

IMPLEMENTING THE GREAT COMMISSION OF MATTHEW 28:19–20 THROUGH ONLINE WORSHIP IN BETHEL CHURCH

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Abstrak

Penelitian ini dilakukan tahun 2021, dimana Pandemi COVID-19 sedang melanda Indonesia, telah memaksa gereja-gereja menyesuaikan bentuk ibadahnya akibat pembatasan kegiatan keagamaan. Ibadah online live streaming menjadi sarana utama menjalankan aktivitas rohani. Kondisi ini menimbulkan pertanyaan sejauh mana pelaksanaan Amanat Agung sebagaimana tertulis dalam Matius 28:19–20 dapat tetap terlaksana secara efektif dan berkontribusi terhadap pertumbuhan gereja di tengah krisis. Sejumlah penelitian sebelumnya telah membahas pelayanan digital secara umum, namun masih sedikit yang meneliti secara kuantitatif hubungan antara ibadah online, pelaksanaan Amanat Agung, dan pertumbuhan jemaat dalam konteks gereja di Indonesia. Penelitian ini bertujuan menganalisis hubungan, baik secara parsial maupun simultan antara ibadah online dan pelaksanaan Amanat Agung dengan pertumbuhan Gereja Bethel Indonesia Jalan Tuparev 429B, Karawang, Jawa Barat. Metode penelitiannya adalah kuantitatif dengan jenis penelitian asosiatif, menggunakan kuesioner yang disebarakan kepada 62 responden berusia 24–39 tahun (Generasi Y). Hasil penelitian menunjukkan adanya hubungan positif yang cukup kuat antara ibadah online dan pertumbuhan gereja ($r = 0,560$), serta antara pelaksanaan Amanat Agung dan pertumbuhan gereja ($r = 0,507$). Secara simultan, kedua variabel tersebut juga menunjukkan hubungan yang kuat ($r = 0,600$). Temuan ini menegaskan bahwa misi Allah tetap dapat dijalankan melalui inovasi teknologi dalam ibadah, bahkan di masa pandemi.

Kata Kunci: Amanat Agung; Gereja Bethel; Ibadah Online; Pandemi; Pertumbuhan Gereja;

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Abstract

This study was conducted in 2021 during the COVID-19 pandemic in Indonesia, which required churches to adapt their forms of worship due to restrictions on religious activities. Online worship through live streaming became the primary medium for conducting spiritual services. This situation raised an important question about how effectively the Great Commission, as stated in Matthew 28:19–20, could continue and contribute to church growth amid the crisis. Previous studies have generally discussed digital ministry, but few have quantitatively examined the relationship between online worship, the implementation of the Great Commission, and church growth in the Indonesian context. This study aims to analyze the relationship, both partially and simultaneously, between online worship and the implementation of the Great Commission with the growth of the Bethel Church of Indonesia, Jalan Tuparev 429B, Karawang, West Java. A quantitative associative method was employed, using questionnaires distributed to 62 respondents aged 24–39 (Generation Y). The results show a moderately strong positive correlation between online worship and church growth ($r = 0.560$), and between the implementation of the Great Commission and church growth ($r = 0.507$). Simultaneously, both variables exhibit a strong positive relationship ($r = 0.600$). These findings demonstrate that God's mission can still be fulfilled through technological innovation in worship, even during the limitations imposed by a pandemic.

Keywords: Bethel Church; Church Growth; Great Commission; Online Worship; Pandemic.

Pendahuluan

The outbreak of a new infectious disease in late 2019 brought unprecedented disruption to global health, economy, and social systems. Known as COVID-19, this disease is caused by the coronavirus SARS-CoV-2, which originated in Wuhan, China.¹ The pandemic rapidly spread across all continents, affecting every aspect of human life and destabilizing sectors ranging from healthcare to the economy.² The International Labor Organization (ILO) estimated that around 195 million jobs were lost as a result of the pandemic's impact.³ To mitigate the crisis, many governments around the world implemented strict control measures, one of which was the lockdown policy.⁴ A lockdown refers to an emergency protocol enacted by authorities to restrict public movement and limit social interaction in order to reduce viral transmission. Various countries adopted this approach by closing schools, limiting travel, and suspending public activities as preventive measures to contain the spread of COVID-19.

¹ Andrea Remuzzi and Giuseppe Remuzzi, "COVID-19 and Italy: What Next?," *The Lancet* 395, no. 10231 (April 11, 2020): 1225–28, [https://doi.org/10.1016/S0140-6736\(20\)30627-9](https://doi.org/10.1016/S0140-6736(20)30627-9).

² UNDP, "Humanity Needs Leadership and Solidarity to Defeat COVID-19 | United Nations Development Programme," accessed March 25, 2021, <https://www.undp.org/turkiye/news/humanity-needs-leadership-and-solidarity-defeat-covid-19>.

³ Edward De Brouwer, Daniele Raimondi, and Yves Moreau, "Modeling the COVID-19 Outbreaks and the Effectiveness of the Containment Measures Adopted Across Countries," *MedRxiv*, 2020, 2004–20, <https://doi.org/10.1101/2020.04.02.20046375>.

⁴ Nisa Khoerunisa and Faisal Fadilla Noorikhsan, "Perbandingan Tata Kelola Penanganan Pandemi Covid 19 Di Indonesia Dan India," *Journal of Political Issues* 2, no. 2 (2021): 89–101, <https://doi.org/10.33019/jpi.v2i2.36>.

Not only lockdown, several terms such as isolation and quarantine are also often heard during the corona virus pandemic. Indonesia confirmed its first corona case on March 2, 2020.⁵ Although it did not implement a national lockdown, two weeks after the first case was discovered, the world of education implemented an online learning process.⁶ Likewise with church institutions, where the process related to delivering the good news in the Great Service or other worship services, is now carried out using video conferencing, which are commonly used are Google meet, Microsoft Teams, Zoom, and Webex.⁷ These circumstances marked a significant shift toward digital adaptation in many aspects of life, including education, work, and religious practices.

Various studies in the field of education have highlighted numerous challenges arising from the implementation of online learning, particularly in non-pandemic contexts.⁸ However, similar research within the realm of Christian theology especially those examining the barriers to using digital media for spiritual ministry, remains very limited and rarely explored, both before and during the pandemic. On the other hand, the general perception of church growth is still often associated with the number of congregants attending physical worship services. Consequently, many church programs are designed to attract as many participants as possible, such as organizing revival meetings and other large-scale gatherings.⁹ One of the church activities related to the purpose of establishing a church is the Great Commission, where in Matthew 28:18-20 it is a direct message from God to His disciples before the Lord ascended to heaven. There are three components related to growth in the church, namely:¹⁰ 1) Quantitative or numerical increase, Meaning in the Great Commission of the Lord Jesus (Matthew 28:19-20). The method that allows for this kind of congregation increase, in each church is always different. Some churches develop into large churches, but there are some churches that only grow statically each period; 2) Qualitative or spiritual increase, In Acts 2:42-43, it is implied that many believers who have a personal relationship with Christ will have a

⁵ Kementerian Kesehatan Republik Indonesia, "Pedoman Pencegahan Dan Pengendalian COVID-19," accessed March 25, 2021, <https://infeksiemerging.kemkes.go.id/document/pedoman-pencegahan-dan-pengendalian-covid-19/view>.

⁶ Endang Susiyanti and Nursiwi Nugraheni, "Penerapan Model Pembelajaran Daring Dengan Bantuan Video Pembelajaran Pada Masa Pandemi Covid-19," in *Prosiding Seminar Nasional IAHN-TP Palangka Raya* (Palangkaraya: Institut Agama Hindu Negeri Tampung Penyang, 2020), 77–92, <https://doi.org/10.33363/sn.v0i0.39>.

⁷ Fransiskus Irwan Widjaja et al., "Menstimulasi Praktik Gereja Rumah Di Tengah Pandemi Covid-19," *Kurios (Jurnal Teologi Dan Pendidikan Agama Kristen)* 6, no. 1 (2020): 127–39, <https://doi.org/10.30995/kur.v6i1.166>.

⁸ Poncojari Wahyono, H Husamah, and Anton Setia Budi, "Guru Profesional Di Masa Pandemi COVID-19: Review Implementasi, Tantangan, Dan Solusi Pembelajaran Daring," *Jurnal Pendidikan Profesi Guru* 1, no. 1 (2020): 51–65, <https://doi.org/10.22219/jppg.v1i1.12462>.

⁹ Jenson Ron, *Dinamika Pertumbuhan Gereja* (Malang: Gandum Mas, 2004), 10–12.

¹⁰ Sugiyono, *Metode Penelitian Pendidikan Pendekatan Kuantitatif, Kualitatif Dan R&D* (Bandung: Alfabeta, 2013), 4.

qualitative spiritual escalation. This escalation is shown in the “fear” (verse 43) of the community itself. This occurs in abnormal circumstances, such as now; 3) Organic Increase, Evolution reflected in the progress of church institutions and formats. The location of the investigation, in this observation, is GBI Jalan Tuparev 429B, Karawang, West Java.

From the background description above, the researcher can interpret the existing problems, as follows: 1) Is there a relationship between online worship during the pandemic and the growth of the GBI Jalan Tuparev 429B, Karawang congregation?, 2) Is there a relationship between the implementation of the Great Commission based on Matthew 28:19-20 and the growth of the GBI Jalan Tuparev 429B, Karawang congregation?, 3) Is there a relationship between online worship during the pandemic and the implementation of the Great Commission based on Matthew 28:19-20 with the growth of the GBI Jalan Tuparev 429B, Karawang congregation?

Table 1. Research Novelty

Author	Journal/Proceeding	Method	Key finding
Boaheng & Abubekr (2022).	African Journal of Culture, History, Religion and Traditions, 5(1): 26–38.	Ethnography/ observation and qualitative analysis of online church communities	Examines the opportunities and challenges of online churches in fulfilling the Great Commission; emphasizes that online ministry requires cultural relevance and biblical faithfulness. Findings are conceptual/ethnographic in nature: opportunities and limitations; they do not present statistics on the quantitative relationship between online worship and congregational growth.
Tampubolon (2023).	Indonesian Journal of Religion and Society, 5(1). journal.lasigo.org	Conceptual study / desk research + thematic analysis (secondary data).	Analyzes technology use and the online church phenomenon during lockdown; notes the increase in online participation descriptively and discusses theological (conceptual) implications, using secondary sources. There is no quantitative testing of the X–Y relationship focused on a local case.
Kasih, Djajalaksana & Edi (2022).	Proceedings of ICE-HUMS (SciTePress) - Konferensi.	Conference proceedings — descriptive study (conference papers, secondary/observational data).	Reports on the shift in church interactions to the digital realm during the pandemic (live streaming, social media); focuses descriptively on “digital interactions” within the church community. Does not examine the specific relationship between the Great Commission and quantitative congregational growth.

Pakpahan et al. (2024).	HTS Teologiese Studies / Theological Studies.	Large-scale quantitative survey (Google Forms), descriptive/inferential statistical analysis.	A large-scale survey of congregational responses to digital worship in Jakarta (April 2020–December 2021); broadly analyzing digital preferences, satisfaction, and participation. Results are national/regional in scope, not focused on measurable Great Commission-based relationships—congregation growth in a single church.
Bryson et al. (2020).	Artikel ilmiah, COVID-19 virtual services)—PubMed Central	Conceptual & literature review; several quantitative/qualitative empirical studies as enrichment (literature review).	Discusses the transfer of worship to the virtual realm, theoretical consequences (sacred/space, ritual, temporal impact). Conceptual/theoretical focus; some empirical evidence on ritual consequences, not on measuring the relationship of X1/X2 to congregational growth.
Sarjono, et. al (2025) My research	The Way Journal	Quantitative — survey/questionnaire (n=62), correlation analysis (SPSS).	Finding partial relationships: X1—Y ($r = 0.560$), X2—Y ($r = 0.507$); and simultaneous X1+X2—Y ($r = 0.600$). The focus is on Generation Y (ages 24–39) in one Indonesian church. → This provides local quantitative evidence of how online worship and the implementation of the Great Commission are related to church growth.

This study uniquely investigates the implementation of the Great Commission during the pandemic period using a quantitative method assisted by the SPSS tool (Statistical Package for the Social Sciences), which was developed in 1968 by Norman H. Nie, C. Hadlai (Tex) Hull, and Dale H. Bent as software for analyzing data in the field of social sciences. The use of this tool in theological research, however, has received limited attention in the existing literature. Further details are presented in Table 1.

Research Methodology

The research method used in this study is to use a quantitative research method with the type of problem formulation associative. In this study, an associative problem formulation is used in the form of a causal relationship. A causal relationship is a relationship that is cause and effect, where there are independent

variables (variables that influence) and dependent (influenced).¹¹ This study uses a quantitative method supported by a survey method to determine whether there is a relationship between the Independent variables (X1) and (X2) with the Dependent variable (Y), this study is to determine the relationship between Online Worship during the pandemic and the implementation of the Great Commission based on Matthew 28:19-20 with the growth of the congregation of the Bethel Church of Indonesia, Jalan Tuparev 429B, Karawang, West Java.

Table 2. Research Design

Purpose	Types of research	Research methods	Unit Analysis	Time horizon
T-1	Associative	Quantitative-Questionnaire	Individual – Congregation	<i>Cross Sectional</i>
T-2	Associative	Quantitative-Questionnaire	Individu–Jemaat	<i>Cross Sectional</i>
T-3	Associative	Quantitative-Questionnaire	Individu-Jemaat	<i>Cross Sectional</i>

Population

In this study, the researcher used the population of the GBI Congregation on Jalan Tuparev 429B Karawang (West Java) specifically the Millennial Generation. Generation Y or the Millennial generation is the generation born in 1981-1996 (currently aged between 24-39 years). According to Nurlaila Suci Rahayu Rais; et al., (2018),¹² stated that the Millennial generation is a generation also called the Millennial Generation, namely the generation born and raised along with the advancement of technology (including communication technology). The life activities of the millennial generation who are so familiar with the atmosphere of globalization, show a variety of information that is so easily accessible.

Sample

The results of the interview with Pastor Dr. Yosef Antonius, pastor of GBI Jalan Tuparev 429B Karawang, the number of congregations that include the millennial generation is around 106 - 115 congregations, and this is considered a population, so the number of samples using the Slovin formula is:¹³

where: n = number of samples

N = number of populations = 106

d = precision set (error rate) = 10% = 0,1 → $d^2 = (0,1)^2 = 0,01$

¹¹ Sugiyono, 4.

¹² Nurlaila Suci Rahayu Rais, M Maik Jovial Dien, and Albert Y Dien, "Kemajuan Teknologi Informasi Berdampak Pada Generalisasi Unsur Sosial Budaya Bagi Generasi Milenial," *Mozaik* 10, no. 2 (2018): 299364.

¹³ Haryadi Sarjono and Winda Julianita, "SPSS vs LISREL: Sebuah Pengantar, Aplikasi Untuk Riset," *Jakarta: Salemba Empat* 5, no. 2 (2011): 23–34.

$$n = \frac{N}{N \cdot d^2 + 1} \quad n = \frac{106}{(106)(0.01) + 1} = 51,45$$

The sample to be taken in this study will be at least 52 congregations.

Research Instruments

In this study, there are two variables, namely:¹⁴ 1) Independent Variable (X), is a variable that influences or occurs due to changes or due to the emergence of a dependent variable. This variable has the nature of connecting other variables that are not free. The Independent Variables in this study are: a) online worship during the Pandemic (X1), b) implementation of the Great Commission (X2); 2) Dependent Variable (Y), is a variable that is influenced or becomes a variable due to the existence of an independent variable. In this study, the dependent variable is congregation growth (Y).

Operational Research Variables

Operational Variable is an attribute or characteristic or a value of an activity or object that has a certain variation that has been determined by a researcher to be studied and then can be drawn into a conclusion. In this study, the operational variables are: 1) Congregation Growth (Y), 2) Online worship (X1), 3) Implementation of the Great Commission (X2).

Instrument Variable Y (Congregation Growth)

Based on an understanding of etymology, historical background, and various expert opinions, researchers define congregation growth as the number of physical increases in congregations calculated quantitatively.

Table 3. Research instrument grid for Variable Y

No	Variables	Indicator	Source	Measurement Scale/Model
Y	Church Growth	Multiply	Genesis 1:28 (Old Testament)	Ordinal/ Likert
		Increased	Isaiah 26:15 (Old Testament)	
		Adding	Acts 2: 47 (New Testament)	
		Grow	1 Petrus 2:2 (New Testament)	
		Leadership	Keluaran Yosep Priyono, (2018) ¹⁵ ; Ron Jenson dan Jim Stevens (2004) ¹⁶ ; Hengki Wijaya, (2015) ¹⁷ ; Morris P.	

¹⁴ Sarjono and Julianita.

¹⁵ "API Pantekosta – Pdt. Joseph Priyono (Ibadah Raya 3 – Minggu, 13 Mei 2018) | GPdI MAHANAIM Tegal," accessed March 25, 2021, <https://gpdimahanimtegal.wordpress.com/2018/05/18/api-pantekosta-oleh-pdt-joseph-priyono-ibadah-raya-3-minggu-13-mei-2018/>.

¹⁶ Ron, *Dinamika Pertumbuhan Gereja*.

¹⁷ Hengki Wijaya, "Eksposisi Gambar Allah Menurut Penciptaan Manusia Berdasarkan Kejadian 1: 26-28" (Makassar: Sekolah Tinggi Theologia Jaffray, 2011).

			Takaliuang, (2012) ¹⁸ ; Christian A. Schwarz (1996) ¹⁹ ; Beta GBI, Nusa Tenggara Timur, (2017)	
		Small group (Komsel)	Keluaran Yosep Priyono, (2018); Ron Jenson dan Jim Stevens (2004); Morris P. Takaliuang, (2012); Christian A. Schwarz (1996);	
		Evangelism	Keluaran Yosep Priyono, (2018); Ron Jenson dan Jim Stevens (2004); Hengki Wijaya, (2015); Christian A. Schwarz (1996); Beta GBI, Nusa Tenggara Timur, (2017).	
		Prayer	Ron Jenson dan Jim Stevens (2004); Hengki Wijaya, (2015); Morris P. Takaliuang, (2012); Christian A. Schwarz (1996); Beta GBI, Nusa Tenggara Timur, (2017).	

Source: from several journals processed by researchers (2023)

Instrument Variable X1 (Online worship)

Based on the understanding of etymology, theological background, and various expert opinions, researchers define online worship as a situation where worship is carried out using information technology media from the homes of each congregation.

Table 4. Research instrument grid Variable X1

No	Variables	Indicator	Source	Measurement Scale/Model
X1	Online Worship	To Obey	1 Samuel 15:22 (Old Testament)	Ordinal/ Likert
		Worship	Exodus 3:12 (Old Testament)	
		Prayer	Luke 1:10 (New Testament)	
		Gathered	Matthew 18:20 (New Testament)	
		The service	Susanto Dwiraharjo, (2020) ²⁰ ; Eddy Banne & Daud Manno, (2020) ²¹ .	
		Personal experience with God	Florensus Risno, (2020) ²² ; Eddy Banne & Daud Manno, (2020); Roedy Silitonga, (2020) ²³ .	

Source: from several journals processed by researchers (2023)

Instrument variable X2 (Implementation of the Great Commission based on Matthew 28:19-20)

Based on the understanding of etymology, theological background, and various opinions of experts, the researcher defines the implementation of the great

¹⁸ Morris Phillips Takaliuang, "Faktor-Faktor Penghambat Dan Penunjang Pertumbuhan Gereja," *Missio Ecclesiae* 1, no. 1 SE-Articles (October 30, 2012): 103–29, <https://doi.org/10.52157/me.v1i1.22>.

¹⁹ Christian A Schwarz, *Natural Church Development: A Guide to Eight Essential Qualities of Healthy Churches, (No Title)* (British Columbia, Canada: The International Centre for Leadership Development and Evangelism, 1996).

²⁰ Susanto Dwiraharjo, "Konstruksi Teologis Gereja Digital: Sebuah Refleksi Biblis Ibadah Online Di Masa Pandemi Covid-19," *EPIGRAPHE: Jurnal Teologi Dan Pelayanan Kristiani* 4, no. 1 (2020): 1–17, <https://doi.org/10.33991/epigraphe.v4i1.145>.

²¹ Eddy Banne and Daud Manno, "Menerapkan Makna Ibadah Menurut 1 Timotius Di Gereja Pantekosta Di Indonesia Jemaat Hosana Keerom Barat," *EPIGRAPHE: Jurnal Teologi Dan Pelayanan Kristiani* 4, no. 1 (2020): 57–70, <https://doi.org/10.33991/epigraphe.v4i1.151>.

²² Florensus Risno, "Dampak Dari Ibadah Online Bagi Pertumbuhan Gereja Masa Kini," October 7, 2020, <https://doi.org/10.31219/OSF.IO/4AQEG>.

²³ Roedy Silitonga, "Respon Gereja Atas Pandemi Coronavirus Disease 2019 Dan Ibadah Rumah," *Manna Rafflesia* 6, no. 2 (2020): 86–111, https://doi.org/10.38091/man_raf.v6i2.125.

commission based on Matthew 28:19-20 as a command to all of us who believe to spread the good news to anyone, anywhere and anytime.

Table 5. Research instrument grid for variable X2

No	Variables	Indicator	Source	Measurement Scale/Model
X2	Implementation of the great commission based on Matthew 28:19-20	To charged	Genesis 26:11 (Old Testament)	Ordinal/ Likert
		To proclaim	Nehemiah 6:7 (Old Testament)	
		Together	Mark 3: 14 (New Testament)	
		Witness	John 1:7 (New Testament)	
		To go	Michael K.Shipman, (2014) ²⁴ ; Dean Wiebracht, (1992) ²⁵ ; Paul Borthwick, (2016) ²⁶ .	
		To disciple	Michael K.Shipman, (2014); Dean Wiebracht, (1992); Paul Borthwick, (2016).	
		To baptiz	Michael K.Shipman, (2014); Dean Wiebracht, (1992); Paul Borthwick, (2016);	
		To teach	Michael K.Shipman, (2014); Dean Wiebracht, (1992); Paul Borthwick, (2016).	

Source: from several journals processed by researchers (2023)

Results and Discussion

Data description.

Data presentation is in accordance with the results of the questionnaire received from 62 respondents from a population of 106 congregations belonging to the Millennial generation or generation Y, born in 1981-1994 (aged between 24-39 years).

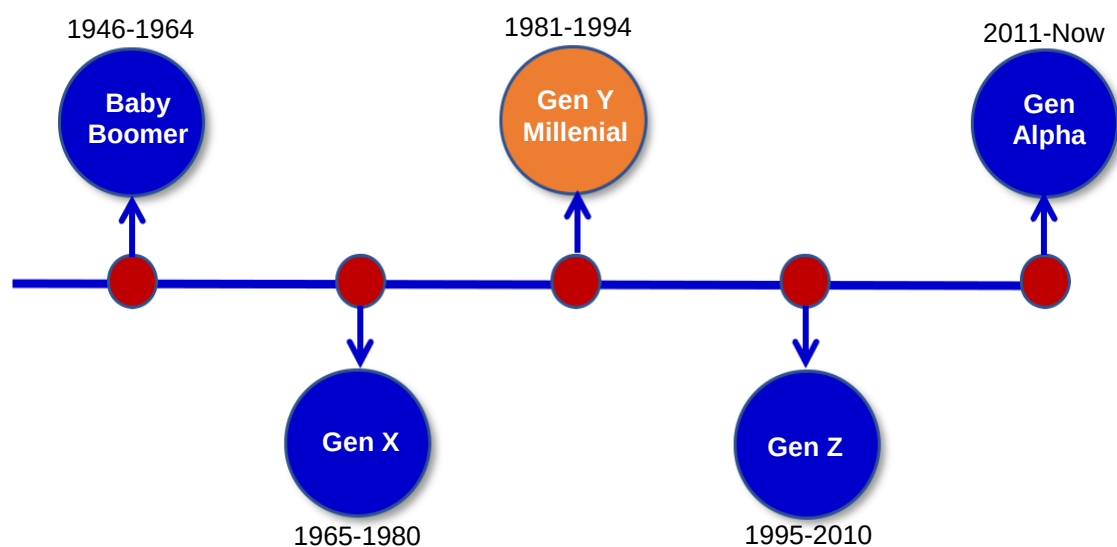


Figure 1. Generations by year of birth²⁷

²⁴ Michael K Shipman, *Amanat Agung Asli, Rahasia Memuridkan Dunia Kini* (Bandung: Penerbit Rahayu Group, 2004), 72–96.

²⁵ Dean Wiebracht, *Menjawab Tantangan Amanat Agung* (Yogyakarta: ANDI, 1992), 21–34.

²⁶ Paul Borthwick, *Great Commission, Great Compassion: Following Jesus and Loving the World* (InterVarsity Press, 2015).

²⁷ Putra, Yanuar Surya. Theoretical Review: Teori Perbedaan Generasi; Among Makarti, Vol.9 No.18, (Desember 2016): 125.

Data presentation is an explanation of the characteristics of respondents in this study, through image descriptions of the results that have been processed based on gender, education level, average attendance at religious services in 1 month. Data processing uses SPSS Statistics for Windows software version 23.00.

Research result

There are several tests for this study before entering into the correlation test between variables. Before the correlation test is carried out, there are several requirements to obtain correct results. The standard requirements needed in this correlation test between variables are:

1. All data tested must be valid.
2. All data tested must be reliable.
3. All data tested must be normally distributed.

Validity Test

This validity test was carried out on all statement items submitted to respondents, these statements are in variables X1, X2 and Y.

Table 6. Validity Test

Item-Total Statistics				
	Scale Mean if Item Deleted	Scale Variance if Item Deleted	Corrected Item-Total Correlation	Cronbach's Alpha if Item Deleted
X1.1	141.2419	171.793	.443	.914
X1.2	141.4839	171.270	.322	.915
X1.3	141.4677	166.155	.591	.911
X1.4	141.6774	165.993	.532	.912
X1.5	141.5645	167.725	.583	.912
X1.6	141.2581	171.277	.447	.914
X1.7	141.6129	168.274	.431	.914
X1.8	141.4032	169.392	.603	.912
X1.9	141.4355	170.381	.494	.913
X1.10	141.8065	165.634	.530	.912
X1.11	141.5161	169.631	.435	.913
X1.12	141.4032	168.081	.593	.912
X2.1	141.9194	166.666	.376	.915
X2.2	141.5968	163.949	.533	.912
X2.3	141.2097	173.611	.305	.915
X2.4	141.7258	168.530	.345	.915
X2.5	142.7258	168.891	.237	.919
X2.6	141.7742	163.719	.556	.912
X2.7	141.2581	170.916	.509	.913
X2.8	141.8065	163.667	.512	.913
X2.9	142.0645	170.947	.216	.918
X2.10	142.0484	170.998	.232	.917
Y.1	141.4032	168.048	.665	.911
Y.2	141.4839	166.254	.689	.911
Y.3	141.5484	168.711	.426	.914
Y.4	141.8065	162.126	.545	.912
Y.5	141.5645	162.512	.763	.909
Y.6	141.5323	165.761	.563	.912
Y.7	141.6290	166.565	.557	.912
Y.8	141.6935	164.577	.626	.911
Y.9	141.5484	166.383	.550	.912
Y.10	141.5161	168.287	.663	.912
Y.11	141.6129	167.618	.426	.914
Y.12	141.4677	167.532	.668	.911

Reliability Test

$R \alpha \geq 0.7$ = Reliable

Reliability Statistics	
Cronbach's Alpha	N of Items
.915	34

$0.915 > 0.7$ then, the question indicator is declared reliable.

Normality Test

The normality test is a test conducted by looking at the Sig value in the Tests of Normality table in the Koimogorov-Smirnov section, because the number of samples is more than 50 respondents. In table 5 Normality Test Results based on SPSS output results, the sig value for all three variables is greater than the alpha value of 0.05. Therefore, it can be concluded that the research data is normally distributed.

Table 7. Normality Test Results

	Kolmogorov-Smirnov ^a			Shapiro-Wilk		
	Statistic	df	Sig.	Statistic	df	Sig.
TOTAL_X1	.093	62	.200 [*]	.959	62	.039
TOTAL_X2	.095	62	.200 [*]	.973	62	.181
TOTAL_Y	.106	62	.079	.928	62	.001

*. This is a lower bound of the true significance.

a. Lilliefors Significance Correction

$\text{Sig} \geq \alpha$ = Data is normally distributed

$X1 = 0.2 > 0.05$

$X2 = 0.2 > 0.05$

$Y = 0.079 > 0.05$

Based on the SPSS output results, it is concluded that variables X1, X2 and Y are normally distributed.

Table 8. Correlation Test Results of Variables X1, X2 with Y

		Correlations		
		TOTAL_X1	TOTAL_X2	TOTAL_Y
TOTAL_X1	Pearson Correlation	1	.595 ^{**}	.560 ^{**}
	Sig. (2-tailed)		.000	.000
	N	62	62	62
TOTAL_X2	Pearson Correlation	.595 ^{**}	1	.507 ^{**}
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.000		.000
	N	62	62	62
TOTAL_Y	Pearson Correlation	.560 ^{**}	.507 ^{**}	1
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.000	.000	
	N	62	62	62

** . Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed).

Interpretation of SPSS Running Results

1. Relationship between Online Worship (X1) and congregation growth (Y)

From the results obtained, it is known that the value of $r = 0.560$, which means that there is a relationship between variable X1 and variable Y is **0.560**. This shows a **fairly strong** relationship between variable X1 and variable Y. To find out the level of relationship in the correlation can be seen from the interpretation table of the r value.

Table 9. Interpretation of r values²⁸

Coefficient Interval	Relationship Level
0,80 – 1,000	Very strong
0,60 – 0,799	Strong
0,40 – 0,599	Quite strong
0,20 – 0,399	Low
0,00 – 0,199	Very low

From the results of the correlation, it can be seen that the contribution of variable X1 is as follows:

$$KP = r^2 \times 100\% = 0.5602 \times 100\% = \mathbf{31.36\%}$$

This means that the contribution of **31.36%** of variable Y is explained by variable X1, the remaining **69.64%** is influenced by other variables that are not explained in this discussion case. To find the general meaning of the relationship between variable X1 and variable Y, a significance test is carried out, as follows:

Hypothesis

Ho: variable X1 is not significantly related to variable Y

H1: variable X1 is significantly related to variable Y

Basis for decision making

1. If the probability value is less than or equal to the probability value Sig. ($0.05 \leq \text{Sig.}$), H_0 is accepted (H_a is rejected). This means it is not significant.
2. If the probability value is less than or equal to the probability value Sig. ($0.05 \geq \text{Sig.}$), H_0 is accepted (H_a is rejected). This means it is significant.

From the results of the correlation output in the Correlations table, the Sig. is 0.000. When compared to $\alpha = 0.05$, the Sig. value is smaller than α ($\text{Sig.} \leq \alpha$), which is $0.000 \leq 0.05$, which means H_0 is rejected and H_a is accepted. There is a significant relationship between variable X1 and variable Y.

²⁸ Sarjono, Haryadi; Julianita, Winda, SPSS vs LISREL, Sebuah Pengantar, Aplikasi untuk Riset, Penerbit Salemba Empat, Jakarta, 2011.

2. The Relationship between the Implementation of the Great Commission based on Matthew 28:19-20 (X2) and the growth of the congregation (Y)

From the results obtained, it is known that the r value = 0.507, which means that there is a relationship between variable X2 and variable Y is 0.507. This shows a **fairly strong** relationship between variable X2 and variable Y. To find out the level of relationship in the correlation, it can be seen from the interpretation table of the r value above. From the results of the correlation, it can be seen that the contribution of variable X2 is as follows:

$$KP = r^2 \times 100\% = 0.5072 \times 100\% = \mathbf{25.70\%}$$

This means that the contribution of **25.70%** of variable Y is explained by variable X2, the remaining **74.30%** is influenced by other variables that are not explained in this discussion case. To find the general meaning of the relationship between variable X2 and variable Y, a significance test is carried out, as follows:

Hypothesis

Ho: variable X2 is not significantly related to variable Y

H1: variable X2 is significantly related to variable Y

Basis for decision making

1. If the probability value is less than or equal to the probability value Sig. (0.05 ≤ Sig.), Ho is accepted (Ha is rejected). This means it is not significant.
2. If the probability value is less than or equal to the probability value Sig. (0.05 ≥ Sig.), Ho is accepted (Ha is rejected). This means it is significant.

From the results of the correlation output in the Correlations table, the Sig. is 0.000. When compared with $\alpha = 0.05$, the Sig. value is smaller than α (Sig. ≤ α), which is $0.000 \leq 0.05$, which means Ho is rejected and Ha is accepted. There is a significant relationship between variable X2 and variable Y.

3. The relationship between Online Worship (X1) and the Implementation of the Great Commission based on Matthew 28:19-20 (X2) with congregation growth (Y).

Table 10. Results of Correlation Test of Variables X1 and X2 with Y

Model Summary									
Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate	Change Statistics				
					R Square Change	F Change	df1	df2	Sig. F Change
1	.600 ^a	.360	.338	4.52020	.360	16.604	2	59	.000

a. Predictors: (Constant), TOTAL_X2, TOTAL_X1

From the results obtained, it is known that the value of $r = \mathbf{0.600}$, which means that there is a relationship between variables X1 and X2 with variable Y is **0.600**.

This shows a **strong** relationship between variables X1 and X2 with variable Y. To find out the level of relationship in the correlation can be seen from the interpretation table of the *r* value.

From the results of the correlation, the contribution of variables X1 and X2 can be seen, as follows:

$$KP = r^2 \times 100\% = 0.6002 \times 100\% = \mathbf{36.00\%}$$

This means that the contribution of **36.00%** of variable Y is explained by variables X1 and X2, the remaining **74.00%** is influenced by other variables that are not explained in this discussion case. To find the general meaning of the relationship between variables X1 and X2 to variable Y, a significance test is carried out, as follows:

Hypothesis

Ho: variable X2 is not significantly related to variable Y

H1: variable X2 is significantly related to variable Y

Basis for decision making

1. If the probability value is less than or equal to the probability value of Sig. ($0.05 \leq \text{Sig.}$), Ho is accepted (Ha is rejected). This means it is not significant.
2. If the probability value is less than or equal to the probability value of Sig. ($0.05 \geq \text{Sig.}$), Ho is accepted (Ha is rejected). This means it is significant.

From the correlation output results in the Correlations table, the Sig. is 0.000. When compared to $\alpha = 0.05$, the Sig. value is smaller than α ($\text{Sig.} \leq \alpha$), which is $0.000 \leq 0.05$, which means Ho is rejected and Ha is accepted. There is a significant relationship between variables X1 and X2 with variable Y.

Discussion

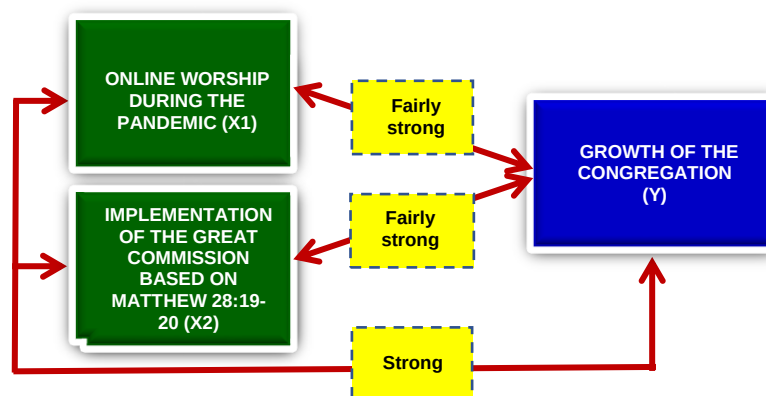


Figure 2. Results of research on the relationship between variables

From the results of validity, reliability and normality, the results of the relationship between the variables in this study are obtained, including:

1. From the results obtained, it is known that the r value = **0.560**, meaning that there is a relationship between online worship (X1) and congregation growth (Y). This shows a fairly strong and directional relationship between online worship and congregation growth.
2. From the results obtained, it is known that the r value = **0.507**, meaning that there is a relationship between the implementation of the great commission based on Matthew 28:19-20 (X2) and congregation growth (Y). This shows a fairly strong and directional relationship between the implementation of the Great Commission based on Matthew 28:19-20 and congregation growth.
3. From the results obtained, it is known that the r value = **0.600**, meaning that there is a relationship between online worship and the implementation of the great commission based on Matthew 28:19-20 and congregation growth. This shows that there is a strong and directional relationship between online worship and the implementation of the great commission based on Matthew 28:19-20 with congregational growth.

Implications of research results for management

1) The relationship between online worship (X1) and congregation growth (Y)

Based on 5 papers (Saputra Immanuel P, 2020; Lilo, Deflit Dujerslaim, 2020; Berutu, Irwanto; Siahaan, Harls Evan R., 2020; Yemima, Kezia, 2020 and GBI JI. Jend. Gatot Subroto, Jakarta, 2022) states that the Covid-19 pandemic has caused changes in human life patterns and activities, including worship patterns and activities, so there is nothing wrong with holding online worship, because worship is not limited to a place or event. In times like these, online worship is carried out using computer and internet technology to facilitate virtual meetings due to the limitations that occur, with the prohibition of gathering and fellowshiping in large numbers in one place, online worship is a breakthrough. Of the 5 papers, all of them state that there is a relationship between the variable of online worship and congregation growth, especially the paper that states that due to the current pandemic, all mass worship services are carried out online, using various media.

2) The relationship between the implementation of the Great Commission based on Matthew 28:19-20 (X2) and the growth of the congregation (Y).

Based on 5 papers (Lubis, Bernard, 2019; Hutagalung, Patrecia, 2020; Darmawan; I. Putu Ayub, 2019; Laia; Kejar Hidup, 2019 and Bartholomeus Diaz N, 2014) It can be concluded that discipleship is a task that is not easy to do. It takes commitment and determination to become a disciple who emulates Christ. Being a disciple means living differently from the world. Thus self-denial is the essence of the characteristics of discipleship. Of the 5 papers obtained, all stated that there is

a relationship between the implementation of the Great Commission and the growth of the congregation.

3) The relationship between Online Worship (X1) and the implementation of the Great Commission based on Matthew 28:19-20 (X2) with congregation growth (Y).

Based on 4 papers (Risno, Florensius, 2020; Surna, Suriawan; Suseno, Aji, 2020; Widjaja, Fransiskus Irwan; Boiliu, Fredik Melkias; Prasetya, Didimus SB; Simanjuntak, Haposan; Paat, Vicky BGD, 2021; and Hartono, Handreas, 2018) In the digital era like this, implementing the Great Commission is by using technology as a servant to convey themes of discipleship and teaching so that everyone can know Christ through existing digital progress and will have an impact on the congregation itself. This means that the 4 existing papers conclude that there is a relationship between online worship and the implementation of the great commission with the growth of the congregation, where technological media can be used as much as possible to be a means of conveying the word of God, both discipleship and teaching.

Conclusion

This study was conducted in 2021, during the global outbreak of the Covid-19 pandemic, which also affected Indonesia. This situation marked a major transformation toward the adoption of digital technology across various aspects of life, including education, employment, and religious activities. Therefore, the findings of this study serve as an important reference for religious communities in understanding that the dissemination of the Good News through online platforms particularly Zoom, originated from the dynamics that emerged during the Covid-19 pandemic in 2021.

Based on the research that has been conducted, several conclusions can be concluded, as follows:

1. There is a fairly strong and unidirectional relationship between online worship during the pandemic and the growth of the GBI Jalan Tuparev 429B congregation, Karawang, West Java, with a correlation value of 0.560.
2. There is a fairly strong and unidirectional relationship between the implementation of the Great Commission based on Matthew 28:19-20 and the growth of the GBI Jalan Tuparev 429B congregation, Karawang, West Java, with a correlation value of 0.507.
3. There is a strong and unidirectional relationship between online worship during the pandemic and the implementation of the Great Commission based on Matthew 28:19-20 and the growth of the GBI Jalan Tuparev 429B congregation, Karawang, West Java, with a correlation value of 0.600.

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