task of this great mandate belongs to all of God's people, from the youngest generation to the adults. The implementation of the great mandate must be initiated and prepared by the church. This study aims to examine the role of the church in equipping Generation Z through education for the implementation of the great mandate. Generation Z is a generation that was born and grew up in the digital era (D. Setiawan & Salendur, 2021, pp. 25–26). This generation grew up in the era of the rise of social media, gadgets, and a world where it is easy to get information. The ease of communicating and networking through virtual media has changed the social structure of society, which has led to a lack of interest from Generation Z to join fellowships. The role of the church in equipping Generation Z for the implementation of the great mandate is something that urgently needs to be done.

There needs to be a revitalization of the role of the church in equipping Generation Z for the implementation of the great mandate. It requires the church's sensitivity to the mission, the church must have a mission burden in the midst of today's digital age (Perangin Angin & Yenirenowati, 2021, p. 49). The church must understand that Generation Z has advantages, namely having the ambition to be successful, work quickly and efficiently, be able to solve, and be confident. This character is an opportunity for the church to prepare Generation Z for the implementation of God's great mandate. Generation Z is one of the important parts that require special preparation and training to understand the great mandate.

This research will discuss the mission, the basis of the mission for the implementation of the great mandate, and the role of the church in preparing the younger generation to become missionaries for Christ. The previous research related to this article is the research carried out by Listari and Jonathan Alex Arifianto on the mission principles of the great mandate text for the implementation of the mission of the church today, where in the implementation of the great mandate, the involvement of the church and believers is far from what was expected (Listari & Arifianto, 2020). Likewise with Patricia Hutagalung's research on discipleship as a mission mandate according to Matthew 28:18-20, where God's great mandate is not just to carry out the task of evangelism in certain places, but the great mandate is the effort of Christ's disciples in delivering the message of salvation to all nations and making them disciples of Christ to carry out the same task next. This means that Generation Z must be prepared to make all nations disciples (Hutagalung, 2020). Teenagers are directed to be smart academically, but not strong in Christian missions, so teenagers must be formed to become ambassadors for Christ in the midst of other teenagers where they mingle.

The uniqueness of this research is that it provides solutions for the church, especially in reaching the younger generation to take part in the field of ministry through a relevant communication approach, namely the process of their understanding and acceptance, accompanied by a community forum and discipleship that will leading generations not only to be in the world of ministry but also to pay attention to the degree of maturation of their spirituality to become the mandatory of Christ.

### METHODOLOGY

In each study, an appropriate method is needed, in this case, the author uses a qualitative method with one of the approaches, namely literature study, data collection activities in the literature study method are carried out by searching library data, then reading and recording, and then managing data. The purpose of this method is to find and develop two important aspects, namely practitioners and theoretical (Damanik, 2022). Data collection in this approach Ada also obtained from the literature (Yuli et al., 2022). which relates to the object of study. In addition to the approach, there is a model in a study, the one used is a contextual synthesis model. The contextual synthesis model seeks to develop something in a dialectical and creative way so that it can also be used in educational research on the use of social media (D. E. Setiawan et al., 2021). This research begins with field observations into the church, where the church is more dominant in prioritizing liturgical activities than providing teaching to the congregation, especially to Generation Z. As the researchers wrote earlier, the great mandate is something that must be carried out by all believers. Researchers seek data sources from previous researchers and formulate findings regarding the role of church education to equip generation z in nurturing faith for the implementation of the Great Commission (Supriyadi, 2021, p. 110). That's why researchers choose qualitative methods and literature studies.

## RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

God's people are people who are given the task of carrying out what God commands in realizing God's work in the world. According to Eka Darmaputra (2005), the essence of the believer is his mission, the believer is the instrument to carry out and continue Christ's mission on this earth, the believer does not have the purpose himself, but rather aims to continue God's work in this world. Because teenagers are in a world where it is easy to get information, both positive and negative information, church youth builds character, instills a sense of responsibility, instills fear of God, and instills a missionary heart through discipleship. Thus they will become a strong generation in faith and succeed in becoming Christ's ambassadors in the world.

### The Great Mandate

Having risen from the dead and before Jesus was taken up into heaven, the Lord Jesus had delivered the Great Commission to His disciples. The commission is recorded in the Bible, precisely in Matthew 28:19-20. This Great Mandate must continue to be maintained and worked on to this day. Many churches carry out or work on this great mandate faithfully using a variety of contemporary and creative methods (Hutagalung, 2020). A mandate is an order given or entrusted by a person to another party or person, be it the people, associations, and so on to another party or several or a group of people, to be carried out according to the wishes of the person who gave the mandate. Then the great mandate is a noble command for believers.

The great mandate is something that cannot be separated and becomes an important part of the life of the believer in Christ. This mandate of Christ applies to all citizens of the kingdom of God, not just the institutional duty of the church. It is called a great mandate not because it is superior to other mandates that God gives in the Bible. But this mandate has an element of necessity for all believers to implement (Listari & Arifianto, 2020). The great mandate is a task that must be done because to win the soul, then as a believer do not neglect and must be done. In the complete guidebook of discipleship, Hull conveys three important elements contained in the great mandate, namely: the element of salvation, the element of equipping believers (development), and the element of mission (sending out) (Hull, 2014). The performance of the great mandate must be complementary among believers, meaning that it can be done by anyone in the form of a ministry enabled by God. Christ's great mandate for believers is the duty of every believer to convey the gospel of Christ to all nations, so that all nations may believe and obtain salvation in Christ.

### Generation Z

There are five generational theories that are generally known by the strata of society, ranging from baby boomers to the alpha generation. The first was the baby boomer generation, this generation grew and developed from 1946 to 1964. The second is Generation X, this generation grew and developed in the time of 1965 to 1980. The third is Generation Y, generation Y is people born in the time of 1981 to 1994. Furthermore, the fourth is

Generation Z, the generation that grew and developed from 1995 to 2010. The last is the alpha generation, this generation is the generation that grew and developed in the time of 2011 to 2025. Generation Z are children who were born, grew, and developed in the period from 1995 to 2010. This generation is a continuation of the previous generation, called the millennial generation, which was born between 1980-1994 (Stillman & Stillman, 2018).

Furthermore, in the discussion about Generation Z, this generation is often also referred to as the net generation or internet generation. They are a generation that is very familiar with the digital age. Indonesian psychologist Elizabeth Santosa explained through her book entitled *Raising Children in the Digital Era*, saying that the Net Generation is a generation that grows and develops after 2000. This generation is growing at a time when internet media has grown rapidly in people's lives. Unlike the previous generation, which was born before mobile phones were produced. Net Generation does not feel the traditional toys as common in previous eras, but they live in the era of the development of games in the form of online media and tablets (Santosa, 2017).

Hellen Chou explained that the digital generation is a generation that develops and grows depending on digital technology. The point is that the generation is inseparable from digital technology and its influence. Through the explanation delivered by Hellen Chou, it is not surprising that many students are quite skilled in the use of digital technology. Generation Z is a combination of the previous generation, namely Generation X, and the generation after, namely Generation Y. People born in this era, experience growth that goes hand in hand with digital development, where various kinds of technologies are developing rapidly. Where electronic hardware has been found, such as laptops, computers, iPads, mobile phones, MP3, MP4, Etc (Santosa, 2017).

Further developments, community interaction relations, which usually take place face-to-face, were replaced with modern and virtual applications. The application opens up a space for users to interact virtually. The application narrows the space for interaction in the community, such as Facebook, SMS, Whatsapp, Twitter, Instagram, and others. From an early age, generation Z has been familiar with and accustomed to using the application. Directly or indirectly, the development of technology has affected both personality, and behavior, and even influenced the education or learning outcomes of that generation, specifically those with student status (Ristiono et al., 2022, p. 13). Generation Z has many advantages, but in addition to the advantages of that generation, there are also disadvantages, for example, this generation is not skilled in terms of verbal communication because it is used for virtual communication. Generation Z doesn't like the process, in general, this generation is less patient and likes fast-paced things (Stillman & Stillman, 2018). These weaknesses certainly cannot be generalized. However, the percentages disclosed by the figures are of course through research studies. So the church must carry out education to avoid these technological weaknesses.

## The Church and Its Role in Education

The church is not only a place to perform liturgical worship. But more broadly, the church has a purpose planned and worked out by God through believers, that goal is recorded in the Bible. The church in English is parallel to the term kirk (Scotland) and *kirche* (German). All three terms are derived from the Greek word *kuriakon*. The word is an injective of the word *kurios* (Lord) which means God. The term church is also a translation of the word *ekklesia*, which comes from the two words *ek* which means to come out and the word *kaleo* means to call. It can be concluded that the church is a group called to come out. The church became a place to carry out teaching in preparing the church generation for the implementation of the great mandate. Teaching and education begin, proceed and boil down to the glory of God. Proper teaching through the Word of God is needed for the development of the congregation from time to time (Ruth F. Selan, 2017). The church is a place where people with different backgrounds each have fellowship, the church must accept all people from different walks of life, through the church everyone must be able to feel safe and comfortable. Matthew 16:18 became the foundation of the church, of which Jesus Christ was the foundation and the first of the church (Sing, 2017).

The church is tasked with delivering the gospel, meaning that it must testify of Jesus Christ and His love (Mark 14:56). The Church along with believers are to preach the gospel, as well as witness the love of Christ to others. Preaching the gospel comes from the word *martureo* (Berkhof & Enklaar, 2018) which means to convey or announce what the congregation or church believes and believes in others, which is so that the person who hears the news comes and has salvation in Christ (Suharto, n.d.). All believers, who are called by God, must fulfill their vocational duty of being witnesses of Christ, which aims to establish the sign of shalom in the world. Believers are called not only to acknowledge Christ as Their Lord and Savior but also to testify of the love of Christ. God wants everyone to have salvation in Him (1 Timothy. 2:4).

The main purpose of church life is to glorify God. The Bible repeatedly shows that this is the primary purpose of the church, it is recorded in Romans 15:6,9; Ephesians 1:5-6,12,14,18; Ephesians 3:21; 2 Thessalonians 1:12; 1 Peter 4:11. This purpose is very urgent to carry out so that God's purpose on earth is carried out. God is exalted through the church, by: (1) Believers praising and worshipping Him (John 4:23, 24). (2) Believers exalt God through prayer and praise of worship (Ps. 50:23). (3) Furthermore, believers also exalt God through ways of life and deeds that are pleasing to Him (John 15:8). Peter also said that believers are to preach, deliver, and proclaim every great, miraculous, astonishing deed of Him, Jesus Christ, who has called every believer from darkness, from the bondage of sin to his miraculous light” (1 Pet. 2: 9; Hutapea, 2013).

Through the great mandate, it is seen that the church is tasked with going throughout the earth to make all nations disciples of Christ (Matt. 28:19; Luk. 24:46-48; Acts 1:8). The Bible does not ask the church to make the world repent, but God through His word tells the church to deliver the news of salvation, meaning that the church is responsible for the whole world to hear the gospel of Christ and gain salvation in Christ. The Bible also says that the

church is a witness of Christ, meaning that it must be present to preach about Jesus Christ and bring people to Him (Gunawan, 2017). Believers know that not everyone will respond to the gospel, but the church is still responsible for introducing Christ to the world so that the world will hear and receive the salvation provided by Him through the preaching of the gospel.

## **Faith**

Indonesia has many cultures, languages, customs, etc. Pancasila and the 1945 Constitution are the basis of the state and protect the Indonesian nation in choosing their respective beliefs. The Indonesian nation recognizes six religions and gives freedom to adhere to one of these religions. And every religion has its teachings and rules, everyone follows what has been taught in that religion. The faith taught by the Lord Jesus is a saving conviction, for whoever believes in Jesus will have eternal life (John 3:16). Christians must have humility and love, not be proud, and must also testify to others (Matt 28:18-20). Christians are the salt and light of the world (Matt. 5:13-14). Therefore, Christians must live by setting a good example and example, as well as being witnesses of Christ in society.

### ***Faith In the Old Testament***

In the Old Testament Bible, the word faith comes from the verb 'safe' which means 'to hold fast,' that is, to cling to one's promises, because those promises are considered certain or strong, so one believes them. When it comes to the relationship between God and man, then faith means that God is regarded as the Steadfast or the Strong. According to the Old Testament, to believe in God is to believe and surrender to Him, not only with his mind but also with his entire personality and way of life. Faith means believing in God through an entire personality and way of life that is fully surrendered to God's promise, that Christ has reconciled sinners to Himself so that the whole life of the believer is overpowered by that belief (Hadiwijono, 2019).

### ***Faith In the New Testament***

There are two words used in the New Testament to describe faith, the first being *pistis* with the verb form *pisteuō*, *pistis*, and *pisteuō* having the same meaning. In Classical Greek, *pistis* has a meaning, that is, a certainty based on belief in a person and his recognition of something superior. The verb *pisteuō* is very often used in translating the term *hemin* in Hebrew which is synonymous with faith, be it faith in the Word of God, or describing earnest belief in Him. Faith means an intellectual belief that relies on the other, that is, it relies on the superior side, namely God, not on one's knowledge (Phil. 1:27; II Cor. 4:13). More broadly, faith is an overall trust in God and Christ, as seen from their way of life or testimony that is rested on that trust in God. Relying on Christ and having faith in Him for the salvation of their souls, this faith is what is called saving faith. Furthermore, the term *pisteuō* is in the form of dative, where if the object is a human being, then usually this structure is used in a sense full of promise. If the object is an object, then the object is usually the Word of God, and if it refers to a person, then the person is God or Christ (Tong, 2017).

## Implementation of the Great Mandate

In church ministry, it is not only to do pastoral ministry but also to do a grand mandate. And this is what believers should do, carrying out the great mandate of carrying out the mandate of culture, the mandate of love, and the mandate of discipleship.

### *Cultural Mandate*

God created man in the image and like Him and placed him in the garden of Eden. The Bible writes that God placed man in the garden of Eden to work and maintain the garden, in addition to God giving the command to go and fill the earth ([Gen. 1:28](#)). This verse requires that man conquer the earth. Conquering the earth can be interpreted as conquering everything on this earth ([Lasut, 2020](#)). Conquering the earth also means fulfilling, conquering, mastering, working, working on, and preserving all of God's creation. But the fact that it happens that human beings are precisely those who are conquered and ruled by certain cultures. Therefore, the church needs to emphasize how important it is to understand what the cultural mandate is to the congregation. In this case, there are three important things that the church needs to explain about the cultural mandate, namely: First, the Cultural mandate has the understanding that in all cultural activities, man must be based on the Word of God to influence this world. The center of all cultural activity must be based on the correct understanding of God's Word. Second, the cultural mandate has the understanding that the Lord Jesus Christ is the main point of man in all spheres of cultural activity. Third, the cultural mandate has the sense that man is conquering nature, working on and maintaining it, not exploiting it; not ownership; not loving but rather understanding *stewardship*, to serve God and others ([Tanuwidjaja & Udu, 2020](#)).

The church needs to prepare its congregation to have a high spirit of work, creative, innovative, contributive, and transformative so that through this the congregation can be a blessing to many people. Thus the church that prepares its congregation to carry out cultural mandates, then their presence will be felt by those around it and bring a contributive, useful, and constructive impact and build up the glory of God ([Lasut, 2020](#)).

### *Mandate of Love*

God not only gave commands to man to conquer the earth but also gave orders to carry out the mandate of love. The mandate of love referred to in this case is: to love God, to love others, and to love oneself as written in Genesis 22:37-40. Therefore, the church should also explain the mandate of love to its congregation. Love is essential to the life of the congregation. Love can be an impetus in doing service for believers and can be a motive to do selflessly and non-discriminatory good. And love can also at the same time be a sign of the communion of believers with God ([Lasut, 2020](#)). If a believer does good deeds based on love, then what he does is pleasing to God ([1 Cor. 13:1-3](#)). For with love, God's blessings can be delivered in a just and balanced manner. The Apostle Paul also wrote about it in his writings in II Corinthians 8:13-15, which said: For you are burdened not that others may have leniency, but that there may be a balance. So let your strengths now suffice their



shortcomings, so that their advantages then suffice your shortcomings, so that there is a balance. As it is written: “The one who collects a lot, the one who collects the lot, the one who collects the little, the one who collects the less.”

Love is important in the Christian life. Likewise for Jonathan Edwards (2019), love for God and love for fellow human beings prove that the Holy Spirit works in man's life. The following is his statement: ... If we like to reflect on the attributes of God revealed by both the gospel and Christ, and long to fellowship and be made like Him, living in ways that please and honor Him, then surely God is at work. If one spirit eases quarrels between people and gives rise to peace and goodwill and many acts of love and longing for the salvation of the soul of man, then surely the Holy Spirit is at work. When a person enjoys fellowship with his brothers and sisters who are both children of God and have all the love as I have stated above, then we have the most powerful evidence that it is the Holy Spirit who is at work.

Love is not only related to pleasant things but also involves pain and suffering. Jesus Christ became our example of loving, because of His love for sinners, He suffered for life and died in the cursed way of dying on the cross (Manalu, 2018). God commands us to love God, our fellow human beings, and ourselves. The word-loving is an active verb. If God commands us to love then believers must love not depending on emotional situations, hearts, reasoning, or other things (Manalu, 2018).

### ***Discipleship Mandate***

The church must carry out a cultural mandate and a mandate of love, but it must also do discipleship-oriented teaching. In this case, the church also has the responsibility to teach its congregation to live according to the truth of God's Word. Matthew chapters 28:18-20 are often interpreted as the Great Commission which has always been associated with evangelism to preach the gospel or reach out to people who do not yet know Christ. This article is a basis for a church to carry out the Great Commission. However, the majority of churches today focus only on the task of evangelism, and pay less attention to the pattern of discipleship that is also found in the chapter. This issue of discipleship is very important to do, it keeps up with the times that are getting more and more sophisticated, and without realizing it, the church has had a bad impact on the growth of the church today. Namely the decline in morality or character of the church, where in the church there are often attitudes of individualism, gossip, slander, and so on. So that there is no harmony in the church and the end the church does not achieve its goal of becoming Christ-like. Through the discipleship carried out by the church in its service, the congregation can understand and do god's will, infiltrate, confront, and integrate it into the life of the community and plurality (Lasut, 2020).

The church does something because it is convinced that what it does or teaches is not contrary to biblical truth. If the church has a firm belief in the truths taught to the congregation it will have a great impact or influence on the grazing it does (Baskoro, 2020, p. 48). He must be sure of the source of the truth which is the Bible not based on what people say. And keep in mind that when the church teaches its congregation then its character, personality, and life testimony will also be noticed by the congregation yang shepherding it.

## Great Commission Hermeneutics Study

The phrase “make disciples of all nations” is a very important action in carrying out the Great Commission of Jesus Christ. Besides being important, this action must be performed by every Christian. In Greek, 'make disciples' is the only command word in this passage. Meanwhile, the words 'go', 'baptize', and 'teaching' are participles (translated into English they become 'verb + ing', namely: going, baptizing, teaching). This shows that the main emphasis of this section is on 'making disciples of Jesus'. Whereas 'going', 'baptizing', and 'teaching' are the things that must be done to be able to make disciples.

The word μαθητεύσατε (mathēteusate) is an imperative verb, active aorist, second person plural. This word comes from the root word μαθητεύω (mathēteuō). Hasan Sutanto defines this word as “to be a student; make disciples.”(Hasan Sutanto, 2019) According to Kittel, the word μαθητεύω (mathēteuō) is rooted in the word μαθήνω (mathánō) which has the basic meaning of (1) “to accustom oneself to something”; (2) “to experience”; (3) “to learn to know”; (4) “to understand”; (5) “To learn under instruction”; and (6) “to receive direction from a deity by oracle.” Consistently, its use implies intellectual processes which always have external effects and encompass both conscious and unconscious intellectual initiatives. The word μαθητεύω. (mathēteuō) in intransitive use has the meaning “to be or become the pupil”. Matthew 27:57 says with reference to Joseph of Arimathea; he is said to be a disciple of Jesus. In typical transitive usage ([Matt. 13:52; 28:19; Acts 14:21](#)) the New Testament also uses the term “to make disciple”.(Piper et al., 1995)

Interestingly, Matthew deliberately changes the noun “disciple” into a verb (make disciples). The verb form of this word occurs only four times in the New Testament ([Matt. 13:52; 27:57; Acts 14:21](#)). This word is the “anchor” from which the other three verbs start. This word is an order, both in terms of form and meaning, the only form of verbal command in verses 16 to 20. This is the emphasis of the Great Commission, which is to make disciples of those who do not know Him. Tomatala (2017) states that the disciples were commanded to make disciples by going, teaching, and baptizing. It is in this section that the meaning of “operational-objective” evangelism can be seen, namely active and dynamic evangelism of God's people to make disciples. The definition of “teaching” in this section is of course teaching about salvation which leads an unbeliever to believe and leads him to profess his belief in the baptism ceremony.

Based on the data above, it can be concluded that the word μαθητεύω (mathēteuō) in active transitive use means “to make students”, in passive transitive use means “to be made students”, while in intransitive use it means “to become students”. According to the review given by Kittel, Matthew 28:19 uses this word with an active transitive meaning. This is clarified by the presence of a phrase with the accusative case, namely πάντα τὰ ἔθνη (panta ta ethnē). Verbs that are followed by the accusative case indicate that the verb has an active transitive meaning. Thus the word μαθητεύσατε (mathēteusate) means an order to the second person to make students, or in Indonesian it is equivalent to “make students.”

### **The Church's Role for Generation Z in Maintaining Faith**

Generation Z is an inherent and inseparable generation from technological developments. Today's teenagers can spend hours accessing the internet. Around 92% of teenagers engage in social interaction online, so it's no wonder that they spend more time and material interacting online than previous generations (White, 2017) It is necessary to be aware of this because many negative impacts come with it. Among other things, changes in the concept of relationships that were once physical or face-to-face, are now happier and more familiar with the communication system carried out through digital devices which further reduces direct contact with the interlocutor (Zarra, 2017).

#### ***Building Generation Z Character***

The definition of character is character; psychiatric, ethical, or moral qualities that distinguish a person from another. According to Doni Koesuma, in the implementation of Christianity, character education cannot be separated from the religion he adheres to. Religion concerns the relationship between God and man while character is related to the relationship between man and his fellow man (Albertus, 2018). Meanwhile, Christianity is a term for a follower of Christ, namely a person who has accepted Jesus Christ as His Lord and Savior and made Christ an example in his life. The character that corresponds to God's Word is: Love as Jesus said it became the first and foremost law (Matt. 22:36-40). Every human being is required to love God after which he only loves his fellow man; in addition to Love, Christians must also have nine Spirit Fruits (Gal. 5:22-23). According to John M Drescher (2008), the fruits of the Spirit can be divided into several groups. The first group is love, joy, and peace, which is the relationship of Christians with the Lord Jesus. Secondly patience, mercy, and kindness, this is a reflection of the relationship between a Christian and his fellow man. The third, namely loyalty, meekness, and self-mastery, is a reflection of the believer's relationship with himself.

#### ***Instilling a Sense of Responsibility toward Generation Z***

Every human being must have his responsibilities but not every human being understands and realizes his responsibilities. The definition of responsibility is a condition to be obliged to bear everything. The responsibility in the Bible can be seen in Numbers 11:11, when Moses asked God why God gave him responsibility for the whole nation of Israel, Moses felt that God was treating him badly. In that verse, the meaning of responsibility is a burden. Whereas in Numbers 11:14 Moses said to God that he was incapable of single-handedly carrying out the responsibility given to Him, namely the hard-fought Israelites, the meaning of responsibility here is duty. Galatians 6:5 says that everyone will bear his responsibilities. Here we see that everyone has a responsibility which in the colloquial translation of the Bible responsibility is defined as a burden. From these verses of God's Word, we can know that the meaning of responsibility for believers is the duty, obligation, and burden that must be carried out and borne by everyone who must be carried out in his daily life.

### ***Instilling God-Fearing Attitudes in Generation Z***

The true character of a Christian is the fear of God in all his life. Obedience is a sign of respect for God the creator of heaven and earth and our recognition of his greatness, strength, glory, and authority. In His authority, God commanded the Israelites to worship Him only in Jeremiah 4:1-4. God did not allow the Israelites to worship another god and told them to have respect and fear of God in all things.

God-fearing Christians always live according to God's will and follow the paths He has set. The word fear of God means to know the God he worships and to have a correct understanding of his God as written in the Book of Proverbs 2:5 "Then you will gain an understanding of the fear of the LORD and gain knowledge of God." People who fear God also have an attitude of believing only in Him the only true God. All those who fear God, who believe and give up all aspects of their lives to God will believe that there is no other source of help than from God.

Job's story is a vivid example of a man of god-fear. Job 1:1-3 tells the story of a man who lives in the land of Us named Job, he is very pious and honest, he fears God, and always stays away from evil. It was these four characters of Job that made him pleasing to God. All of Job's life reflects that he did what God commanded. The job took care of his life and distanced himself from the things that made him deviate from God's will. In Luke 6:46, God asks, "Why do you call upon me: Lord, Lord, when you do not do what I say?" In the implementation of Christian education in the church, it is obligatory to teach the fear of God.

### ***Instilling a Mission Heart Through Discipleship***

Discipleship must be done by the church to bring its congregation to be Christ-like. In this discipleship, the church is taught, guided, and directed all the truths of God's words. In Matthew 4:18-25 Jesus called 12 men to be his disciples and sent them to be fishers of men. We can know that Jesus made disciples of 12 people and covered them with teaching before the 12 people performed their assigned duties. Likewise, in the Book of Apostles, it is told that Paul did the same as Jesus did. Paul made disciples of his spiritual son named Timothy as written in the Book of 1 Tim. 1:18-20. In doing the ministry, Timothy was Paul's spiritual son who experienced discipleship so that through the guidance and teaching Timothy became trained in performing the duties of the ministry. In the Old Testament, the pattern of teaching was also carried out by Moses so that the Israelites would have a true knowledge of God. The method practiced by Moses was to teach repeatedly with the aim that what was taught was firmly embedded in the memory of the children of Israel as recorded in the book of Ex. 3:15-18; 4:10-16; 18:20-21 and Deuteronomy 6:4-5. Everyone who will perform the assigned task will be given training so that they can do their duty well. Next in the Book of 1 Raj. 19:19-21; 2 Raj. 2:9. The prophet Elijah regenerated and disciple Elisha. So that through discipleship, Elisha was expected and continued the baton of service from the Prophet Elijah (Darmawan, 2019).

## **RECOMMENDATIONS ON RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT**

This research is useful for churches to carry out education for congregations, specifically for Generation Z, to equip Generation Z's faith to carry out or participate in the implementation of the great mandate. The church has a noble task, but in carrying out this task there are many challenges. Therefore, the church needs to equip itself and design Biblical Education for Generation Z. This research can still be developed by examining more deeply the duties of the church in congregational Education, to prepare the congregation to become evangelizers in an increasingly difficult era.

## **CONCLUSION**

Generation Z is the generation of the church that has a great opportunity for the implementation of the great mandate. They were and grew up in the era of technological development, thus they could use technology for the implementation of the great mandate. The church must see this opportunity well. By building the character of Generation Z, the church will produce a generation with superior character for the implementation of the great mandate. By instilling a sense of responsibility, the church will produce a generation responsible for carrying out God's mandate on earth. By instilling a God-fearing attitude, the church will produce a generation that relies on God in all activities. And by instilling a mission heart through discipleship, the church will produce a generation that is mission-hearted and has a strong desire for the performance of the great mandate. Generation Z is a generation of churches that have great opportunities for the implementation of the great commission. They exist and grow in an era of technological development, so they can use technology to carry out the great mandate. The church must see this opportunity well. By building the character of Generation Z, the church will give birth to a generation with excellent character for the implementation of the mandate. By instilling a sense of responsibility, the church will give birth to a generation that is responsible for carrying out God's mandate on earth. By instilling an attitude of fear of God, the church will give birth to a generation that relies on God in all activities. And by instilling a missionary heart through discipleship, the church will give birth to a generation that is mission-minded and has a strong desire to carry out the great commission. through research, it was found that youth are an asset of the church to carry out Christ's great mandate in the midst of this increasingly broken world. By forming generations as doers of the gospel of Christ, more and more souls will be won for Christ. So that the task of the church in the world is not just a slogan but is carried out thoroughly.

### BIODATA



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