

# THE EFFECT OF SPIRITUAL LEADERSHIP AND SOCIAL MEDIA UTILIZATION ON JUVENILE SPIRITUAL GROWTH IN THE BATAK KARO PROTESTAN CHURCH (GBKP) CILILITAN

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***Abstract**---The purpose of this study are to explain and determine the influence of spiritual leadership on the juvenile spiritual growth, explain the influence of social media utilization on the juvenile spiritual growth, and determine the influence of spiritual leadership and social media utilization on the juvenile spiritual growth in the Batak Karo Protestant Church (GBKP) Cililitan. This study used quantitative method. The population of this study was juveniles at the GBKP Cililitan Church, East Jakarta. The sampling technique used in this study was a nonprobability sampling technique in the form of saturated sampling. There is a positive and significant influence of spiritual leadership on the juvenile spiritual growth. Social media utilization has no significant effect on the juvenile spiritual growth. There is a significant positive influence of spiritual leadership and social media towards the spiritual growth of GBKP Youth Ministry Cilitan, East Jakarta. The novelty of this study was the study location which was different from previous studies. This study was conducted at the Youth Ministry of Protestant Batak Karo Church (GBKP) Cililitan. This study wants to examine spiritual leadership and the factors that use social media to influence the spiritual life of adolescents.*

***Keywords**---Spiritual Leadership, Social Media, Juvenile Spiritual*

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## I. Introduction

The digital era rapid development affects human spiritual life. Indonesian youth displays concerning spiritual life (Hutahayan, 2019). The juvenile delinquency revolved around drug abuse, extramarital pregnancy, brawls, and drunkenness. These exhibits current Indonesian youth social issue. The National Narcotics Agency (BNN) noted that in 2016, 27.32 percent of narcotics and drug users in Indonesia were juveniles The 2018 Program Performance and Accountability Survey (SKAP) stated that the average unwanted pregnancy in Indonesia reached 19.7 percent (Harsono, 2018). This indicates that current juvenile spiritual life is in a bad condition.

Christian youth contributes to social problems. The juveniles' spiritual life improvement requires all parties' participation and support. The youth ministry, parents, and church should aim to improve juveniles' spiritual life. The Bilangan Research Center (BRC) survey found the level of spirituality had a positive relationship with Christian juvenile life motivation (Bambang, 2018). The juvenile spiritual growth improvement should be prioritized to ensure a youth's capability to stand firm on the Word of God. It is hoped that they would realize their duties and responsibilities as the church, nation, and countrymen next generation.

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Protestant Batak Karo Church Youth Ministry (GBKP) Cililitan suffers social issues. GBKP Cililitan itself is a church gathering for Batak Karo tribe founded in 1972 in Cililitan, East Jakarta. The GBKP Youth Ministry Cililitan displayed low rate of youth service participation and spiritual level. Youth participation in church services is important to nurture spiritual life. The out-of-wedlock pregnancies and drug abuse statistics among the GBKP Youth Ministry Cililitan was not obtained. However, it is exhibited through their daily life. The Cililitan region was well-known as a nest of drugs.

Richard R. Dunn states Christian youth should lead a constantly growing and developing life. Growth and development does not merely rely on knowledge. It requires proper awareness of God (Dunn, 2012). According to Dolince Edowai, spiritual growth is a process of good and healthy development in the life of a believer. The aim of spiritual growth is to attain the unity of faith, true knowledge of God, attaining full maturity and growth. Spiritual growth is exhibited through the following aspect: (1) discipline, (2) constant worship, (3) adhere to Christ, (4) adhere to the Word of God, (5) pray, (6) fellowship with saints, (7) professing faith, and (8) serve others (Dolince, 2018). Ideal spiritual life could be interpreted as juvenile life who glorifies God by obeying all of God's commands according to His Word as stated in the Bible.

During a maturity process, a juvenile would undergo spiritual growth. They need a role model and guide possessing a spiritual soul. The existence of leaders is always required in human life. Gordon Thomas states that in every aspect of human life always requires a leader. The state, company, a group organization, church possess a leader (Gordon, 1986). The author of the book of Proverbs acknowledges the need and importance of leadership for human life, stating: "If there is no leader, the people would fall. However, salvation would exist due to counselors" (Proverbs 11:14).

Leadership is simply referred to as influence. Influence indicates an existing leadership. Leaders would fail should they do not possess influence. The human was created to influence by rising as a leader. However, humans do not realize this potential (Fernandes and Fresly, 2017). A leader possessing high influential power is needed to realize responsible leadership. A leader should possess a spiritual soul (Raharjo *et.al*, 2018). Spiritual leadership means leadership is under God influence and power. Spiritual leadership is an existing leader attitude, behavior and values to motivate themselves and others (Thayib, 2013).

This spiritual leadership is highly expected in a church leader. The church leaders encourage Christian youth spiritual growth. The Church takes part in providing spiritual guidance and leadership for juveniles akin to Moses leading the Israelites out of Egypt adhering the Word of God. The Church requires leaders who have spiritual souls. They must be able to carry out their duties and vocations in a professional manner (with adequate and responsible skills and abilities). Pastors and church presbyters could encourage spiritual growth through a series of church activity. The activities are carried out well and according to God's plan for His church. Church leaders or pastoral leaders are expected to have a strong spiritual soul, to realize the church vision, mission, and goals. These objectives would lead to Christ, as implied in Ephesians 4:15, "But firmly hold on to the truth in love we grow in all things toward Him who is head -- Christ."

Another factor affecting spiritual life is social media utilization in everyday life (Hutahayan and Wahyono, 2019). According to Data from the Indonesian Internet Service Providers Association, social media utilization is very intensive among juveniles. The average social media use is 10 hours a day. The time lost decrease spiritual quality life. Social media is one of the information and communication technology development. It has changed the way someone interacts with others. Social media utilization as a means of communication has reached its peak. Most Indonesian people engage in internet-based communication activities. Indonesian Internet Service Providers Association data exhibits 87.4% of Indonesian youth use social networks when accessing the internet (Indonesian Internet Service Provider Association, 2015). The internet has created a new digital space and surfing it has become Indonesian new habit. The emergence of the internet has provided convenience. One may obtain information and entertainment from various parts of the world. The Internet can be accessed by anyone, anytime, anywhere, as it is capable to penetrate its user's life dimension.

Social media is an online media to facilitate participation, create and share content through social networks, blogs, forums, and the virtual world. Social media is a forum capable to create various forms of communication and provide various kinds of information for all people (Suarga, 2006). The juveniles mostly utilize Facebook, Instagram, WhatsApp, Line, and Twitter. The various social media accounts owned shows the familiarity of juveniles in using social media. They are capable to share their activities and experiences through social media (Utomo in IDN Media, 2019).

Social media utilization continues to increase (Purbawangsa *et.al*, 2019). It affects the younger generation growth period into adulthood. Social media utilization possess positive and negative impacts. The impact depends on the users themselves. The negative impact of social media will not occur if the young generation is good at using social media properly. Should the youths are capable to manage the social media, the virtual environment may become an important factor influencing social media utilization.

Social media utilization has a huge influence on youth spiritual growth. Juveniles influenced by social media possess low spiritual level and unfulfilling life. On the one hand, social media could be used to guide youth in repentance period. It would ensure good spiritual growth. BRC survey found that 51.6% of youth possessing low spiritual level had access to pornographic content. This proves that social media content accessed has a significant influence on juvenile spiritual depth or spiritual growth (Budijanto, 2018).

Spiritual leadership and social media utilization factors affect juvenile spiritual life. This research was conducted on Protestant Batak Karo Church Youth Ministry (GBKP) Cililitan. GBKP Youth Ministry is an integral part of the church as an important institution to foster youth, in addition to children's institutions, mother institutions, and fathers' institutions. The role of the youth as the successor to God's work is crucial. Therefore, this paper was written to understand how GBKP youth can grow spiritually by examining the pastor's and presbyters spiritual leadership, as well as social media utilization.

There are several previous studies that examined the influence of social media on spiritual growth, such as Lowry Patiri's research on the influence of the use of communication technology on the youth spiritual growth in the KIBAID *Jemaat Dirgantara Makassar* Church. Research result exhibited the negative influence of communication technology on juvenile spiritual growth (Patiri, 2018).

Jenifer Klaudia examined the effect of Smartphone use on the student spiritual growth at Jaffray Theological College Makassar. This research was conducted due to students' tendency to constantly use smartphones. It affects the student activities, work assignments, social, environment, and spiritual growth. The use of smartphones obstructs spiritual growth (Klaudia, 2018).

There is no existing research that places social media utilization as a mediating variable on the influence of spiritual leadership on spiritual growth based on literature review. This is an opportunity for research to be carried out, or often referred to as a research gap. Spiritual leadership is expected to encourage social media utilization among youth towards positive aspects. Thus it will have a positive impact in driving juvenile spiritual growth.

The development of concepts or models by placing social media utilization as a mediating variable on the influence of spiritual leadership on spiritual growth is the novelty of this research. These are the driving force to conduct research on the influence of social-spiritual leadership and the use of media on the spiritual growth of GBKP Church Youth Ministry in Cililitan. Social media utilization is expected to be used properly and correctly and to encourage the realization of spiritual growth.

Based on the background of the problem, there are several main problems that can be identified, namely: (1) There is an indication that good spiritual growth is in line with the length of time one follows the Lord Jesus Christ. (2) There are indications that the introduction of God is crucial for youth spiritual growth. (3) There are indications that many Christian youths deviate from God's teachings, do not fear God, and do not acknowledge God. (4) There are indications that the use

of good and correct social media may encourage spiritual growth and closeness to God. (5) There are indications that the spirit of spiritual leadership in church leaders encourage youths to be familiar with God. It would encourage them to be a useful human being, contributing to the community and nation. (6) There are indications that there is an influence of spiritual leadership on the youth spiritual growth in GBKP Cililitan, East Jakarta. (7) There are indications that there is an influence of social media utilization on the juvenile spiritual growth in GBKP Cililitan, East Jakarta. (8) There are indications that there is an influence of spiritual leadership and social media utilization on the juvenile spiritual growth in GBKP Cililitan, East Jakarta.

Based on the aforementioned problem, the purpose of this study is to explain and determine (1) the influence of spiritual leadership on the juvenile spiritual growth in the Protestant Batak Karo Church (GBKP) Cililitan, (2) the influence of social media utilization on the juvenile spiritual growth in the Karo Batak Church Protestant (GBKP) Cililitan, (3) the influence of spiritual leadership and social media utilization on the juvenile spiritual growth in the Protestant Batak Karo Church (GBKP) Cililitan.

## II. Thinking Framework

The thinking framework is described as follows: spiritual leadership ( $X_1$ ) influences the juvenile spiritual growth ( $Y$ ), social media utilization ( $X_2$ ) influences the juvenile spiritual growth ( $Y$ ), spiritual leadership ( $X_1$ ) and social media utilization ( $X_2$ ) influences growth spiritual growth ( $Y$ ).

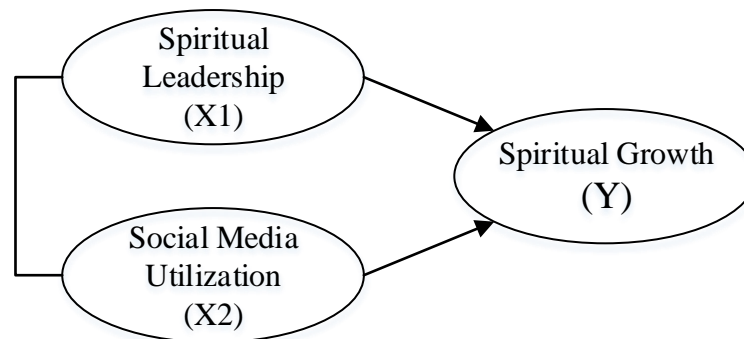


Figure 1. Thinking Framework Model

Based on the thinking framework, the researcher composes the thinking paradigm as follows:

1. The spiritual leadership of the GBKP Cililitan church has an influence on juvenile spiritual growth.
2. Social media utilization has an influence on GBKP Cililitan church juvenile spiritual growth.
3. Spiritual leadership and social media utilization have an influence on GBKP Cililitan church juvenile spiritual growth.

## III. Research Method

The study was conducted on GBKP Church Cililitan, East Jakarta. The GBKP Cililitan Church is located on Jl. Maj. Gen. Sutoyo No. 6, RT.1 / RW.8, Cililitan, Kramatjati, East Jakarta City, Jakarta Special Capital Region. Data collection was carried in March to May 2019.

The research method used in this study was a quantitative method. The quantitative methods use numerical data and emphasize the research process on objective results. The variable measurement used a research instrument in the form of a questionnaire, to ensure quantitative data obtained are numerical. Thus, the process of data analysis was conducted using a quantitative approach by applying statistical analysis methods.

The population was all research objects consisting of an event, a group of people or something possessing certain characteristics (Sekaran, 2006). The population of this study was juveniles at the GBKP Cililitan Church, East Jakarta. The juveniles were a member of PERMATA GBKP Cililitan, East Jakarta. The population was 130 people.

The sampling technique used in this study was a nonprobability sampling technique in the form of saturated sampling. Saturated sampling technique was chosen because all members of the population were eligible to be selected and used as research samples (Solimun, *et al.*, 2018). The sample unit in this study was the GBKP youth Cililitan, East Jakarta. The number of samples taken was 130 people.

There were three variables used in this study, namely spiritual leadership, social media utilization, and spiritual growth. The spiritual leadership variable ( $X_1$ ) and social media utilization ( $X_2$ ) are referred to as exogenous variables, while the juvenile spiritual growth ( $Y$ ) is called an endogenous variable.

### **1. Variable $X_1$ : Spiritual Leadership**

Spiritual leadership means leadership under the influence of God and the power of God. Spiritual leadership is an attitude and behavior as well as values possessed by a leader, to motivate themselves as well as others intrinsically.

### **2. Variable $X_2$ : Social Media Utilization**

Social media is a forum able to create various forms of communication and provide various kinds of information for all people.

### **3. Variable $Y$ : Spiritual growth**

Spiritual growth is defined as a process or development to improve believers' life. Youth's spiritual growth grows should they have discipline, constant worship, live in the Word of God, live in Christ, fellowship with saints, pray, serve others, and professing faith.

Data analysis in this study used Regression Analysis. Parameter estimation was conducted to obtain a multiple regression equation. There are several methods used to estimate the regression model parameter. One of which is ordinary least square, which is an estimation method that minimizes the number of error squares (Kutner, *et.al*, 2004). The output of parameter estimation is regression coefficient which is assumed as  $a$  and  $b$ . It would produce multiple linear equations between  $X_1$ ,  $X_2$ , and  $Y$ . The values of  $a$  and  $b$  will be calculated using the SPSS regression coefficient calculation formula.

After obtaining multiple regression coefficients, the regression coefficient is tested to determine the effect of predictor variables on the response variable, both simultaneously and partially. Regression analysis is used to determine how the pattern of dependent variables can be predicted or interpreted through independent variables.

#### IV. Data Analysis Result

The hypothesis used on the relationship between  $X_1$  (spiritual leadership) to  $Y$  (youth spiritual growth) is described as follows:

$H_0$ : there is no  $X_1$  influence (spiritual leadership) on  $Y$  (youth spiritual growth).

$H_1$ : there is  $X_1$  influence (spiritual leadership) on  $Y$  (juvenile spiritual growth).

Table 1. Coefficient of Multiple Linear Regression  $X_1$  and  $Y$

Coefficients<sup>a</sup>

Model	Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.
	B	Std. Error	Beta		
1 (Constant)	17.132	5.912		2.898	.005
X1	.681	.121	.533	5.639	.000

a. Dependent Variable:  $Y$

Table 1. exhibits that the significance value of variable  $X_1$  (spiritual leadership) towards  $Y$  (juvenile spiritual growth) is  $0.00 < 0.05$ . Therefore hypothesis  $H_0$  is rejected. It indicates existing  $X_1$  influence on  $Y$ . The t-value  $5.639 > t$  table 1.990. The t-table was obtained from:  $t (\alpha / 2; nk-1)$ ;  $\alpha$  = real level of 0.05,  $n$  = number of respondents (83 youth),  $k$  = number of variables  $X$  (2 variables),  $t$  table  $(0.05 / 2; 83-2-1) = t (0.025; 80) = 1,990$ . It indicates the influence of  $X_1$  spiritual leadership on  $Y$  juvenile spiritual growth.

The goodness of the model from multiple linear regression tests is exhibited by the coefficient of determination in the following table.

Table 2. Coefficient of Determination  $X_1$  against  $Y$

Model Summary<sup>b</sup>

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. The error of the Estimate
1	.533 <sup>a</sup>	.284	.276	4.96502

a. Predictors: (Constant),  $X_1$

b. Dependent Variable:  $Y$

The coefficient of determination is used to determine how much the predictor variable's ability to explain the response variable. Based on the table, the  $R^2$  value is 0.284 or 28.4%. This indicates juvenile spiritual growth can be explained by spiritual leadership at 28.4%. The remaining percentage can be explained by other factors.

This  $X_2$  and  $Y$  multiple linear regression test determined the significance level of the influence of social media utilization variables on the juvenile spiritual growth. It is described by the following table.

The hypothesis used is as follows:

$H_0$ : there is no  $X_2$  influence (social media utilization) on  $Y$  (youth spiritual growth).

H<sub>1</sub>: there is an influence of X<sub>2</sub> (social media utilization) on Y (youth's spiritual growth).

Table 3. The Coefficient of Multiple Linear Regression X<sub>2</sub> and Y

Coefficients<sup>a</sup>

Model	Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.
	B	Std. Error	Beta		
1 (Constant)	53.182	5.474		9.716	.000
X2	-.098	.188	-.059	-.525	.601

a. Dependent Variable: Y

Table 3. exhibits the significance value of variable X<sub>2</sub> (social media utilization) towards Y (youth spiritual growth) is equal to 0.601 > 0.05. Therefore hypothesis H<sub>0</sub> is accepted. It indicates that there is no influence of X<sub>2</sub> on Y. The t-value -0.525 < t-table 1.990, t table is obtained from the formula:  $t(\alpha / 2; nk-1)$ ;  $\alpha$  = real level of 0.05, n = number of respondents (83 youth), k = number of variables X (2 variables), t-table  $(0.05/2; 83-2-1) = t(0.025; 80) = 1.990$ . Therefore H<sub>0</sub> is accepted. It indicates no effect of X<sub>2</sub> (social media utilization) on Y (youth spiritual growth).

Whereas the goodness of the model can be seen from the coefficient of determination as described in the following table.

Table 4. The Coefficient of Determination of X<sub>2</sub> against Y

Model Summary<sup>b</sup>

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. The error of the Estimate
1	.059 <sup>a</sup>	.003	-.009	5.85945

a. Predictors: (Constant), X<sub>2</sub>

b. Dependent Variable: Y

Based on the table, the R<sup>2</sup> value is 0.003 or 0.3%. This indicates that youth spiritual growth can be explained by social media utilization by 0.3%. The remaining percentage can be explained by other factors.

This multiple linear regression test of X<sub>1</sub> and X<sub>2</sub> towards Y is to determine the significance level of X<sub>1</sub> (spiritual leadership) and X<sub>2</sub> (social media utilization) influence on the juvenile spiritual growth as described by the following hypothesis.

The hypothesis used is as follows:

H<sub>0</sub>: there is no influence of X<sub>1</sub> (spiritual leadership) and X<sub>2</sub> (social media utilization) towards Y (youth's spiritual growth).

H<sub>1</sub>: there X<sub>1</sub> (spiritual leadership) and X<sub>2</sub> (social media utilization) influence towards Y (youth spiritual growth).

Table 5. ANOVA Results of Multiple Linear Regression  $X_1X_2$  and Y

ANOVA<sup>a</sup>

Model		Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
1	Regression	360.865	1	360.865	12.053	.001 <sup>b</sup>
	Residual	2395.244	80	29.941		
	Total	2756.110	81			

a. Dependent Variable: Y

b. Predictors: (Constant),  $X_1X_2$

Based on the F Test table, the significance value  $X_1$  (spiritual leadership) and  $X_2$  (social media utilization) towards Y (youth spiritual growth) are  $0.001 < 0.05$ . Therefore,  $H_0$  is rejected. It indicates the influence of  $X_1X_2$  on Y. Based on F-value and F table comparison, whereas F-table value is obtained from:  $F(df_1)(df_2) = F(k-1)(nk)$ ; k = number of variables (3 variables) and n = number of respondents (83 youth), then  $F(3-1)(83-3) = F(2)(80) = 3,017$ . The F-count (12,053) > F-table (3,017). Therefore  $H_0$  is rejected, indicating  $X_1$  (spiritual leadership) and  $X_2$  (social media utilization) influence to Y juvenile spiritual growth. Whereas the goodness of the model can be seen from the coefficient of determination described in the following table.

Table 6. Determination Coefficient of  $X_1X_2$  against Y

Model Summary<sup>b</sup>

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. The error of the Estimate
1	.362 <sup>a</sup>	.131	.120	5.47180

a. Predictors: (Constant),  $X_1X_2$

b. Dependent Variable: Y

Based on the table, the  $R^2$  value is 0.131 or 0.13%. This indicates that the juvenile spiritual growth can be explained by spiritual leadership and social media utilization by 0.13%. The remaining percentage can be explained by other factors.

The following are the results of multiple linear regression tests for the two research variables.

Table 7. Results of Multiple Linear Regression Equations

Coefficients<sup>a</sup>

Model		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.
		B	Std. Error	Beta		
1	(Constant)	22.895	6.909		3.314	.001
	X1	.713	.121	.558	5.872	.000
	X2	-.251	.160	-.149	-1.574	.120

a. Dependent Variable: Y



In the multiple linear regression equation the researcher used two independent variables ( $X_1$  and  $X_2$ ) described as follows:

$$Y' = a + b_1 X_1 + b_2 X_2$$

Table 7. exhibits the coefficients of  $X_1$ ,  $X_2$ , and  $Y$ . Output values are included in the multiple linear regression equation as follows.

$$Y' = a + b_1 X_1 + b_2 X_2$$

$$Y' = 22.895 + 0.713 X_1 - 0.251 X_2$$

The explanation of the equation is described as follows.

- 1) The constant value ( $a$ ) is 22.895: it indicates zero spiritual leadership and social media utilization equals to 22.895 positive youth spiritual growth.
- 2) The regression coefficient of spiritual leadership variable ( $b_1$ ) is positive, which is equal to 0.713. This means that for each spiritual leadership 1 unit increase, the youth's spiritual growth will increase by 0.713 assuming that the other independent variables values are fixed.
- 3) The regression coefficient of spiritual leadership variable ( $b_2$ ) is negative, which is equal to 0.251. This means that every 1 unit increase of social media utilization, the juvenile spiritual growth will decrease by 0.251 assuming the other independent variables values are fixed.
- 4) Based on the ANOVA table, the multiple regression calculation of spiritual leadership variables and social media utilization on youth spiritual growth results in the regression equation  $Y' = 22.895 + 0.713 X_1 - 0.251 X_2$ . The relationship between spiritual leadership and social media utilization on youth spiritual growth was significant as indicated by  $F = 12,053$  with sig.  $0.001 < 0.5$ .

There are a positive relationship and significance between spiritual leadership and social media utilization to produce juvenile spiritual growth. It indicates that the spirit of spiritual leadership from church leaders increases.

## V. Conclusion and Suggestion

Based on the research result, the conclusion of this research is described in the following paragraphs:

1. There is a positive and significant influence of spiritual leadership on the juvenile spiritual growth in GBKP Cililitan, East Jakarta. The existence of a positive and significant influence from the results of regression analysis exhibits the coefficient of determination of spiritual leadership towards the juvenile spiritual growth is 0.284 or 28.4%. The remaining percentage is influenced by other factors.
2. Social media utilization has no significant effect on the juvenile spiritual growth in GBKP Cililitan, East Jakarta. The results of the regression analysis calculation show that the coefficient of determination of social media utilization on the juvenile spiritual growth is 0.003 or 0.3%. The remaining percentage is influenced by other factors.
3. There is a significant positive influence of spiritual leadership and social media towards the spiritual growth of GBKP Youth Ministry Cilitan, East Jakarta. The existence of positive and significant influence is exhibited by regression calculation. It obtained the coefficient of determination 0.131 or 13.1%. It indicated that spiritual leadership and social media utilization contributed 13.1% to the juvenile spiritual growth in GBKP Cililitan, East Jakarta.

The research result indicate that juvenile spiritual growth can be achieved by the spiritual leadership of church leaders and utilizing social media properly. However, it needs to be realized that there are also other factors that can affect the juvenile spiritual growth in GBKP Cililitan, East Jakarta. The spiritual leadership of church leaders and social media utilization will create and enhance youth's spiritual growth. The achievement of juvenile spiritual growth encourages

juveniles who have faith and steadfastness will not be easily swayed by teachings not in accordance with the Bible nor abandoning their faith in Jesus Christ as their Lord and Savior. By increasing spiritual growth, the youth will increase their closeness to Christ. Therefore they will emulate Christ's achievements. The juveniles as individuals would apply the word of God and make a positive contribution to family life, society, country, and church.

The research result exhibited spiritual leadership possesses positive influence and social media utilization possess a negative influence on the juvenile spiritual growth GBKP Cililitan, East Jakarta. However, there are other factors or variables capable of affecting juvenile spiritual growth. For this reason, further research can be carried out by the researchers related to other factors contributing to the juvenile spiritual growth in GBKP Cililitan, East Jakarta. Spiritual leadership and social media utilization need to be maintained to improve juvenile spiritual growth.

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