

The Effectiveness of the Use of Technology Among the Young Generation According to the Christian Faith in the Digital Era

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ABSTRACT

In the current era of digitalization, technology has become an integral part of daily life. The development and advancement of technology have affected various sectors of life such as communication, education, and entertainment. Technology is basically good and very beneficial for humans, namely it can make it easier to carry out activities. However, when humans abuse technology, humans will become slaves to technology. This article will review the development of technology and the effectiveness of using technology in accordance with the Christian Faith. The purpose of this discussion is to provide understanding and awareness to Christians, especially the younger generation, to continue to use technology in accordance with the Christian faith and provide guidance in utilizing technology in this digital era. This research uses a literature review method that refers to scientific journals and books in accordance with the concepts and problems in this discussion. As a result of this research, the author will describe related to: technological developments, the younger generation, the Christian faith's view of technological developments, and technology as a tool in church ministry.

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INTRODUCTION

The development of information and communication technology in the digital era has had a profound impact on various aspects of human life, including religious practices and the faith development of the younger generation of Christians. Digital technology has changed the way young people communicate, access information, build relationships, and express their religious identity. Social media, as one of the most influential products of the digital era, has increasingly become a space for communication, information exchange, identity formation, and spiritual expression among young people (Afifi, 2025; Fadhal & Nurhajati, 2012). In the context of Christian faith, social media can also function as a space for spiritual interaction and the development of new forms of religious engagement (Gaol & Hutasoit, 2021; Lema, 2024). Therefore, Christian Religious Education and ecclesiastical ministry are required to adapt creatively to technological developments while maintaining the theological foundation and biblical values of the Christian faith.

The use of digital technology also provides opportunities for churches and Christian communities to expand their ministries beyond conventional physical spaces. Technology can facilitate communication, broaden access to Christian teaching, and provide easier access to God's Word through digital Bible applications and other online resources (Basongan, 2022; Telaumbanua, 2020). Digital media can also provide opportunities for churches to develop more contextual forms of ministry that are relevant to the lives of younger generations. Dalensang & Molle (2021) emphasize that churches have an important role in developing Christian education for young people amid technological developments. Similarly, Aritonang & Manurung (2024) explain that Christian youth leadership in the digital era needs to utilize technological transformation to develop relevant faith communities.

The digital era also opens up significant opportunities for evangelism and faith

formation. Young Christians can access, share, and discuss Christian teachings without being limited by geographical boundaries. Online worship services, digital devotionals, virtual prayer communities, Christian podcasts, and spiritual content distributed through platforms such as YouTube, Instagram, and TikTok have become increasingly visible forms of contemporary Christian engagement. Such developments demonstrate that digital technology can become a medium for Christian ministry and spiritual formation when it is used appropriately and critically (S. C. Gulo, 2023; Pinem et al., 2024). Social media can even become a meaningful space for spiritual development when churches and Christian communities intentionally transform digital platforms into spaces for faith communication and spiritual interaction (Gaol & Hutasoit, 2021).

However, the digital environment also presents challenges for the spiritual and moral development of the younger generation. Excessive dependence on digital devices and social media may influence patterns of communication, interpersonal relationships, and the way young people construct their identities (Afifi, 2025). In the context of Christian faith, uncontrolled use of technology may contribute to reduced involvement in conventional religious activities, individualistic tendencies, and superficial forms of spirituality. Nababan et al. (2024) highlight the importance of Christian Religious Education in addressing the negative impacts of technology use among adolescents. Similarly, Siahaan (2024) points out that the dependence of the Alpha generation on gadgets requires serious attention to ensure that technological development does not weaken the internalization of Christian values.

Unfortunately, these developments may contribute to a crisis of values among some young Christians. They may experience a dualism between their spiritual life within the church and the relatively unrestricted lifestyle promoted through digital media. This situation can create tensions between Christian teachings and values encountered in the digital environment, particularly in relation to morality, self-control, responsibility, and interpersonal relationships. Christian youth therefore need guidance that enables them not merely to use technology effectively, but also to evaluate digital content and behavior based on Christian values. Gulo et al. (2023) emphasize the importance of strategies developed by church youth ministries to maintain young people's commitment to the Christian faith in the digital era, while Trisani et al. (2025) underline the importance of Christian education in guiding adolescents to navigate technology while maintaining their spiritual orientation.

The Christian family has a fundamental responsibility in laying a strong foundation of faith from an early age. Parents are not merely providers of children's physical needs but also important educators who model Christian values through their everyday attitudes and behavior. The formation of faith cannot be separated from the family environment because children learn values through both instruction and observation of parental behavior. This understanding is consistent with the view of Christian education that emphasizes the formation of the whole person through continuous guidance and exemplary practice (Fountain, 2002; Homrighausen & Enklaar, 2001). The family therefore has an important role in helping children develop self-control, responsibility, honesty, love, and other Christian virtues that are also needed when interacting with digital technology.

In addition to the family, the church plays an important role as a community of faith that nurtures, teaches, and equips the younger generation. The church needs to provide forms of ministry that are relevant to the realities experienced by young people, including their interaction with social media and digital technology. Dalensang & Molle (2021) emphasize the role of the church in developing Christian education for young people in the era of digital technology. Furthermore, Christian youth ministry needs to move beyond conventional approaches and utilize digital platforms as spaces for communication, discipleship, community building, and spiritual formation (Aritonang & Manurung, 2024; Pinem et al., 2024).

Christian schools also have an important responsibility in the formation of young people's character. Education should not focus exclusively on cognitive achievement but should also contribute to the development of personality, morality, responsibility, and ethical behavior based on Christian values. Christian education is fundamentally concerned with

guiding individuals to live according to the truth of God's Word and to demonstrate Christian values in everyday life (Homrighausen & Enklaar, 2001; Sidjabat, 1999). Therefore, Christian schools need to integrate faith formation into educational practices so that students are prepared not only academically but also morally and spiritually to face the challenges of the digital era.

Formal education alone is not sufficient to develop strong and sustainable life values. Christian faith needs to be presented as a foundation that guides the way young people think, behave, communicate, and make decisions in the midst of digitalization. Christian faith is not limited to participation in religious activities but encompasses the holistic formation of human beings in accordance with God's truth. Values such as love, honesty, self-control, loyalty, responsibility, and humility need to be continuously internalized in everyday life, including in the use of technology and social media (Sidjabat, 1999; Telaumbanua, 2020). In this regard, Christian Religious Education has an important role in helping young people develop the ability to use technology responsibly while maintaining their Christian identity and values.

Thus, the discussion of the role of Christian faith in shaping the character and ethics of the younger generation in the digital era is highly important. Technology should not be viewed solely as a threat to Christian faith but also as an opportunity to extend ministry, strengthen communication, and develop relevant forms of spiritual formation. When guided by Christian values, technology can become a means of serving others, communicating God's Word, building faith communities, and glorifying God (Aritonang & Manurung, 2024; Basongan, 2022). This perspective is consistent with the biblical understanding of humanity's responsibility to manage God's creation (Genesis 1:26). Therefore, the discussion of Christian faith and technology is not merely an academic concern but also represents a pastoral and educational responsibility to form young people who are able to engage with digital culture critically while reflecting Christ-like character and ethics in all dimensions of their lives.

METHOD

This research uses a qualitative approach with the type of analytical descriptive research. The method applied is library research. This method focuses on collecting, reviewing, and analyzing data sourced from written literature. The author does not conduct direct observations in the field, but rather examines texts and documents relevant to the topic of technological effectiveness for the younger generation from the perspective of the Christian faith.

The data sources in this literature research are divided into two categories, namely: first, Primary Data. The Bible (Old Testament and New Testament) is the main theological foundation, as well as theological books/journals that discuss technological theology. And second, Secondary Data. The author researched several scientific journals, articles, sociology books, and reports from official research institutions related to trends in the use of technology and digitalization among the younger generation. This is to enrich this writing.

The data that has been collected is analyzed using content analysis techniques and thematic analysis. The analysis process includes several stages. First, Data Reduction which simplifies and categorizes data around the impact of technology and views on the Christian faith. Second, Display Data: Presenting data systematically into sub-chapters of discussion. And third, Drawing Conclusions. This method is to connect the reality of the use of technology by the younger generation with Christian theological norms to produce a synthesis of its effectiveness.

FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

Technological Developments in Industrial Revolution 1.0 to 5.0

Technology comes from the Greek, *technologos*, *techne* which means expertise and *logos* which means knowledge. Technology refers to objects used to facilitate human activities, such as machines, equipment, or hardware (Rusman et al., 2012). The word technology literally comes from the Latin "texere" which means to assemble or build, so the term technology

should not be limited to the use of machines, although in a narrow sense it is often used in daily life (Rusman et al., 2012). Technology is a whole means to provide goods needed for human survival and comfort. Technology is a branch of science that concerns industrial expertise and knowledge of the application of engineering in industry. It can be understood that technology is the application of scientific concepts in problem solving or the application of engineering science. Technology is also defined as a collection of practical and applied knowledge that has a lot to do with engineering, industry, and so on. Technology is a concept that is the same as the type of use and knowledge of tools and skills, and how it can affect the ability of humans to control and change things around them. Thus, technology aims to facilitate human activities.

Technology develops along with the development of the times by having its own characteristics and is used by humans according to their needs, in order to facilitate daily life activities. Technology develops very rapidly in the industrial revolution. The term industrial revolution was introduced by Fredrich Engels and Louis Auguste in the mid-19th century (Santoso, 2017). Technology developed from the industrial revolution 1.0 to the industrial revolution 5.0 (Prasetyo & Soetopo, 2018).

The industrial revolution 1.0 occurred in England at the end of the 18th century, starting with the invention of the steam engine by James Watt in the early 1800s and then spreading throughout Europe and America (Santoso, 2017). After that, other inventions emerged to overcome the difficulties of agriculture in England such as tractor machines as a substitute for livestock power proved effective because the work could be completed faster. In addition, with the invention of X-rays, the development of new superior seeds through mutation and the use of chemical fertilizers that had been developed by factories as well as pest and disease drugs, food productivity increased. The Industrial Revolution 1.0 occurred between 1750-1850, making Britain the number one economic machine in the 19th century to the beginning of the 20th century. Hamdan (2018) The industrial revolution has continued to develop since the time of massive changes in agriculture, manufacturing, mining, transportation, and technology and has had a major impact on the world's social, economic, and cultural conditions (Fajariah & Suryo, 2020). The industrial revolution 2.0 is a continuation of the industrial revolution 1.0. which is characterized by the emergence of electric power plants and internal combustion motors (combustion chambers). This second revolution occurred at the end of the 19th century where production machines powered by electricity were used by mass production (Sitorus & Boiliu, 2021). These findings also gave rise to telephones, cars, airplanes, and those that can significantly change the face of the world (Harahap, 2019). The Industrial Revolution 3.0 occurred in the 1970s or the 20th century, which is known for the use of computers for automated manufacturing processes (Prasetyo & Soetopo, 2018).

The presence of the 3.0 era is digital where there are no boundaries between space and time. In the 3.0 era, machine power is prioritized over humans (Suwardana, 2018). This era can make it easier for humans to carry out activities (Joseph & Boiliu, 2021). The industrial revolution 4.0 occurred in 2011 or the 21st century in Germany. This era has a very wide scale, scope and complexity (Sitorus & Boiliu, 2021). Such as the presence of online transportation businesses (motorcycle taxis, uber and grab) that young people are reached through technology. This 4.0 era also develops artificial intelligence such as the use of robots, drone technology, cars that can run automatically, the development of biotechnology, social media applications, and nanotechnology further confirming that the world and human life have changed fundamentally (Boiliu, 2020). This era has had several negative impacts, such as production speed-flexibility, increased services and revenue (Prasetyo & Soetopo, 2018). The 5.0 era emerged in Japan and is a continuation of the 4.0 era (Sasikirana & Herlambang, 2020). This era places humans as the center of innovation by utilizing technology to improve the quality of life and social responsibility (Usmaedi, 201 C.E.). This era gave rise to the idea of artificial intelligence and transformed big data, namely the integration between physical and virtual spaces (Hendarsyah, 2019).

Generation Z

Generation Z (born in 1997–2012) is the first *digital native* group that was born and grew along with the rapid growth of the internet, smartphones, and social media ecosystems. The main characteristics of Generation Z include a very high level of technological literacy, *multitasking* skills, and preferences for visual, dynamic, and interactive learning styles. However, this intense dependence on the virtual world also gives birth to a vulnerable side to their psychological and social development. Generation Z tends to show individualistic traits, experience limitations in real-world social skills, and are vulnerable to identity crises due to exposure to popular cultural currents. The current of digital globalization that they consume on a daily basis indirectly promotes a materialistic, secular, and hedonistic lifestyle that challenges traditional moral values.

As *digital natives*, Generation Z developed a very different communication pattern from previous generations. Their interaction patterns shifted from *face-to-face* communication to virtual communication based on text, symbols, memes, and audiovisual content. The main characteristics of their digital communication patterns include being instant, interactive, transparent, and relying heavily on *quick feedback*. In cyberspace, this group prefers dialogical and participatory forms of communication in *online communities*. However, this style of communication triggers a reduction in the depth of meaning of messages. The use of abbreviated language, emotion, and internet acronyms often degrades their ability to empathize and capture non-verbal emotional cues in real life.

The Bible emphasizes that communication is a means to build up fellow human beings (Ephesians 4:29). From a theological perspective, the shift in communication patterns to the digital realm has two sides of effectiveness: (1) Ethical Effectiveness (Opportunity), the digital space provides a platform for Generation Z to practice loving communication widely. The speed of information dissemination allows them to conduct peer counseling, share words, and strengthen others through text or video messages in *real-time*. (2) Ethical Dysfunction (Challenge), an anonymous and fast-paced pattern of digital communication that gives birth to moral decadence such as *cyberbullying*, the spread of fake news (*hoax*), and hate speech. The Bible reminds the importance of keeping the tongue (or "thumb" in the modern era) so that digital communication still reflects the truth of Christ (Proverbs 18:21).

Generation Z's dependence on social media (such as Instagram, TikTok, and X) is driven by a psychological need for social validation in the form of likes, views, and comments. Extremely high intensity of use creates the phenomenon of *Fear of Missing Out* (FoMo) and acute digital addiction. Cyberspace is often the main place for them to escape the pressures of reality, which ultimately triggers social isolation and a decrease in the quality of interpersonal interactions in the real world.

Generation Alpha

Generation Alpha (born in 2010–2024) is the first group of humans to be born entirely in the 21st century. If Generation Z is called *digital natives*, then Generation Alpha is either *screenagers* or *AI natives*. Since infancy, they have been exposed to gadgets, personal algorithms, voice assistants (such as Siri or Alexa), and artificial intelligence. Their digital existence often even begins before birth through their parents' uploads on social media (*sharenting*). Generation Alpha's communication patterns are shifting from text and images (Gen Z style) to communication that is entirely based on short videos (TikTok, YouTube Shorts), virtual reality (Roblox, Minecraft), and interaction with artificial intelligence (AI). They communicate through the world of avatars and interactive digital symbols.

Generation Alpha's dependence on social media and video platforms no longer begins in adolescence, but has been *around since* toddlerhood. The instantaneous and constant visual stimulation of algorithms creates a very strong dopamine addiction. This phenomenon triggers *excessive screen time*, digital tantrums when gadgets are kept away, and loss of the ability to enjoy real-world silence and stimulation.

From the perspective of Christian faith, the Alpha Generation are children who God placed in a "hyper-digital" era (Psalm 127:3). They have cognitive potential that is highly

adaptive to technology. However, they face a greater risk of spiritual vulnerability because their digital environment is much more immersive and persuasive than previous generations. In Christian theology, digital addiction at an early age can damage the foundation of *a child's* faith formation. Algorithmic idolatry from an early age will occur when gadgets become the main calmer when children cry or are bored (replacing the role of parenting), the gadget has become a "guardian's idol". Children's attention and heart space are filled by digital secular narratives, not by the narratives of God's words. In addition, it loses the "sacred space." Faith growth requires space to be still, meditate, and listen to God's voice (Psalm 46:11). The reliance on social media keeps the minds of the Alpha Generation always noisy. This erodes their capacity to build spiritual disciplines, such as praying, reading the Bible, and worshiping with focus.

The Young Generation

In this era, it has also shaped the spiritual way of the younger generation. Spirituality no longer takes place only in the physical space, but has penetrated into the digital world through various media such as devotional applications, online discipleship communities, and Bible classes that use video conferences. These changes present both opportunities and challenges. On the one hand, digitalization opens up greater access to the teaching of faith; on the other hand, it can blur the dividing line between digital identity and identity as followers of Christ. The younger generation needs assistance to keep their faith intact in the midst of weak popular culture and instant information that forms false identities through social media. The church and parents need to create a healthy digital spiritual environment, such as through online mentoring, interactive Bible classes, and faith building that fits their digital context.

The negative impact of technological developments in the digital age can distance the younger generation of Christians from God. This often happens, especially when individuals do not use technology wisely. Developments in technology are happening very rapidly, especially regarding the distribution of information. In the past, the media used to disseminate information was limited to print forms such as newspapers and posters. However, today, the dissemination of information has become faster thanks to the advancement of television and gadgets. Televisions and gadgets today are no longer considered luxury goods as they once were; almost every home, including teenagers, now has a television and electronic devices as a means of communication. Today's technological advances have become an addiction among the younger generation, having a significant influence on their lives. It has even changed their way of thinking, personality, and behavior. The more often they use technology, the more dependent they are on it.

Technology present in human life has a very important role, especially for the younger generation who always try to keep up with the times. The presence of technology brings millions of benefits and facilitates many aspects of life. However, the convenience offered can also cause potential addiction. Dependence on this technology risks making a person, including the younger generation, lazy and overly dependent on their devices. Relating to the impact of technological advancement, there are various negative consequences experienced by the younger generation today. Some of these impacts include high dependence, reduction of direct social interaction, vulnerability to false and inaccurate information, bullying problems in cyberspace, ethical issues, mental disorders, and health problems. This illustrates the need to be aware of the negative impacts that technology can have in daily life. In addition, technological advances also have negative impacts, one of which is addiction to technology. Many young Christians feel more comfortable communicating through the internet or social media, so they rarely take the time to interact with the surrounding environment.

As a result, direct communion with friends and fellow believers is diminishing, as most of their time is spent using devices such as mobile phones and the like. Promiscuity is an increasingly widespread phenomenon among the younger generation, especially with the presence of various technologies. One form of promiscuity that is often encountered is the irresponsible use of social media. For example, many people post pornographic content, deceive others through social media platforms, or even access pornographic content through

mobile devices. The internet as we know it today also has addictive properties, especially when it comes to pornography. Technology is supposed to be a tool that supports human life, not the other way around. If not used wisely, technology can have a detrimental impact. In some cases, the use of technology can even shift the role of God, as if technology can meet all human needs. It is important to realize that technology was created to help us, not control our lives. If the younger generation is not wise in dealing with it, the negative impact caused by technology can be very worrying. The tendency to engage in deviant behavior will increase, at high risk due to the adverse influence brought by technology.

The Christian Faith's View of Technological Development

The Christian faith does not teach rejection of technological developments, but it provides the principle of using them wisely, in accordance with Christian values. In the Bible, Christians are taught to "love God with all their heart, soul, and mind" (Matthew 22:37), which includes the use of reasoning in all aspects of life, including in choosing and utilizing technology.

Christian theology also teaches that God gives humans the ability to create and innovate. In Genesis 1:28, God mandates humans to "multiply, multiply, and replenish the earth," which means that humans are given the responsibility to manage and utilize all resources, including technology, for the welfare of mankind and God's glory.

From the perspective of Christian faith, this progress requires us to reflect on the identity of the current generation before God. From a Christian perspective, this provides new opportunities in the process of spiritual growth. One example is the online youth community that utilizes digital platforms such as Zoom and WhatsApp. These programs allow adolescents to be actively involved in the development of faith, especially for those who have difficulty being physically present. Although technology provides convenience, it is important to continue to prioritize the integration of Christian values so that faith is not replaced by the system, but rather strengthened through technology.

Risk of Misuse of Technology

However, the Christian faith also warns us of the potential dangers that can arise from the unwise use of technology. In 1 John 2:16, we are reminded that "the desire of the flesh, the lust of the eyes, and the pride of life" do not come from God, but from the world. This shows that while technology has its benefits, it can also be misused to satisfy worldly desires that are not in harmony with Christ's teachings.

For example, social media, while it can be used for positive things, is often a breeding ground for the spread of hatred, envy, and pride. In addition, digital addiction and too much time spent in cyberspace can disrupt our relationship with God and others. Therefore, as Christians, we are encouraged to use technology wisely, ensuring that each use of it further strengthens our faith and does not lead us into sin.

Technology as a Tool in Church Service

In the midst of digital advancements, technology opens up many opportunities for churches and Christians to minister and preach the gospel. Churches can leverage social media, websites, and apps to connect with congregations, spread the message of Christ, and educate around the teachings of the Christian faith. By leveraging videos, podcasts, and live broadcasts, sermons can reach a global audience, even for those who live in remote areas.

In addition, technology also facilitates Christian education, for example through online classes, e-books, and other digital learning materials. In this way, Christians can continue to grow in their faith without being hindered by geographical or time restrictions.

Believers should not act only as users of technology, but become agents who use technology wisely to serve others and glorify God.

Cooperation between the church and the family is an important element in facing the spiritual challenges of the younger generation in this digital era. Parents, who act as early educators, are expected to direct the use of technology used by their children towards things

that build faith, not just for entertainment. On the other hand, churches also need to adjust their ministry strategies to remain relevant, including providing digital tools for faith building. The main challenge lies in balancing the dynamics of the rapidly changing digital world with spiritual needs that require depth and continuity. Therefore, discipleship needs to be developed in an adaptive way, not only through physical interactions, but also by using digital platforms that are interactive and reach the emotional and spiritual aspects of the younger generation. With consistent and loving mentoring, it is hoped that this generation will be able to become individuals who are not only tech-savvy, but also have a strong foundation of faith and can distinguish between the values of the world and the values of the kingdom of God.

Christians are invited to use digital technology wisely, in an effort to strengthen the quality of their spiritual lives, especially when facing various challenges and negative influences in the Society 5 era. In this case, technological advances should not be considered as a threat to faith, but rather as an opportunity to expand the reach of ministry. The ministry of Christians in the digital world can be realized through various ways, such as online evangelism, the creation of digital content that strengthens faith, countering the flow of misinformation with digital literacy based on the Gospel, and consistently spreading moral and spiritual values. The digital space offers a new mission field that can reach the younger generation and global communities that are difficult to access in conventional ways. From a theological point of view, the formation of faith is always rooted in the work of the Holy Spirit working through the word of God and the community of faith. As stated in 2 Timothy 3:16-17, "All divinely inspired writings are beneficial for teaching, exposing errors, correcting behavior, and educating people in truth." This verse affirms that the Christian faith grows through an active and reflective process of learning, in harmony with the light of God's word. In today's context.

The use of digital technology certainly has a significant impact on the beliefs and behaviors of the younger generation. The existence of mobile phones makes them less connected to the surrounding environment, often even indifferent to others. Many choose to be alone and become more selfish, caught up in flirtatious games in cyberspace and quick to believe in rumors that are not necessarily true. In their daily lives, the Bible as a guide to life feels increasingly unfamiliar to them. When the church provides teaching through worship, training, and catechism, it is important to remember that mobile phones are always the main focus of the younger generation, especially since many take advantage of the digital Bibles on these devices. It is undeniable that the impact of social networks greatly affects them. Often, when speakers convey information, the majority of the younger generation prefer to spend time playing Facebook, playing games, watching YouTube, and other activities that can make them lose concentration.

In response to these challenges, the church needs to create an appropriate approach to accompany the younger generation in dealing with technological developments. Spiritual formation that is integrated with an understanding of technology becomes crucial. The church can form a discussion community that discusses the wise use of technology from the perspective of the Christian faith. Mentoring programs between the older and younger generations can also serve as a bridge to overcome the digital divide, while still instilling strong Christian values. Thus, the younger generation is encouraged not only to limit the use of technology, but also to maximize its benefits for the growth of their faith. For example, they can use digital platforms to spread positive content that includes Christian values, or use apps to organize organized social service activities. Another challenge that arises is maintaining a balance between digital and spiritual life. Lives that are increasingly accelerated by technology tend to reduce the time needed for reflection and contemplation, which is very important in the journey of faith. Young people are often accustomed to the quick response offered by technology, so when faced with faith issues that require patience and process, they can feel hopeless. Therefore, it is important to teach spiritual disciplines such as prayer, Bible meditation, and silence as a form of "digital detoxification" that helps restore balance to their lives. These conventional spiritual practices need to be represented in a relevant and engaging

way without changing the content of their essence, so that the younger generation does not feel that the Christian faith is something outdated and out of step with their digital lives.

The positive aspects of technological advancement also need to be emphasized as opportunities to increase faith. Digital Bibles, daily devotional apps, sermon podcasts, and other spiritual content can be supportive tools if used well. Churches can design digital evangelistic strategies to reach young people on the virtual platforms they use. In addition, technology also allows for the formation of prayer networks and spiritual support that defy geographical boundaries. In the context of a pandemic that has changed the way we interact, churches that are able to adapt to using technology are actually able to expand the reach of their ministry. The most important thing is to instill an understanding that technology is a tool, not a goal. Young people need to be directed to look at every technological advancement from the perspective of faith, so that they become critical and productive users, not only consuming digital content but also creating a positive impact through their presence in the digital world.

CONCLUSIONS

Technology in the digital age provides opportunities to expand ministry and strengthen Christian faith. Christians are called to use technology as a tool to glorify God, strengthen relationships, and benefit others. However, technology must be used wisely because its misuse can negatively affect faith and morality. Therefore, the church and family have an important role in accompanying young people to develop digital discipline and maintain balance between their relationship with God, social relationships, and online activities. Technology is not an end but a tool that should be mastered and directed toward God's purposes. Luke 4:18-19 emphasizes the calling to bring goodness, freedom, and hope to others. This principle is consistent with the cultural mandate in Genesis 1:28 and Paul's teaching in 1 Corinthians 6:12 that not everything permissible is beneficial. Christian faith encourages believers to seek knowledge with reverence for God (Prov. 1:7). Thus, Christians should not reject science and technology but develop and use them responsibly for the glory of God and the benefit of humanity.

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