clfa
Youth Movement

Survey of Youth Issues Among Christian Young People

2023/2024

CONVERGE ASIA

EFI

NXT MOVE

Dear Reader,

I am delighted to present our report on the Survey of Youth Issues among Christian Young People. The phrase "Knowledge is Power," was first used by philosophers in the sixteenth century. In this age of mass communication and instant news, it is as relevant as ever. Survey of Youth Issues among Christian young people (SYICYP) report offers new insights from research along with relevant thematic issues based on other expert views because we know that specific audiences, including policymakers, researchers, teachers and students, have varying needs when using this report to inform their work.

SYICYP questions were formulated by youth workers based on their experience of questions, challenges and counseling with young people, post pandemic. Subsequently, data was collected from October 2023 to January 2024 from various parts of India. Afterwards, the results were analyzed using Thematic Analysis by a team of Psychologists to derive the main themes that surround a young person.

The report's 4 themes, divided into 13 subthemes, focus on the life of a young Christian. The report finds that Christian young people are puzzled about gender identity which we might have taken for granted. On the other hand, many consider addiction to media as a sin. While it is encouraging to know that almost half of them know their calling, very few seek God for assistance. It is also assuring to note the significant influence of family upon young people, reinforcing the importance of intergenerational discipleship.

More often, Churches and youth ministries have limited resources with which to pursue their objectives. SYICYP Report contributes to the discourse about young people in the Church so that our approach will be informed by evidence and led by the Holy Spirit. This ensures that resources are directed to where they can make the most difference because the fruitfulness of ministry among young people will largely depend on how we respond to the challenges and opportunities we have.

We pray that SYICYP Report inspires new ideas on how we could build the kingdom of God as we serve our young people. On our part, we are pioneering the theology of youth ministry for South Asia to equip seminarians, clergy and youth workers to seek God's wisdom in responding to the largest number of young people in a nation the world has ever seen. As it was said of leaders of Issachar, "men who understood the times and knew what Israel should do" (1 Chronicles 12:32) so it be told about us.

Project Head,

Dr. Joyson. K. Cherian

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

DEMOGRAPHIC DETAILS

The study was conducted among 416 young people from across India. 52.1% of the sample population were females while 47.9% belonged to the male gender. The majority of the sample (69.5%) were between the ages of 15-24. The survey consisted of 17 questions that were designed to gauge the youth's approach and issues in life. The items consisted of a carefully considered mix of Multiple-Choice Questions and Subjective Answers. The results were analyzed using Thematic Analysis to derive the main themes and subthemes that surround a young person.
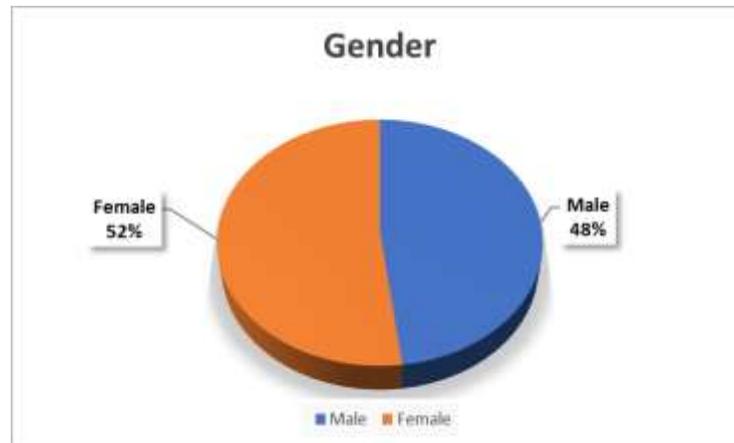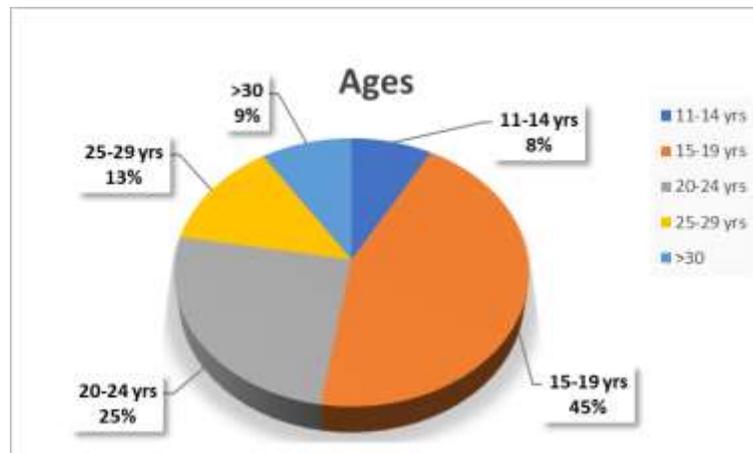

Figure 1 Demographic details: Gender

Figure 2 Demographic Details: Ages

Survey of Youth Issues Among Christian Young People

INDEX

1. Major Influences upon Christian Young People

1.1 Influences upon the Youth in Following Christ

In Christianity, faith is a profoundly personal belief system rooted in an individual's relationship with God and the teachings of Jesus Christ. As Christian youth navigate through adolescence and adulthood, they experience a crucial stage of faith development. This includes important experiences and relationships that affect them, the people and things that made them decide to follow Christ, and the people who inspired them to live out their faith.
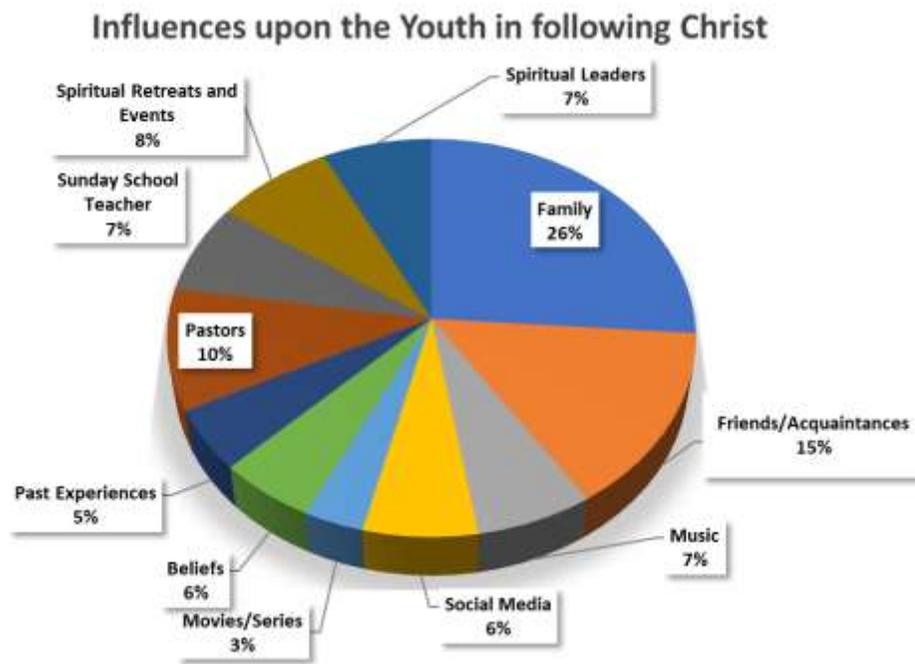
Figure 3 Influences upon the Youth in following Christ

According to our survey, the influences which shaped adolescents in their choices are:

1.1.1 Family

Family (26%) provides the most essential nourishment for a young person's faith. Their love, guidance, and faith practices shape a child's spiritual foundation from a very young age. But the single most powerful influence in a child's life is his or her parents' visible, passionate love for the Lord Jesus Christ.

Deuteronomy 6:7 instructs, "Impress them on your children. Talk about them when you sit at home and when you walk along the road, when you lie down and when you get up." The most significant impact comes from within the family, Respondents indicated that they are significantly influenced by their parents, with 59.1% acknowledging parental impact in general, and 60.8% specifically in following Christ. These percentages

contribute to an overall parental influence of approximately 15.59% within the 26% of total family influence. This underscores the crucial role parents play in shaping their children's faith and values.

1.1.2 Friends/Acquaintances

Friends act like the surrounding wind (15%), subtly shaping the direction in which a young person leans in their faith journey. While their impact might be less than the strong foundation provided by family and church, friends play a significant role in a youth's spiritual life.

Proverbs 13:20 highlights the importance of choosing friends who can positively influence one's faith. Positive friendships can encourage and support a young person's faith, fostering growth and resilience. Good friends can provide accountability, share in spiritual practices, and offer wise counsel, helping to strengthen one's relationship with Christ.

1.1.3 Church and Spiritual Leaders

The Church also plays a powerful role, accounting for influence over adolescents. Here, pastors (10%) act as mentors, delivering sermons, offering guidance, and fostering deeper connections with God. Pastors play a crucial role in shaping youth faith by delivering inspiring sermons, providing biblical guidance, and mentoring. Beyond the pulpit, they offer personal counsel, encouragement, and prayer support, helping youth develop a deeper relationship with God and nurturing their spiritual growth.

Sunday school teachers (7%) serve as early faith educators and are vital early influencers, imparting foundational biblical knowledge and principles. In a nurturing environment, they foster a love for God's Word, encourage curiosity about faith, and help youth understand and apply biblical truths to daily life through engaging lessons and activities. The church then becomes like the fertile soil. It offers a nurturing environment for faith to grow through teachings and fellowship, strengthening the foundation laid by family.

Additionally, spiritual leaders (7%) pastors, evangelists, and youth leaders provide mentorship, teachings, and a sense of belonging within a faith community. These interactions foster a deeper understanding of Christian beliefs and practices, creating a robust support system that guides young people on their spiritual journey.

1.1.4 Spiritual Retreats and Events

Youth camps and retreats (8%) offer immersive experiences that combine worship, teachings, and fellowship, strengthening faith in a supportive environment. These experiences provide a unique and immersive way for young people to encounter God in a transformative way. Away from daily distractions, youth can deeply connect with their faith, build lasting friendships, and grow spiritually. The focused time spent in prayer, worship, and learning helps strengthen their relationship with God, often leading to profound personal growth and renewed commitment to their faith.

1.1.5 Media

Music (7%), plays a role in faith development. Uplifting hymns and worship songs evoke emotions like reverence and joy, creating a deeper connection with faith. Singing reinforces core Christian values through the messages in the songs and creates a sense of community through shared experiences. Social media (6%), significantly influences the faith journey of young people. It connects them with Christian communities, provides access to uplifting content, and offers a platform to share their beliefs. Faith based movies/series (3%), inspire and strengthen beliefs, offering moral lessons and examples of Christian living.

1.1.6 Past Experiences and Beliefs

Past decisions/experiences (5%) play a crucial role in shaping a youth's faith journey from a Christian perspective. Life's challenges and triumphs can deepen one's reliance on God. Through overcoming difficulties and seeking God's guidance, young people often find their faith strengthened and more resilient. These experiences not only test but also solidify their trust in God's plan, making their spiritual foundation more robust.

Personal beliefs (6%) shape a youth's faith journey by guiding their decisions and actions. Formed through prayer, study, and community, these beliefs help them navigate diverse viewpoints while staying true to their faith. Reinforced by reflection and communal worship, they empower young Christians to live out their faith with conviction and purpose.

Faith journey is a unique tapestry woven from diverse threads. Life's challenges can act as a crucible, strengthening our faith as we seek solace and guidance in Christ. The timeless wisdom of the Bible serves as a constant source of support in navigating life's complexities. Some individuals found their faith strengthened by overcoming challenges, seeking comfort and guidance in Christ during life's difficulties. For others, a spouse's faith journey played a role, prompting a deeper exploration of Christianity. Interestingly, several participants mentioned being raised in a religious household but having a later personal realization of the beauty and importance of following Christ.

Conclusion

Faith development is a unique process for everyone. In many instances Family provides the initial spark, while church leaders nurture that flame. Even music adds its own colour, all contributing to a young person's understanding of faith. In essence, faith development is a tapestry woven from various threads but the love and support of family and church are highly crucial in shaping a young person's spiritual path. These significant people in a young person's life show them what faith is about by living out their own faith and providing guidance and support.

1.2 Youth's Preferences for Assistance

The matter of young people's involvement in the church continues to be undecipherable in many ways. We enquired what the youth prefer in a situation when they need assistance or whom they depend on when seeking help.
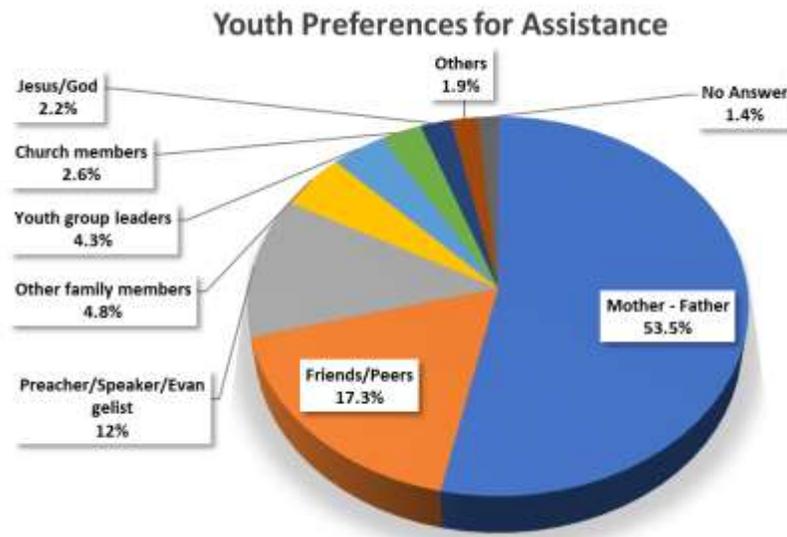
Figure 4 Youth's Preferences for Assistance

According to our survey, 53.5% of youth respondents considered their parents as the first point of help, 17.3% of the respondents preferred to seek help from their friends or peers and 12% of the youth responded that they seek help from their Local church pastor. About 4.8% of the respondents depended on other relatives, 4.3% youth connected with the church youth group leaders for help, 2.6% respondents looked to fellow church members for guidance while about 2.16% of the youth responded that they rely on the Lord to help them out in troublesome situations. 1.9% of the youth respondents indicated that they rely on alternative sources for support, such as church members, neighbors, or mentors at school. This highlights the importance of community networks and social support systems in providing assistance and guidance. Conversely, 1.4% of participants chose not to answer this question. This lack of response could be due to a variety of factors. Some individuals may have a strong belief in self-reliance, preferring to manage challenges independently rather than seeking external help. Others might be hesitant to share personal information or their perspectives, possibly due to privacy concerns or discomfort in discussing their support mechanisms.

These varying responses underscore the diverse approaches individuals take towards seeking help and the factors influencing their willingness to disclose such information.

1.2.1 Family

Studies also reveal that parents are among the significant factors that determine the involvement of the youth in the church (Hanna, 2020). The present survey indicates that the religious activities and the parents' attitude towards religion bear a strong influence on religious participation by children (53.5% respondents). This could be indicative that when parents are involved as parish members, there is a likelihood that their children also get to constantly observe the relevant church practices. Hence, we can further probe the need for both generations' involvement as well as the family system in the context of the development of the spiritual aspect of a young person.

1.2.2 Peer and Community

Another important variable that cannot go unnoticed is the role of peers in influencing the community of the church (17.3% respondents). It is quite natural for young people to turn to their peers for any support or affirmation. It has been observed that youths who associate with friends that are involved in religious communities are likely to be involved in religious practices and church activities (Smith, 2003).

1.2.3 Role of Religious Education

According to Figure 2, another one of the important segments which has direct associations with the spiritual lives of young people is religious education – formal and informal (Arweck, Elisabeth & Nesbitt, Eleanor, 2011). It is documented that the religious teaching classes such as Sunday school classes, catechism, and bible study classes offer basic religious literacy and knowledge about beliefs, teachings, practices and/or religion values (Smith, 2005). The study done by Regnerus (2000) aligns with the earlier findings indicating that youths who have a regular attendance to such religious classes are more informed of their religion hence are highly committed with their religion and religious groups.

References

Anderson, J. W. (2000). Parental Influence Factors Affecting Christian Faith Maturity of Children through Adolescence. *Theses and Graduate Projects, 408,* https://idun.augsburg.edu/etd/408.

Arweck, Elisabeth & Nesbitt, Eleanor. (2011). Religious education in the experience of young people from mixed-faith families. *British Journal of Religious Education. 33.* 10.1080/01416200.2011.523520.

Barna Group. (2021). State of the Church 2021: Exploring How the Pandemic Changed the Church in America. *Barna Group*. https://www.barna.com/stateofthechurch/

Dollahite, D. C., & Marks, L. D. (2019). Positive Youth Religious and Spiritual Development: What We Have Learned from Religious Families. *In Religions, 10 (10), 548.* MDPI AG.

Hanna, J. (2020). Dynamics of youth engagement in the local church. Liberty University. *Doctoral Dissertations and Projects*. 2647. https://digitalcommons.liberty.edu/doctoral/2647

Musya, Justus. (2024). The role of the church in using technology - A practical guide in mentoring youth programs. The Kairos Book Publishers.

O'connor, T. P., Hoge, D. R., & Alexander, E. (2002). The Relative Influence of Youth and Adult Experiences on Personal Spirituality and Church Involvement. *In Journal for the Scientific Study of Religion, 41 (4),* 723–732. Wiley.

Regnerus, M. D. (2000). Shaping schooling success: Religious socialization and educational outcomes in metropolitan public schools. *Journal for the Scientific Study of Religion, 39(3),* 363–370. https://doi.org/10.1111/0021-8294.00030

Smith, C. (2003). Religious participation and parental influence on adolescent behavior. Journal for the Scientific Study of Religion. *Review of Religious Research, 44(4),* 414–424. https://doi.org/10.2307/3512218

Smith, C., & Denton, M. L. (2005). Soul Searching: The Religious and Spiritual Lives of *American Teenagers.* Oxford University Press.

Smith, S. C., M.S.R.S., (2015). Faith Development in Youth Recreation in Religious Organizations. *Recreation Studies, 1,* 17 - 54. Patton College of Education.

White, W. G. (2014) Christian Music Experiences In The Faith Development Of Adolescents: A Phenomenological Study. *Liberty University, 1,* 76 - 106.

2. Questions And Concerns of Young People

2.1 Sexuality and Gender

The topic of gender identity and changes in gender identity from sex assigned at birth has become an increasingly important and contested issue in contemporary society. According to the survey, 13.2% stated that someone's gender identity should be the same as their gender at birth. 29.1% indicated that it would be sinful to act in these directions especially for a Christian to marry or have sex with someone of the same sex. 13.9% stated that homosexuality as a way of life should not be accepted by society. It was also found that 39.9% did not know if they agreed to the topics of Homosexuality and gender identity.
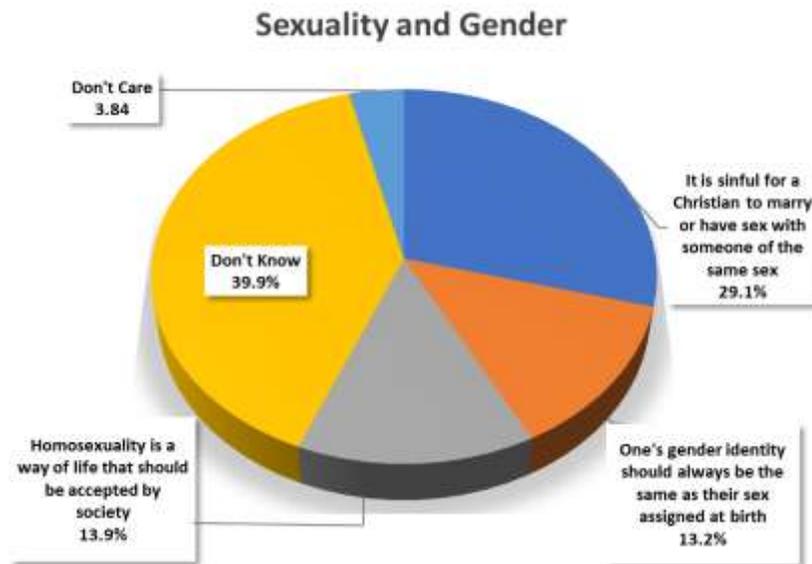
Figure 5 Sexuality and Gender

2.1.1 Gender Identity

Generally, Christians have argued that the Bible supports a binary view of gender in which men and women are seen as fundamentally different and distinct. This view is based on the creation narratives in Genesis which describes the creation of Adam and Eve as the first man and woman. However, nuanced views have emerged, as found in the writings of Paul, who emphasized the importance of inner character and spiritual ideology over external appearances. In Galatians 3:28, Paul writes that "There is no longer Jew or Greek, there is no longer slave or free, there is no longer male and female; for all of you are one in Christ Jesus" This passage has been interpreted by some as a rejection of rigidity in gender and as an affirmation of the fundamental equality and unity of all human beings in Christ. (Keener, 1992)

2.1.2 Homosexuality

Christianity's stance on homosexuality is varied and complex with different denominations and individual believers holding a range of views. The Bible contains several passages that are often cited as speaking about the issue of homosexuality. These include the narrative of Sodom and Gomorrah in Genesis 19, the Levitical Laws in Leviticus 18:22, Paul's letters to the Romans and Corinthians, and the letter to Timothy. These passages have been interpreted in a variety of ways, with some Christians arguing that they condemn all same-sex relationships as sinful while others argue that they only condemn specific practices related to sexuality in the ancient world.

2.1.3 Don't Know

The sample was given three statements about gender and homosexuality to select from in order to gauge what the young people thought of them. 39.9% of the sample said they don't know. People who identify as religious "believers" are not always immune to doubt or confusion. Belief is frequently complicated and untidy, and people's beliefs fluctuate and are occasionally called into question. Considering doubt as an inevitable aspect of a believer's experience—one that, in fact, serves to reinforce belief—is one way to approach intermediate situations. (Lamine, 2014) Participants could have chosen this response with fear of criticism and desire to stay out of controversy.

2.1.4 Don't Care

3.84% of the sample also stated that they did not care. Their respect for people's personal beliefs can be the source of this response. The specific topics such as homosexuality and gender identity could not be relevant to them as well. Participants might subscribe to the teachings of the bible that it is not their place to judge others for their lifestyles or beliefs. As Matthew 7:1 says "For in the same way you judge others, you will be judged, and with the measure you use, it will be measured to you"

2.2 Prominent Sins According to Young People

The concept of sin is central to the relationship between individuals and their understanding of the divine, across major religions worldwide. Scripture emphasizes that humans are created in the image and likeness of God, highlighting the importance of discerning actions that draw one closer to God or distance them from divinity. Certain behaviours evoke positive or negative feelings within individuals, reflecting alignment or deviation from divine principles.
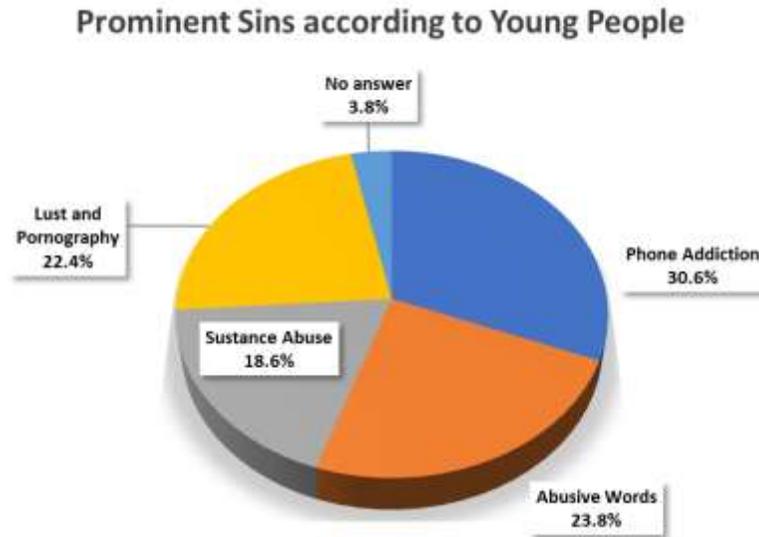
Figure 6 Prominent Sins According to Young People

It was found that phone addiction with 30.6% responses was one of the highest-rated prominent sins and 18.6% stated that substance addictions were prominent sins.

Abusive words (23.8%) and lust and pornography (22.4%) were also deemed as prominent sins by the respondents while the rest opted to not answer and 0.7% chose another option.

2.3 Issues That Concern the Youth

About 356 million people in India are between the ages of 10 to 24 years, meaning roughly one in every third person is a young person. India, in this sense, is a young country, with about 30% of its population being youth. This is referred to as the "demographic dividend" and highlights the vital role of investing efforts in youth-centric initiatives (Hameed & Mehrotra, 2017). More than at any time in the past, the lives of today's youth from urban areas have become significantly more challenging. There has been a notable shift in terms of socio-economic development, lifestyle, technological advancement, and environmental surroundings over the last few decades (Bohn & Short, 2009). About 87% of young women and men living in developing countries face challenges brought about by limited and unequal access to resources, healthcare, education, training, and employment, as well as economic, social, and political opportunities (UNDP Youth Strategy, 2014-17).

Such challenges can lead to different coping mechanisms being utilized by the youth that even snowball into mental health concerns eventually.
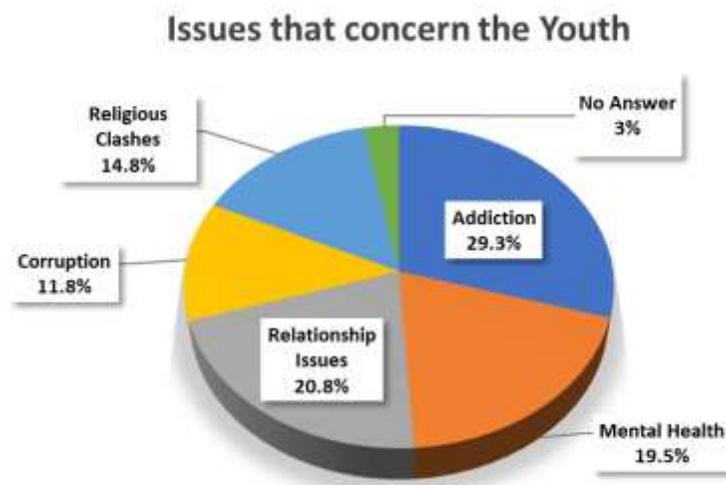
Figure 7 Issues that concern the Youth

2.3.1 Addiction

The survey indicated that addiction was a significant concern as reported by 29.3% of the surveyed youth. Addiction can include multiple facets such as substance addiction, social media addiction or even pornography addiction. Many youngsters are addicted to social media, and the changing lifestyle sees them more engaged in the virtual world than in reality (Dalvi, 2021). Statistical data reveals an alarming percentage of young people using social media, but what is more concerning is the amount of time spent and the nature of their activities on these platforms.

2.3.2 Relationship Issues

The survey results also revealed that relationship issues were a prevalent concern for about 20.8% of the respondents. Relationships during youth are formative of the kind of relationships that emerge during adulthood. This includes relationships with parents, peers, romantic partners, virtual interactions, societal relationships, and intergenerational connections. (Banandur et al., 2022) The complexities of modern relationships, coupled with societal expectations and cultural norms, often create challenges for young individuals navigating the realm of love and companionship. Previous failed relationships can leave lasting effects, causing fear of commitment, trust issues, and emotional vulnerability, hindering the ability to form new relationships. Economic challenges, such as job instability and financial insecurity, can create obstacles in dating lives, leading to stress and relationship strains. Insecurities and fear of rejection can impact decision-making in relationships, leading to jealousy, over-dependence, and irrational behaviors. The pressure to excel in various aspects of life, coupled with a fear of missing out, can create guilt and anxiety, affecting the ability to prioritize and nurture relationships. Relationships and mental health have a bidirectional effect on each other; however, the impact of relationships on mental health is stronger instead of vice versa (Banandur et al., 2022).

2.3.3 Mental Health

Mental health issues were reported to be a significant concern by 19.5% of the surveyed youth. Mental health issues, particularly depression, are a growing concern among Indian youth. India has the highest number of depressed individuals in the world, with over 56 million people suffering from depression. Factors contributing to this include stress, peer pressure, family problems, academic pressure, social media addiction, and lack of support. Mental health problems such as depression, developmental lags, apathy, withdrawal, and other psychosocial dysfunctions are frequently linked to drug addiction among youth. Substance-abusing youth are at higher risk than non-users for mental health problems, including depression, behavior problems, personality disorders, suicidal thoughts, and attempted suicide. Suicide is the second leading cause of death among college students in the country (Vanrozama & Gobalakrishnan, 2020).

Mental illnesses start early in life, preventing young people from achieving their potential and often persisting into adulthood, causing lifelong distress and disability. It is known that 7.9% of Indians aged 18–29 years suffer from some form of mental morbidity, affecting their well-being and mental health as adults (Banandur et al., 2022). Another challenge is the treatment gap, with only 10-15% of young people with mental health problems receiving help from available mental health care services. Low rates of professional help-seeking in Indian youth are attributable to factors such as low mental health awareness, stigma, poor access to services, excessive self-reliance, and negative attitudes toward help-seeking (Hameed & Mehrotra, 2017).

2.3.4 Religious Clashes

Religious clashes were identified as another significant concern by 14.8% of the surveyed youth. Religious clashes in India remain a pressing issue for Indian youth due to deep-rooted historical, social, and political factors that perpetuate these conflicts (Gleditsch et al., 2002). Despite India's secular constitution and efforts by various organizations to promote religious tolerance, acts of violence persist, often leading to tragic consequences. The conflicts are fueled by a complex interplay of historical grievances, religious beliefs, and political agendas, creating a challenging environment for the youth and future generations (Mitra and Ray, 2010). The vilification of minorities and the lack of accountability for perpetrators of violence have eroded trust in the justice system and exacerbated communal tensions. The youth, amidst economic challenges, unemployment, and social issues, find themselves disillusioned by the recurring religious conflicts that hinder national growth and unity.

2.3.5 Corruption

The survey revealed that corruption within the Church and in society was identified as a significant concern by 11.8% of the surveyed youth. A study conducted by Transparency International in 2005 highlighted that Indian people often had to pay bribes to get any job. According to an article in the *Times of India* on June 3, 2009, a survey by leading economists in Asia revealed that Indian bureaucracy is the least efficient compared to countries like Hong Kong, Thailand, South Korea, Japan, Malaysia, Taiwan, Vietnam, China, the Philippines, and Indonesia. Indeed, Indians are among the largest depositors of illegal money in Swiss banks (Kundu, 2015). The youth of India are particularly affected by this pervasive problem as it undermines the rule of law, hampers economic growth, and erodes public trust in institutions.

2.4 Questions of The Young People

2.4.1 Questions About God and Faith

Exploring questions about God and the Christian faith is an expression of a sincere and active pursuit of truth. Thoughtful inquiry demonstrates a believer's genuine desire to understand God's will, His presence, and His purpose in their life. This journey of questioning and seeking reflects commitment and reverence, showing one's faith as dynamic and rooted in a conscious relationship with God.
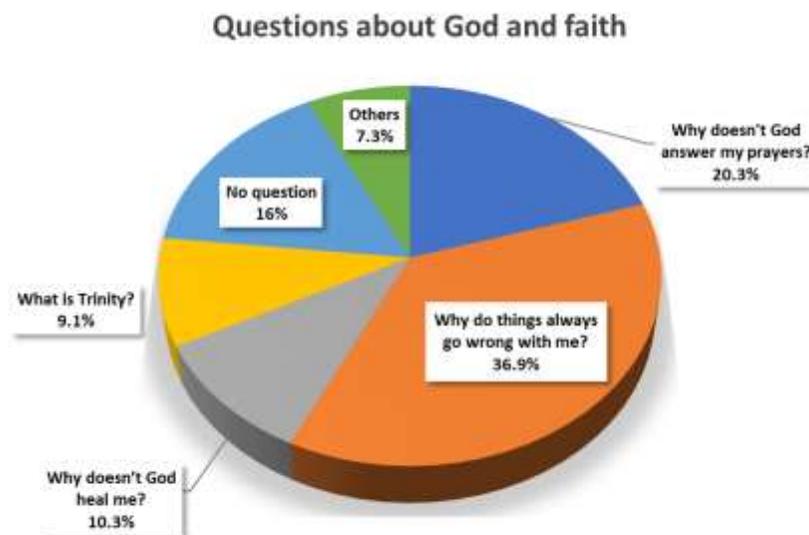
Figure 8 Questions about God and Faith

Why do things always go wrong with me?

36.9% of the respondents asked this question.

When individuals ask, "Why do things always go wrong with me?", it's crucial to recognize that suffering is inherent in our imperfect world. This perspective offers hope by emphasizing that current struggles are temporary and overshadowed by the promise of future joy. Embracing this outlook can provide individuals with comfort and resilience amidst life's challenges (Woo, 2016). The Bible teaches that God is with us in our struggles and uses challenges to build character and perseverance (James 1:2-4).

Why doesn't God answer my prayers?

This question is one that 20.3% of the participants thought was important. For many people, the idea that God is real is reinforced by the belief that their prayers are answered. Divine silence is difficult to understand and

can mislead one into thinking God has given up, but these unanswered prayers or delays in receiving the answers can teach faith and patience to trust in God's timing and wisdom. (O'Connor, 2004)

Why doesn't God heal me?

10.3% of the participants thought this was one of the more pressing questions.

Asking God for healing opens one up to seek what God wants to teach, and to trust His guidance. Experiences of faith and resilience can inspire others. Ultimately, God's promise is not just temporary healing but eternal life and perfect restoration in His presence (Revelation 21:4).

What is the Trinity?

9.1% of the respondents mentioned that this question created much intrigue within them. The concept of trinity is one that many theologians have tried to explain. And yet, it is also the most debated concept. The Trinity describes God as three persons in one: Father, Son, and Holy Spirit (Matthew 28:19). Understanding the Trinity helps believers appreciate the depth of God's relationship with humanity and the distinct ways He engages with the world: as Creator (Father), Redeemer (Son), and Sustainer (Holy Spirit) (Pritchard, 2024).

Others

7.3% of respondents also mentioned the different questions that are often asked. They include spiritual and personal questions like:

- Why doesn't God publicly reveal Himself today?
- Why does Christianity differ from other religions?
- Do Jesus' teachings align with what the apostles wrote?
- How do I know God is calling me?
- Why do non-believers succeed but believers do not?
- Is self-love a prerequisite for loving others?
- Why does God allow Satan to persist?
- What is God's will and how can I fulfil it?
- What is the role of speaking in tongues in being filled with the Holy Spirit?

Questions about life and the future are intimately connected to one's faith journey. Individuals often turn to their faith for guidance and assurance when seeking answers about life's purpose and future. This connection between life's big questions and faith underscores the importance of a thoughtful, questioning approach. By seeking understanding through faith, believers can find comfort, direction, and a stronger sense of purpose in their lives.

No Questions

16% responded with no question about God and faith.

Asking questions about faith is a natural part of spiritual growth, but some Christians may avoid it due to various concerns. They might fear that questioning could undermine their beliefs, feel a lack of confidence in their biblical knowledge, or want to maintain the appearance of strong faith. This hesitation can stem from the belief that questioning equates to a lack of faith, rather than seeing it as an opportunity for deeper understanding and growth. (Richardson, 2022).

2.4.2 Questions Regarding Life and Future
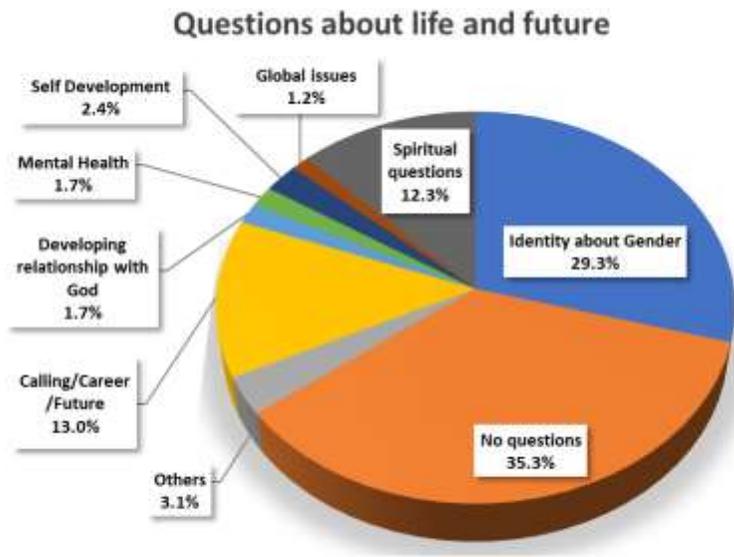
Figure 9 Questions about Life and Future

Identity about Gender

29.3% of participants thought this was a pressing question in life. In today's world, questions about gender identity are deeply personal and significant. Theologically, every person is created in God's image (Genesis 1:27), which includes understanding and respecting one's unique identity. This foundational truth offers a liberating perspective: one is already who God has made them to be, without the need to conform to societal stereotypes or expectations. Embracing one's God-given identity brings authenticity and freedom, affirming the beauty of His creation of humanity. (Bunt)

Calling/Career/Future

13% of the participants mentioned that questions about their purpose were important. Determining one's calling, career, and future can be daunting. Many individuals grapple with understanding their purpose and making the right choices. From a Christian perspective, it is reassuring to know that God has a plan and purpose for each person's life (Jeremiah 29:11). Seeking God's direction through prayer, scripture, and wise counsel can provide clarity and confidence in these decisions (Pratt, 2022). Additionally, aligning one's career and goals with personal values and a desire to serve others is crucial. Trusting that God will guide each step allows individuals to move forward with faith and purpose. This holistic approach not only eases the anxiety of decision-making but also ensures a fulfilling and meaningful journey.

Spiritual Questions

12.3% of the respondents thought questions with a spiritual base were important. Spiritual questions are natural and essential for personal growth, often arising from a desire to understand God's nature, the purpose of life, and the meaning of suffering. These inquiries reflect a deep yearning for meaning and direction. Theologically, seeking answers to spiritual questions can profoundly deepen one's faith (Sorensen, 2010). Engaging with scripture, seeking counsel from trusted faith leaders, and participating in discussions with other believers can provide valuable insights and strengthen one's spiritual journey. (Pratt, 2022) Such exploration helps individuals connect more deeply with their beliefs and find peace and purpose in their spiritual path. This pursuit not only fosters personal growth but also enriches the collective faith community.

Self-Development

The study found that 2.4% of participants had questions about their self-development. Self-development includes setting personal goals, continuous learning, and improving one's skills. From a Christian perspective, it involves growing in character and faith, often prompted by a desire to live a more purposeful and fulfilling life. Integrating faith into this journey ensures that growth is balanced and aligned with God's purposes (Beer et al., 2021). This holistic approach not only fosters personal and spiritual growth but also empowers individuals to contribute positively to their communities and fulfill their God-given potential.

Developing Relationships with God

1.7% of respondents mentioned that the relationship with God was an important topic for exploration. Building a relationship with God is a lifelong journey. It involves regular prayer, reading scripture, participating in a faith community, integrating faith into daily life, and seeking God's presence in all circumstances. Developing this relationship requires intentional effort and openness to experiencing God's love and guidance (O'Neal, 2019).

Mental Health

1.7% of the participants mentioned the need to explore questions related to mental health. Mental health is a critical issue that intersects with faith, often prompting individuals to seek both spiritual and professional support. Integration of faith and mental health support encourages a balanced and holistic approach to healing, ensuring individuals receive the care they need without feeling spiritually inadequate. This perspective fosters a compassionate and supportive faith community where mental health is openly addressed and managed. Combining spiritual practices with mental health care can lead to holistic healing and well-being (Waller, 2011).

Global Issues

1.2% of participants mentioned having questions related to global problems. Issues such as poverty, climate change, and injustice are significant concerns that require both attention and action. Christianity teaches believers to care for others and steward the earth responsibly (Genesis 2:15, Matthew 25:35-40). Addressing poverty involves prayer and practical support for the needy. Combating climate change requires environmental stewardship and advocating for sustainable practices. Confronting injustice involves promoting justice, equity, and human rights (Evangelical Advocacy, 2002). By being informed and actively engaged, believers can contribute meaningfully to solving these challenges, reflecting God's love through integrated faith and action.

Others

3.1% of the respondents mentioned having questions about career paths, discovering their life's calling, and finding peace. Questions extended to seeking life's purpose, God's timing, balancing success with honoring God, and spiritual growth amidst challenges like negative thoughts and corruption. They also seek counsel on discerning God's plans, serving youths, and equipping them spiritually. These inquiries reveal a profound desire for understanding God's purposes.

No Questions

35.3% of the participants didn't have questions regarding life and future. Some young Christians are hesitant in asking questions about life and future due to different reasons. Asking questions reflects a desire to align with God's will and seek His wisdom, promoting personal growth and understanding of one's purpose. However, this can be hindered by a fear of uncertainty and pressure to maintain outward confidence, which may obscure the opportunity for deeper spiritual insight and fulfilment in God's plan. (Sorensen, 2010)

Helpful Questions to consider:

1. The addictions usually begin in a very subtle manner as a harmless experiment just for fun or an activity done in secret but it ends up leaving the person struggling and unable to ask for help till its very late. How can those ministering to them identify such struggles early on and lead them to overcome them?

2. Navigating relationships is a serious concern among the youth. Mentoring singles, newly married or separated ones could prove as an effective strategy for ministering to them. In what ways could the church/ministries execute this to effectively impact the young people?

3. How does God view mental health concerns? How can ministers address this need effectively?

4. Corruption is a deep-rooted socio-political concern. How can we as individuals play a role in mitigating corruption in our country?

5. Asking questions is an important aspect of faith development. However, many individuals are reluctant due to many reasons like a lack of confidence in their biblical knowledge, or the need to maintain the appearance of strong faith. How can we approach the questions of the youth in an inclusive and non-judgmental way?

References

(2018). Don't be afraid to ask questions! the Way? https://the-way.info/faith-deconstruction/dont-be-afraid-to-question/

Addai-Mensah, P. (2020). A Theological Reflection on the Concept of Sin in Christianity. E-Journal of Humanities, Arts and Social Sciences, 1(4), 106–109. https://doi.org/10.38159/ehass.2020081

Banandur, P., Gopalan, K., Pai, S. G., Arelingaiah, M., Velu, R. S., Garady, L., Koujageri, J. M., Naik, V., Sajjanar, S. L., Ramesh, M. S., Srinivas, K., & Gopalkrishna, G. (2022). Factors affecting relationship issues among clients attending youth mental health promotion services in India. Journal of Education and Health Promotion, 11(11), 123. https://doi.org/10.4103/jehp.jehp_809_21

Beer, Frederick & Rand (2021). The role of spirituality in facilitating personal development according to the Pauline corpus.

Bhalotra, S. R., Clots-Figueras, I., Cassan, G., & Iyer, L. (2013). Religion, Politician Identity and Development Outcomes: Evidence from India. SSRN Electronic Journal. https://doi.org/10.2139/ssrn.2290471

Bharucha, J. (2018). Social network use and youth well-being: a study in India. Safer Communities, 17(2), 119–131. https://doi.org/10.1108/sc-07-2017-0029

Bunt, A. (n.d.). A better story for people questioning their gender identity. All of Care.

Burke, T. M. (2016). Transforming: The Bible and the lives of transgender Christians. Westminster John Knox Press.

Craig, W. L. (2019). A Christian Perspective on Homosexuality | Reasonable Faith. https://www.reasonablefaith.org/writings/popular-writings/practical-issues/a-christian-perspective-on-homosexuality

Dalvi, K. (2021). Social Media: A bane or boon for youth of India with reference to Drug abuse. 210.212.169.38. http://210.212.169.38/xmlui/handle/123456789/10004

Evangelical Advocacy: A Response to Global Poverty, "Mission of Church and Role of Advocacy" (2012).

Franklin, A. (n.d.). Bachelor Thesis Aspects of Sin -a comparison between the classical definition of sin and sin as portrayed in His Dark Materials. Retrieved March 23, 2024, from https://www.diva-portal.org/smash/get/diva2:1022173/FULLTEXT01.pdf

Hameed, N., & Mehrotra, S. (2017). Positive youth development programs for mental health promotion in Indian youth: an underutilized pathway. International Journal of Community Medicine and Public Health, 4(10), 3488. https://doi.org/10.18203/2394-6040.ijcmph20174209

Homosexuality. (n.d.). Christianity. https://www.christianity.org.uk/article/homosexuality

Johnson, E. L., & Stryker, S. (Eds.). (2017). The transgender studies reader 2. Routledge.

Kansal, M., Singh, A., & Saran, S. (2022). Research Analysis on Corruption in India. Indian Journal of Law and Legal Research, 4(1), 1.

Keener, C. S. (1992). Galatians 3:28 - Breaking Down Barriers. *Paul, Women, and Wives: Marriage and Women's Ministry in the Letters of Paul*, 195-202. Baker Academic.

Kundu, M. (2015). Some aspects of corruption in India in 21st Century. International Journal of Scientific and Research Publications, 5(12).

Mahajan, I., & Manasi Bawdekar. (2019). Mental Health Issues of Young Females in Mumbai: Case Studies. The International Journal of Indian Psychology, 7(3). https://doi.org/10.25215/0703.048

Naqshb, M. M., & i. (2012). Drug addiction and youth of Kashmir. International NGO Journal, 7(5), 84–90. https://doi.org/10.5897/INGOJ12.022

Nel, J. (2016). Queer Christianities: A reader. Duke University Press.

O'Connor, M (2004). "Why Doesn't God Answer Prayers?" Bible Review https://library.biblicalarchaeology.org/article/why-doesnt-god-answer-prayers/

O'Neal, S. (2019). How to Develop a Personal Relationship with God. Daily She Pursues https://dailyshepursues.com/how-to-develop-a-personal-relationship-with-god/

Okada, A. (2012). Skills Development for Youth in India: Challenges and Opportunities. https://core.ac.uk/download/pdf/222951672.pdf

Olson, K. R. (2017). Sexuality, faith, and the religious right: Defending the rights of lesbian, gay, bisexual, and transgender people. Rowman & Littlefield.

Pratt, (2022). How To Make Godly Decisions. Stonegableblog. https://www.stonegableblog.com/how-to-make-tough-decisions-knowing-the-will-of-god/

Pritchard, R (2024). The Holy Trinity: Meaning of One God in Three Persons. Christianity.com https://www.christianity.com/wiki/god/god-in-three-persons-a-doctrine-we-barely-understand-11634405.html

Richardson, C. (2022). Why Asking Questions Is Essential to Healthy Faith. Good Faith Media. https://goodfaithmedia.org/author/chris-richardson/

Sophe Lamine, A. (2014). I Doubt. Therefore, I Believe: Facing Uncertainty and Belief in the Making. Brill, 1, 72–90. https://doi.org/10.1163/9789004277793_006

Sorensen, R. B. (2010). Accuracy of the Bible and Questioning God. ResearchGate https://www.researchgate.net/publication/340655352_Accuracy_of_the_Bible_and_Questioning_God

Vanrozama, P. & Gobalakrishnan, Dr. C. (2020). Youth Drugs Addiction And Social Intervention – An Investigative Study Of Mizoram. International Journal of Scientific & Technology Research, 9(03).

Vishwanathan, V. N. (2012). Corruption and Human Rights. In Google Books. Allied Publishers.

Waller, R. (2011). Healing and Mental Illness. Mind+Soul https://www.mindandsoulfoundation.org/Articles/238046/Mind_and_Soul/Articles/Healing_and_Mental_Illness.aspx

Willett. (n.d.). Why won't God heal me? Newspring Church. https://newspring.cc/articles/why-wont-god-heal-me

Woo, J (2016). Why Does God Allow Some To Suffer More Than Others? YMI https://ymi.today/2016/07/why-does-god-allow-some-to-suffer-more-than-others/

Yarhouse, M. A. (2015). Understanding gender dysphoria: Navigating transgender issues in a changing culture. InterVarsity Press.

3. Experiences And Opinions of The Youth About the Church

3.1 What the Church Gets Right?

Scripture emphasizes Church as the body of Christ, where every member has a special and vital role to fulfil (1 Corinthians 12:27). Unlike a physical structure, the New Testament portrays the church as a community of people—known as the *ekklesia*. This focus on community underscores the importance of Christians coming together, connecting, and journeying toward growth collectively.

Participants were asked to specify according to them what the Church is doing right.
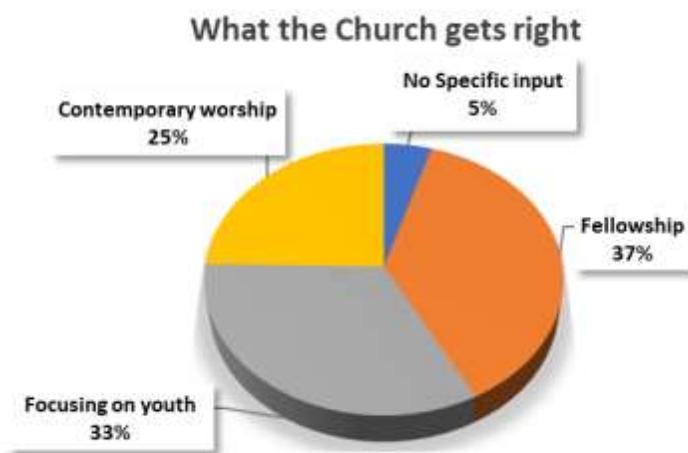
Figure 10 What the Church gets Right

3.1.1 Fellowship

37% of the respondents mentioned the effectiveness of the church in fostering relationships within the church. By prioritizing fellowship, the church nurtures a supportive community that strengthens faith and reflects God's grace. Fellowship extends beyond mere social gatherings; it involves creating a supportive network of believers who actively engage in each other's lives. Surrounding oneself with those with similar beliefs provides a supportive environment for learning, growth, and encouragement. (Hebrews 10:25).

3.1.2 Focusing on Youth

The study results found that 33% of the young respondents thought that the focus of the church on the development of the youth was impressive. By focusing on youth, the church creates a strong foundation for the future while also enriching the present faith experience for all members. Youth programs create spaces that are specifically designed to explore one's faith, foster a deeper connection with God, and feel a sense of purpose.

28

Creating a welcoming community for young people helps churches cultivate lasting friendships and empower the youth to utilize their gifts for service. Engaging activities, relevant discussions, and positive role models play an important role in developing a young person's Christian values, building a strong foundation of faith, and becoming future leaders within the church community.

3.1.3 Contemporary Worship

25% of the participants mentioned how the church's adoption of contemporary worship is effective for the youth. The church's recognition of the role of contemporary music in appealing to young people helps in creating a more inclusive and engaging worship experience in the church. Contemporary Christian music acts as a bridge between tradition and modern expression. The diversity of styles within contemporary music empowers more people to contribute their talents and creates a more inclusive worship experience for everyone. Participants noted that the church effectively inspires more individuals to come to God through regular fellowship, spirit-filled motivation by the speakers, and vibrant worship experiences. According to the respondents, by recognizing the importance of these aspects, the church is moving in the right direction.

3.2 Challenges for the present church

The Christian Church faces many challenges (social, ethical, communal, and spiritual) in effectively fulfilling its mission. This analysis explores the roadblocks that the church encounters through the perspective of adolescents.
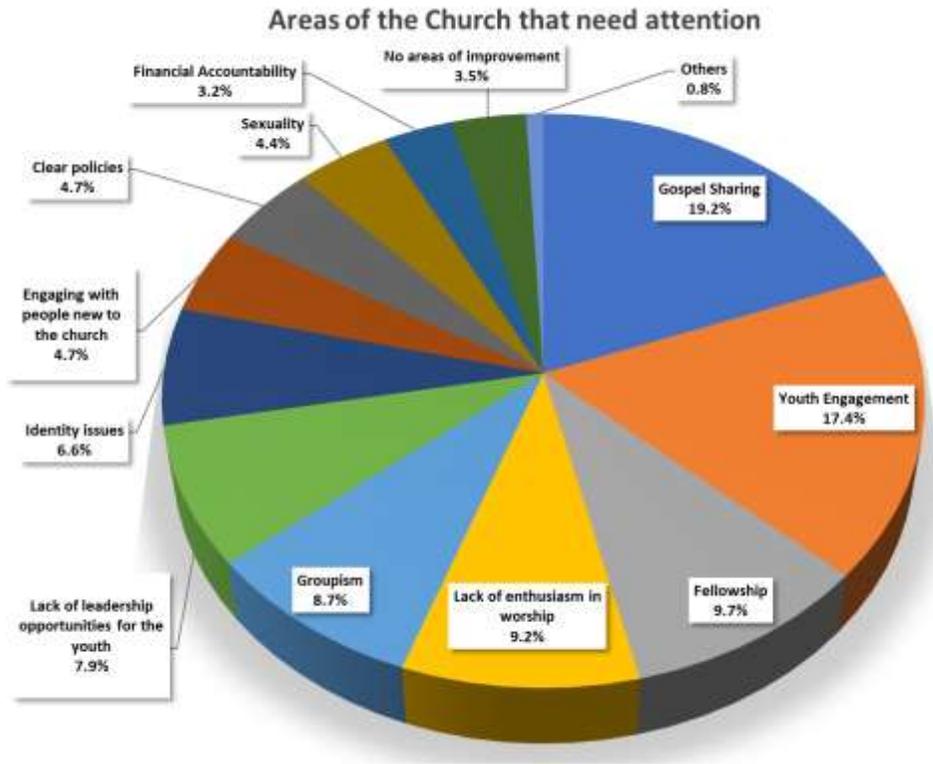
Figure 11 Areas of the Church that need attention

3.2.1 The Disconnect: Outreach and Internal Issues

In the study, the key struggle as reported by 19.2% of respondents lies in sharing the Gospel beyond existing congregations. This points out the likelihood that a believing youth is hesitant or uncomfortable to engage with others in their social circles. Internally speaking, 17.4% of the respondents stated that the church lacks in providing opportunities for youth to feel a part of the church *ekklesia*.

The Great Commission (Matthew 28:18-20) encourages us as Christians to spread the message of the gospel, but insular tendencies seem to hinder this effort. The above findings also indicate that integrating the youth into decision-making and leadership, as advocated by 1 Timothy 4:12, can bridge the generational gap and ensure the faith's continuity.

3.2.2 Matters of Identity and Stewardship

Reportedly, the Church does struggle with contemporary issues like sexuality (4.4% responses) and identity (6.6% youth). Financial accountability is another point of contention (3.2% of the respondents). These are notably some of the grey areas that the youth are finding difficult to navigate on their own. Ironically, we also see these areas addressed less often in the religious forums or less openly dealt with by the people of repute on the religious front.

Transparency in financial management, as emphasized in 1 Corinthians 4:2, fosters trust and ensures resources are used effectively for the Church's mission.

3.2.3 Building a Strong Foundation

Another issue that surfaced is the lack of clear and consistent policies that can address administrative ambiguities within the church as raised by 4.7% of the youth respondents. The church leadership is seen to have responded with inconsistent patterns and varying degrees of strictness and non-compromise in matters of disagreement and misconduct among its members. About 4.7% of the respondents also felt that the church struggles with integrating newcomers warmly. The members seem to feel disconnected or left-out even after months of moving to a new place and attending church.

Establishing a framework for handling disagreements and misconduct, aligned with biblical principles of justice (Proverbs 29:7), strengthens the Church's authority. Romans 12:13 instructs Christians to practice hospitality. Welcoming newcomers fosters a sense of belonging and facilitates their spiritual growth. These are ways of making a church member feel belonged to the community and are crucial for the strength of relationships within the church.

3.2.4 Unity and Fellowship: Overcoming Internal Divisions

About 8.7% of participants report the patterns of groupism, forming exclusive cliques within the Church as a barrier to them feeling connected. Further, about 9.7% of respondents point to the lack of genuine connections within the church. These are indicators of how disunity breeds within our fellowship circles knowingly or unknowingly.

1 Corinthians 12:12-27 emphasizes the importance of each member functioning together as the body of Christ. Building authentic relationships, as exemplified in Acts 2:42-47, fosters a supportive community. The need is to actively seek out those who are feeling left out and alienated to understand their struggles and integrate them within the fellowship group effectively.

3.2.5 Empowering the Next Generation and Engaging in Worship

The church further struggles with taking into consideration their booming audience of younger generations. Failing to utilize young people's talents as reported by 7.9% of participants is a missed opportunity. Furthermore, 9.2% of youth reported apathy in worship as a concern since it diminishes its impact. The youth can be most productive at places where they feel belonged and are valued. The responses seem indicative of what the church might be losing by not being able to capitalize on the talents and making the worship a routine from the perspective of adolescents.

2 Timothy 2:2 encourages mentoring younger believers. Actively seeking opportunities to equip and empower youth leadership strengthens the Church's future. Colossians 3:16 instructs Christians to sing hymns with thankfulness in their hearts. Revitalizing worship through a spirit of joy and reverence can rekindle the congregation's fervor.

3.2.6 A Renewed Church

According to the perspective of adolescents, the Church can experience renewal through a renewed focus on its mission. Outreach, inclusivity, transparency, genuine fellowship, and empowering young leaders are all grounded in Christian principles that need greater emphasis.

3.3 Feeling a Connection to the Church

Feeling connected with a church can be a deeply personal and transformative experience for many individuals. Churches serve as spiritual sanctuaries where individuals can find solace and meaning in their lives. It can be a place for moments of peace and reflection and where bonds of friendship, empathy, and encouragement are nurtured
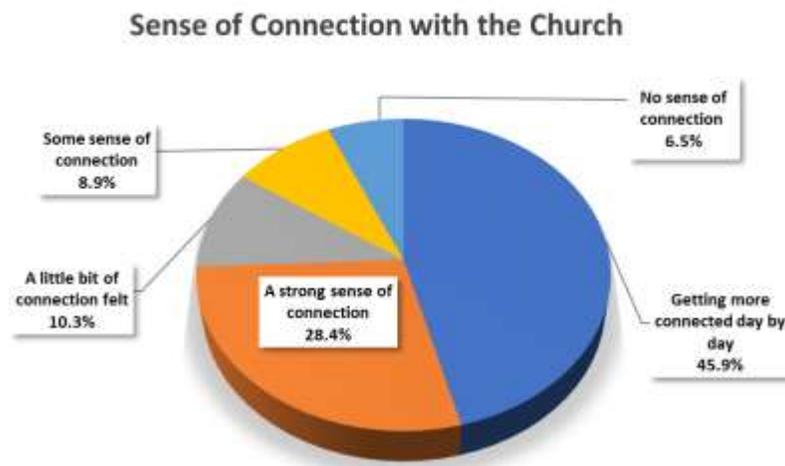
Figure 12 Sense of Connection with the Church

When participants were asked how connected they felt with their church, their responses varied. 45.9% of the participants stated that they are getting more connected day by day and 28.4% of the participants stated that they had a strong sense of connection. A person's self-identity is in part derived from the social groups to which they belong. Their beliefs about belonging to a group influence their attitudes and actions (Hornsey, 2008). Religious groups such as churches, do shape the values, implying a sense of connection (Roccas & Elster, 2014). Regular attendance at church makes it more likely for people to believe that their congregation is highly cohesive and being a part of this highly cohesive congregation leads to more emotional support from fellow church members. This results in a more spiritual connection with others and with God. (Krause & Ellison, 2009). Additionally, this strengthens the sense of connection one has to the church.

However, not all participants reported such high levels of connection. 10.3% stated that they had a little bit of connection, 8.9% stated that they had some sense of connection and 6.5% stated that they had no sense of connection. The dwindling of connectedness with the church could occur due to multiple reasons. One could be infrequent attendance in the church due to busy lifestyles or lack of accessibility, (Krause & Ellison, 2009) unpleasant interaction with the church members (Krause & Wulff, 2005), the incongruence in beliefs of the church and self or still being in the part of spiritual exploration.

3.4 Youth's Involvement within the Church

The church provides young people with an ideal setting for learning to live in relationship with God, others, and the world. The involvement of the youth in the activities of the church allows them to practice their beliefs. The church's message is most effective when it touches on all facets of life and is full of expectation and hope. Regular church attendance should be seen as a health benefit for young people. Better measures of emotional and physical well-being as well as a decrease in health-compromising behaviors are examples of tangible benefits. (Michaelson et al., 2014) Participation in religion appears to be a major factor in pastors' and parishioners' mental health, possibly protecting their cognitive function from the damaging effects of stress. (Hosseini and others, 2021). In a study, it was found that one of the four main ways to identify couples as the way in which religion enhances their marital fidelity was through religious involvement that enhanced the couple's relationship with God (Dollahite & Lambert, 2007).
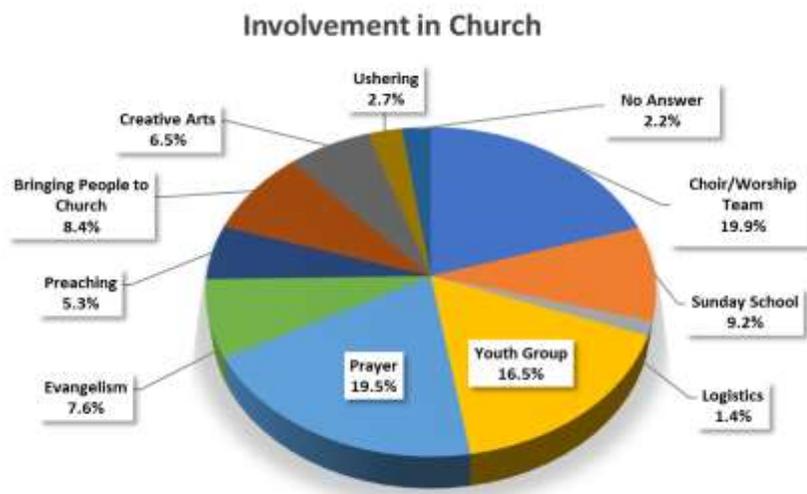
Figure 13 Involvement in Church

3.4.1 Choir/Worship Team

In the survey, participating in the choir or worship teams received the highest number of responses (19.9%) as a method of being involved in the church. Joining a worship team or choir stands out as a particularly meaningful method for young people to interact with their religion, hone their skills, and create a feeling of community within the church. Being a member of a worship team or chorus allows many young people to interact more deeply with the scriptures and hymns by leading worship and leading through singing. The congregation is frequently transcended by music, enabling a more intimate and passionate relationship with one's convictions. Consistent rehearsals, public appearances, and the requirement to collaborate well with others cultivate self-control, commitment, and cooperation. Furthermore, conducting worship helps foster leadership qualities.

34

3.4.2 Prayer

19.5% of the study participants stated that prayer is an effective way of getting involved in the church. Being involved in prayer strengthens their relationship with God and the church community as well as facilitates their growth. It is a method of receiving clarity, solace, and a sense of direction. Communal prayer events such as prayer meetings, vigils, and retreats can also create a network of support for young people.

3.4.3 Youth Group

Participating in youth groups is one of the ways that 16.5% of the respondents used to be involved in the church. Youth groups give the youth a place to connect with others, grow spiritually, and take part in other youth activities. These groups support a young person's overall development and allow the youth to get active in their faith community. They can learn more about their religion, ask questions, and get advice from peers and mentors through Bible studies, conversations, and prayer sessions. Additionally, the shared experiences of worship, service, and fellowship strengthen the relationships among the members of the youth group.

3.4.4 Sunday School Ministry

9.2% of the sample stated that Sunday school is a vital means for a lot of young people to get involved in their church community. Sunday school promotes personal growth, community building, and spiritual development, becoming an essential part of one's religious journey. In addition to encouraging children to investigate and learn about faith, this experience helps young people practice their beliefs. Engaging in Sunday school ministry helps young people feel more involved in the church and allows them to create a space for children to explore their faith and make relationships with people who have comparable experiences and ideals.

3.4.5 Bringing People to Church and Evangelism

Bringing people to church (8.4%) and Evangelism (7.6%) were also found to be some exciting and powerful ways that youth got actively involved in their community. This benefits the church by attracting new members and promoting an inclusive and evangelistic culture. One's active involvement in evangelism serves to reaffirm their devotion and provides the opportunity to see first-hand how faith can change people's lives. Outreach programs inspire youth to take an active role in sharing their religion, which is in line with the larger goal of evangelism. A feeling of purpose and service is developed as one witnesses the beneficial effects they can have on the lives of others. As they cooperate to assist and welcome new members, it also promotes a culture of giving and volunteerism.

3.4.6 Creative Arts

The study revealed how the participants found creative arts to be a special platform to express their beliefs and be involved in the church (6.5%). In a profound and intimate way, youth can communicate their experiences and beliefs via art, whether it be through music, dancing, theatre, painting, or other artistic mediums. Through this expression, one is able to internalize their faith and communicate it to others in a meaningful and approachable way. Artistic contributions can greatly improve the congregation's overall experience of worship and make it meaningful and memorable.

3.4.7 Preaching

Preaching was found to be what 5.3% of the participants chose as a way to be involved in their church. Participation in this activity promotes leadership, spiritual development, and a strong sense of church community. Studying the Bible and religious doctrines thoroughly is important to prepare and deliver sermons. This procedure promotes in-depth contemplation, research, and comprehension of their faith. Preachers internalize and consolidate their ideas as they interpret and impart these teachings, strengthening and personalizing their spiritual connection in the process. Young preachers have the potential to act as role models for their peers, inspiring them to get more involved in church activities.

3.4.8 Ushering

2.7% of the sample chose to usher as a way to get involved in the church. By serving as ushers, young people enhance their ties to their community and faith, get valuable experience, and contribute to a friendly church environment. Ushers are infused with a feeling of responsibility, an understanding of the value of dependability, and attention to details. One can learn the importance of serving others via this job, which cultivates a selfless and committed mindset. Clear communication, patience, and the capacity to respond politely and calmly in a variety of circumstances are some of the things young people learn by being involved in ushering.

3.4.9 Logistics

Managing logistics calls for a high degree of planning and organizing skills and 1.4% of the participants, this was the preferred mode of being involved. Youth engaged in this program gain experience in time management, event planning, and making sure all the resources are available. Successful church activities require these abilities, which are also very transferable to other spheres of life like education and eventual employment. Working closely with different church members and teams is a common part of logistics. One discovers the value of cooperation and teamwork as one collaborates with others to coordinate the successful execution of

plans. Through these encounters, they learn the importance of cooperating to achieve a common objective and develop strong interpersonal skills.

Helpful Questions to consider:

1. What are the effective ways to instill mission-mindedness in the youth in the present times and prepare them to engage with their peers in society?

2. How open are we to dialogue with the youth on the matters of sexuality and finance that they seem to struggle with inwardly? Are we adequately equipped to help them navigate this matter with the help of the word of God?

3. Is it ok to have differences of opinion within the church and how does God look at it?

4. Many times, believers struggling with sin want to be left alone and not made a matter of public discussion. They believe it's between them and God. How should the church leadership handle such matters?

5. Building a strong connection with the church can be a significant factor in a positive transformative experience. How can the Church encourage and empower young people to build long-lasting connections within the community?

Reference

Dollahite, D. C., & Lambert, N. M. (2007). Forsaking All Others: How Religious Involvement Promotes Marital Fidelity in Christian, Jewish, and Muslim Couples. Review of Religious Research, 48(3), 290–307. http://www.jstor.org/stable/20447445

Glendinning, T. (2006). Religious Involvement, Conventional Christian, and Unconventional Non-Materialist Beliefs. Journal for the Scientific Study of Religion, 45(4), 585–595. https://doi.org/10.1111/j.1468-5906.2006.00329.x

Hilder, A. (2024, January 22). Eight Common Problems Facing The Church Today. Anthony Hilder. https://anthonyhilder.com/church-problem/

Hornsey, M. J. (2008). Social Identity Theory and Self-categorization Theory: A Historical Review. Social and Personality Psychology Compass, 2(1), 204–222. https://doi.org/10.1111/j.1751-9004.2007.00066.x

Hosseini, S., Meyer, S. B., & Oremus, M. (2021). Is your religious involvement helping your mind? The link between religious involvement and cognitive function from the perspectives of Christian pastors and parishioners. Journal of Religion, Spirituality & Aging, 1–18. https://doi.org/10.1080/15528030.2021.1938342

Krause, N., & Ellison, C. G. (2009). Social environment of the church and feelings of gratitude toward God. Psychology of Religion and Spirituality, 1(3), 191–205. https://doi.org/10.1037/a0016729

Krause, N., & Wulff, K. M. (2005). RESEARCH: "Church-Based Social Ties, A Sense of Belonging in a Congregation, and Physical Health Status." The International Journal for the Psychology of Religion, 15(1), 73–93. https://doi.org/10.1207/s15327582ijpr1501_6

Krejcir. (2007). Why Churches Fail: Part I. churchleadership.org. Retrieved May 2, 2024, from http://www.churchleadership.org/apps/articles/default.asp?articleid=42339

Lewellen, T. (2021). Why Is Christian Fellowship So Important. Science of Identity Foundation. https://www.sciocommunity.org/2021/05/26/

McCracken, B. (2021, January 21). 21 Challenges Facing the 21st Century Church — Brett McCracken. Brett McCracken. https://www.brettmccracken.com/blog/blog/2016/10/27/21-challenges-facing-the-21st-century-church

Musonda, N. (2017). How To Get the Youth Involved in Ministry - A Step-By-Step Guide. Science of Identity Foundation. https://www.sciocommunity.org/how-to-get-the-youth-involved-in-ministry-a-step-by-step-guide

Musonda, N. (2017). Why We Must Be Open to Different Styles of Worship Music. Science of Identity Foundation. https://www.sciocommunity.org/why-we-must-be-open-to-different-styles-of-worship-music/

Roccas S., Elster A. (2014). Values and religiosity. In Saroglou V. (Ed.), Religion, personality and social behavior (pp. 193–212). Psychology Press.

4. Youth and Ministry

4.1 Calling

Martin Luther (1958) saw vocation as a 'mask of God': "What else is all our work to God – whether in the fields, in the garden, in the city, in the house, in war, or in government – but just such a child's performance, by which He wants to give His gifts in the fields, at home, and everywhere else? These are the masks of God, behind which He wants to remain concealed and do all things … God gives all good gifts; but you must lend a hand and take the bull by the horns; that is, you must work and thus give God good cause and a mask" (Kristanto et al., 2024)

Discovering one's calling in life is a profound and deeply personal journey. It is characterized by actions like prayer, reflection, and being receptive to His direction. By exploring one's gifts, passions, and the needs of the world, individuals try to discern how to serve and glorify God uniquely. Discovering and pursuing one's calling brings fulfillment and aligns one's life with God's will.

4.1.1 Developing One's Calling

According to the survey statistics, **50.5% of people could recognize their calling** and were actively developing it through different practices.

Figure 14 Do you know your Calling?

Practical Development (Reading, Praying, Worship, Serving, and Fellowship)

The study results showed that engaging in daily practices like reading the Bible, praying, worshiping, serving others, and participating in fellowship played an important role in spiritual growth. By committing to these practices, people can better discern and fulfill their divine calling. (Lewellen, 2021)

Obedience and Faithfulness to God

The study participants report that making choices that reflect one's faith and trust in God, even when it's challenging, is an essential method to develop spirituality. Obedience helps individuals align their lives with God's will, ensuring they stay on the path He has set for them. (Kuwali, 2019).

Engaging in Church, Sunday School, and Youth Ministry

Many of the participants reported that their involvement in Church activities gave them a space to grow. Different ministries within the church like Sunday School, and Youth ministry provide opportunities for learning, mentorship, and community support. According to the study, these environments helped the participants grow in their faith, discover their spiritual gifts, and experience their calling. Engaging in these ministries allows one to contribute to the spiritual growth of others and build meaningful relationships within their faith community. (Palacios and Esteban, 2011)

Equipping Self/Knowledge Building

The study was able to understand the importance of Continuous learning and self-improvement in fulfilling one's divine calling. Studying theology, attending Bible studies, and seeking wisdom from experienced believers help individuals deepen their understanding of Christian teachings. (Kristanto et al. 2024) Equipping oneself with knowledge and skills prepares individuals to serve God effectively and confidently.

Sharing the Gospel

The study participants reported that sharing the Gospel - whether through preaching, teaching, counselling, conversations, social media, or outreach events, helped them understand their call.

Church Planting

Planting churches in places where there are few churches or where people are unfamiliar with Christianity was one way that helped some of the study participants fulfil their calling to spread the Gospel in new and creative ways.

Reaching Out to Family

Sharing faith with family members was a powerful way to spread the Gospel for some participants. Living out one's faith authentically at home, being supportive, and gently sharing the message of Christ had a profound impact.

Using Spiritual Gifts

Recognizing and using one's spiritual gifts helped some of the participants to serve others, build up the church community, and fulfill God's purposes.

Youth Meetings and Prayer Meetings

For some of the respondents, participating in youth meetings and prayer meetings fostered spiritual growth and a sense of community. These gatherings provide a space for collective worship, learning, and mutual encouragement, helping individuals understand and pursue their calling.

4.1.2. Seeking Clarity

49.5% of people are still uncertain about their calling while 21.3% of these respondents indicated that they are diligently seeking clarity through:

- Practicing regular prayer
- Listening to Pastors and spiritual leaders
- Reading the Bible
- Participating in worshiping and fellowship
- Reflection and meditation
- Engaging in church activities

4.2 Gospel Sharing and Youth

The Gospel holds profound significance for the church and its congregation, serving as the cornerstone of Christian faith. It embodies the teachings of Jesus Christ, offering a message of salvation, hope, and redemption. Therefore, the importance of sharing the Gospel cannot be overstated; it is a vital aspect of Christian discipleship and community building. However, the data reveals a mixed picture: 1.1% did not respond, 50.2% shared their faith sometimes, 5.9% never shared, 15.5% shared their faith frequently, 21.4% rarely shared, and 5.9% were hesitant to share.

Figure 15 Gospel Sharing

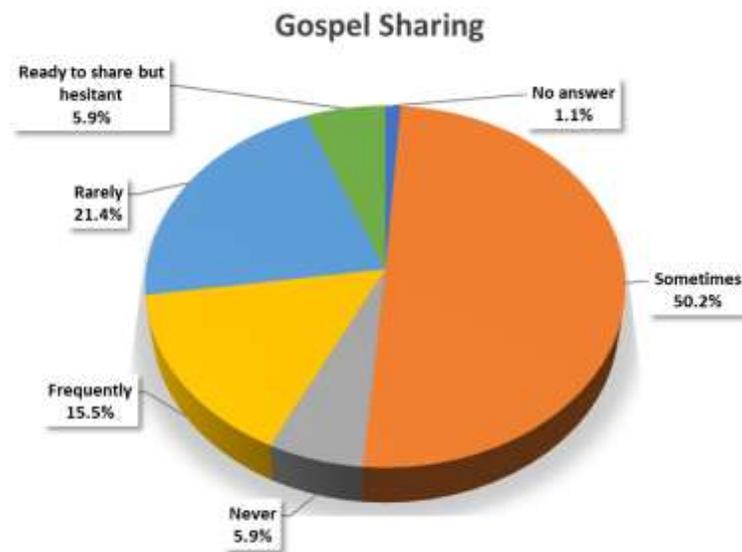The responses highlight that while a substantial number of adolescents share their faith occasionally or rarely, there is a need to encourage and equip them to become more confident and frequent in sharing their faith.

It's crucial to explore the ways that make these interactions more comfortable and effective. Understanding these approaches can help people find their unique path in spreading the Gospel.
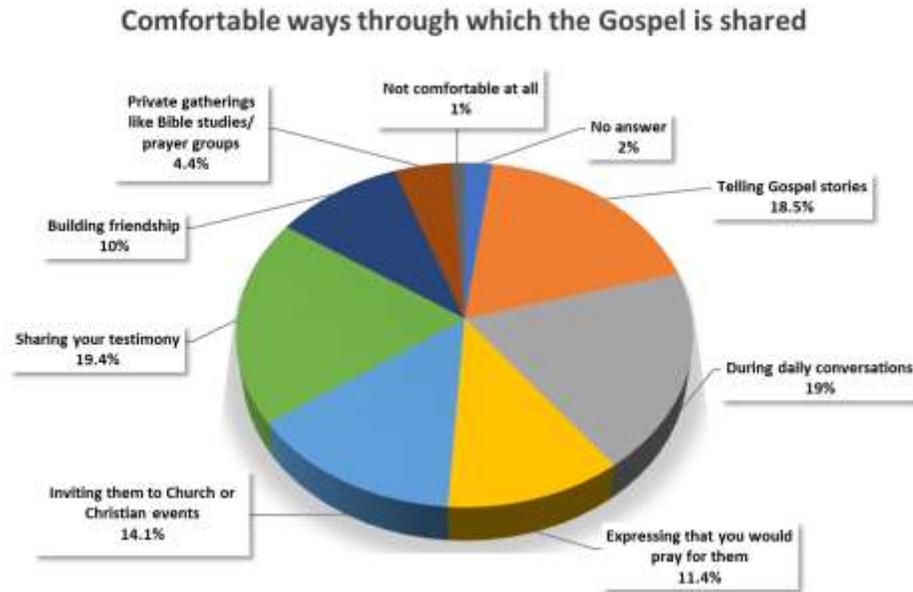
Figure 16 Comfortable ways through which the Gospel is shared

4.2.1 Telling Gospel Stories (18.5%)

Telling Gospel Stories (18.5%) is a powerful way of sharing the Gospel, captivating and inspiring listeners by demonstrating God's work in real-life scenarios. These narratives make faith relatable and tangible, providing moral lessons and spiritual insights that guide personal faith journeys.

4.2.2 During Daily Conversations (19%)

Incorporating faith into everyday discussions normalizes Christianity, making it a natural part of life. This allows believers to share their experiences and demonstrate how faith guides their actions, intriguing and inspiring others to explore Christianity. Colossians 4:5-6 advises believers to be wise and intentional in their interactions, making the most of every opportunity to share their faith graciously and effectively. It emphasizes speaking with grace and wisdom and ensuring that conversations reflect Christ's truth and love.

4.2.3 Expressing That You Would Pray for Them (11.4%)

Offering to pray for someone is a profound way to show love and introduce others to the power of faith. By offering to pray, believers demonstrate their commitment to following Christ's example of love and compassion. It not only supports and uplifts others but also serves as a tangible expression of faith and spiritual growth, inviting others to experience the transformative impact of the Gospel.

4.2.4 Inviting Them to Church or Christian Events (14.1%)

Inviting others to church services or Christian events plays a crucial role in sharing the Gospel by offering newcomers a firsthand experience of Christian community and worship. The welcoming environment, the preaching of the Word, and fellowship can witness Christian faith. These interactions introduce core Christian values and provide supportive spaces for newcomers to explore their spiritual journey.

4.2.5 Sharing Your Testimony (19.4%)

Sharing personal testimonies effectively communicates the Gospel by offering authentic accounts of how Christianity transforms lives, resonating with those seeking meaning. Personal testimonies inspire others to consider a relationship with Christ, illustrating the hope and transformation that faith brings. By sharing their faith journeys, believers demonstrate Christianity's relevance and impact, making it accessible and relatable.

4.2.6 Building Friendship (10%)

Building relationships is integral to sharing the Gospel as it establishes trust and credibility, fostering open discussions about faith. Genuine connections based on love and mutual respect exemplify Christ's teachings, making the Gospel tangible through personal interactions. Believers use these relationships to share their faith journeys and testimonies, illustrating the transformative power of Christ's love.

4.2.7 Private Gatherings Like Bible Studies/Prayer Groups (4.4%)

Small, intimate settings for Bible studies or prayer groups encourage open dialogue and personal connections. These gatherings provide a supportive space for questions and learning, helping individuals to grow in their faith in a community setting.

4.3 Youth's Desired Mode of Impact on society

When examining the role of youth and the impactful contributions to make in society, several key themes emerged. Youth engagement within church settings encompasses a spectrum of activities ranging from innovativeness and evangelism to ministry, campus fellowship and promoting formal Christian education. (Amankwa & Awuku-Gyampoh, 2022).
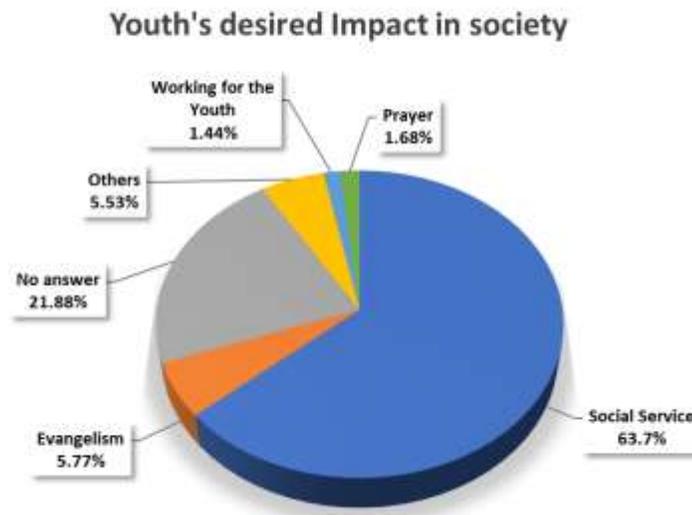

Figure 17 Youth's desired Impact in society

One important channel that stands out is the involvement of youth in social work (63.7%). Young people can donate their time and skills to causes they care about by volunteering in their local communities or for nonprofit organizations. Their work in addressing urgent community needs, such as feeding the impoverished, financing education, and offering medical assistance, can be done through the arts, technology, education, or financial contributions.

However, 21.88% of the participants gave no response in regard to their contribution to society. There may be a number of causes for this, including a lack of knowledge or comprehension of the contributions that their community requires. They can be doubting their skills or unaware of the opportunities. Participants may be discouraged from wanting to join due to a lack of confidence or fear of being judged. Lack of exposure to these kinds of involvements might possibly be the cause. The participants may have different priorities and areas of interest.

Spreading the gospel of Jesus was 5.77% of the response. This involves sharing their faith and beliefs with others in a positive manner. Sharing personal testimonies can inspire and encourage others who may be struggling or seeking spiritual guidance.

Prayer also emerges as a vital contribution, with organized prayer groups serving as platforms for communal support, unity, and spiritual nourishment. Prayer is a great way to contribute to a society for 1.68% of the participants.

The percentage of respondents who were involved in initiatives for the improvement of the youth was 1.44%. Providing mentorship and counseling to youth ministries is one way to address mental health issues and cultivate relationships with helpful peers.

Other possibilities for how the participant wanted to give back to society were to open a business, open schools, develop new ideas, raise environmental awareness, and eradicate corruption.

Helpful Questions to Consider:

1. The survey results indicate that there is a strong need to facilitate the development of one's calling. How can the Church create a safe and inclusive environment for this purpose?

2. What can the Church do to encourage the youth to make a lasting impact in society?

References

Amankwa, E., & Awuku-Gyampoh, R. K. (2022). Building the Twenty-first Century Church: The Role of the Youth. Journal of Youth and Theology, 1–24. https://doi.org/10.1163/24055093-bja10025

Askew, B. (May 2018). Meditation: The ability to hear God's voice and respond. Kairos Network Church. https://kairoschurch.net/meditation-the-ability-to-hear-gods-voice-and-respond/

Brandon D. Smith. Writebol J. (2012). How the Bible Brings Spiritual Growth Lifeway. (n.d.). Lifeway Christian Resources. https://www.lifeway.com/en/special-emphasis/read-the-bible/articles/how-the-bible-brings-spiritual-growth

Dunlap, J. (2024). Finding God in Life's Transitions Franciscan Media. Franciscan Media. https://www.franciscanmedia.org/st-anthony-messenger/finding-god-in-lifes-transitions/

Haston, W. (September 2018). Sharing the Gospel Through Your Faith Story. Good Soil. https://www.goodsoil.com/blog/sharing-the-gospel-through-your-faith-story-1/

Henslee, M. (May 2020). Sharing the Gospel in the Way Jesus Commanded. Lifeway Research. https://research.lifeway.com/2020/05/29/sharing-the-gospel-in-the-way-jesus-commanded/

Ines, F. (2024). How to Remain Faithful to God's Calling — Ines Franklin. https://www.inesfranklin.com/uncharted/blog/remainfaithfultogodscalling

Kristanto, D., Tompo, H. B., Frans H.M. Silalahi, Ersada, L. A., Salurante, T., Wibowo, M., & Bilo, D. T. (2024). Hearing God's call one more time: Retrieving calling in theology of work. HTS Teologiese Studies, 80(1). https://doi.org/10.4102/hts.v80i1.9703

Kuwali, P. (2019). The Importance Of Obedience To God. Lingadzi CCAP Church https://lingadziccap.org/index.php/sermon/the-importance-of-obedience-to-god/

Lewellen, T. (2021). Why Is Christian Fellowship So Important? Scio Community Church. https://www.sciocommunity.org/2021/05/26/

McLaughlin, M. (April 2024). Fruits, Gifts and Talents - What's the big deal? Truthful Grace. https://melissamclaughlin.org/2018/10/22/fruits-gift-and-talents-whats-the-big-deal/

Palacios, E. R., (2011). Spiritual Formation Within the Faith Community: the Beginning of a Life Journey. Professional Dissertations D Min, 97. https://dx.doi.org/10.32597/dmin/97/

Tom Steffen. (November 2013). Why Communicate the Gospel Through Stories. Mission Frontiers. https://www.missionfrontiers.org/issue/article/why-communicate-the-gospel-through-stories

APPENDIX 1: List of Figures

APPENDIX 2: Analyst Team

Dr. Blessy Elizabeth David
Assistant Professor, JMC
University of Delhi

Merlyn Alex
Counseling Psychologist

Sangharsha Yogiraj Jiwane
Industrial Psychologist

Karen Terezine D'cruz
Psychologist, School Counsellor

Maryann Kripa George
Student, Masters in Psychology
Savitribai Phule Pune University

APPENDIX 3: Survey Questionnaire

Survey of Youth Issues (2023)
युवा समस्याओं पर सुर्वेक्षर्ण (2023)

Age / उम्र .... Gender / लिंग ....

Place / स्थान .... State / राज्य ....

1. **What/who influences you the most in life and decision making? (Choose 1 or 2)**
 कौन आप को आपके जीवन में और निर्णय लेने में सार्वाधिक प्रभाव करता है? (कोई 1 या 2 चुने)
   - Friends/social circle मित्र / सामाजिक दायरे
   - Family- Parents/ grandparents/ brother/ sister परिवार- माता-पिता /दादा दादी /भाई /बहन
   - Celebrities/ Influencers प्रसिद्ध व्यक्ति / प्रभावशाली व्यक्ति
   - Movies/ Web Series सिनेमा / वेब सीरीज़
   - Gaming खेल
   - Social media सोशल मीडिया
   - Past decisions पूर्व में लिए निर्णय
   - Beliefs मान्यताएँ
   - Church चर्च
   - Don't know पता नही
   - ……………………………………………………………………..

2. **Who influenced you most in making decision to follow Christ? (Choose 1 or 2)**
 मसीह का अनुसरण करने का निर्णय लेने में आपको किसने सबसे अधिक प्रभावित किया? (कोई 1 या 2 चुने)
   - Mother-Father माता-पिता
   - Grandparents दादा-दादी
   - Other family members परिवार के अन्य सदस्य
   - Neighbours पड़ोसी
   - Friends/ peers मित्र/साथी
   - Local Church Pastor/ priest स्थानीय चर्च के पादरी / प्राचीन
   - Sunday school teacher संडे स्कूल शिक्षक
   - Youth group leaders युवा समूह के अगुए
   - Other church members चर्च के अन्य सदस्य
   - School teacher स्कूल-अध्यापक
   - Youth camp/ retreat युवा शिविर/रिट्रीट
   - Preacher/ Speaker/ Evangelist उपदेशक/वक्ता/प्रचारक
   - Christian author/ Podcast/ Series/ Music मसीही लेखक / पॉडकास्ट / श्रृंखला /संगीत

- Another person एक अन्य व्यक्ति
- Testimony गवाही
- Social Media सामाजिक मीडिया
- Events आयोजन
- No one in particular कोई खास नहीं
- ………………………………………………………………………………..

3. Who were the most significant people to show you what faith is about? (Choose 2 or 3)

आस्था क्या है- यह दिखाने वाले सबसे महत्वपूर्ण लोग कौन है (2 या 3 चुनें)

- Mother-Father माता-पिता
- Grandparents दादा-दादी
- Other family members परिवार के अन्य सदस्य
- Neighbours पड़ोसी
- Friends/ peers मित्र/साथी
- Local Church Pastor/ priest स्थानीय चर्च के पादरी / प्राचीन
- Sunday school teacher संडे स्कूल शिक्षक
- Youth group leaders युवा समूह के अगुए
- Other church members चर्च के अन्य सदस्य
- School teacher स्कूल-अध्यापक
- Preacher/ Speaker/ Evangelist उपदेशक/वक्ता/प्रचारक
- Podcast पॉडकास्ट
- Music/Songs संगीत/गीत
- No one in particular कोई खास नहीं
- Don't know पता नहीं
- ………………………………………………………………………………..

4.   Who do you reach out when you need help?

जब आपको सहायता की आवश्यकता होती है तो आप किससे संपर्क करते हैं?

- Mother-Father माता-पिता
- Grandparents दादा-दादी
- Other family members परिवार के अन्य सदस्य
- Neighbours पड़ोसी
- Friends/ peers मित्र/साथी
- Local Church Pastor/ priest स्थानीय चर्च के पादरी / प्राचीन
- Youth group leaders युवा समूह के अगुए
- Other church members चर्च के अन्य सदस्य
- School teacher स्कूल-अध्यापक

- Preacher/ Speaker/ Evangelist उपदेशक/वक्ता/प्रचारक

- ………………………………………………………………………………………..

5. **In what areas is the church failing or it should improve?**
चर्च किन क्षेत्रों में विफल हो रहा है या उसे सुधार करना चाहिए?
- Sharing Gospel outside the Church चर्च के बाहर सुसमाचार साझा करने में
- Youth Engagement युवाओं का कार्यरत होना
- Sexuality कामुकता
- Identity Issues पहचान संबंधी मुद्दे
- Financial Accountability वित्तीय जवाबदेही
- Clear policies स्पष्ट नीतियाँ
- Engaging with newcomers नवागंतुकों से जुड़ाव
- Groupism in the church चर्च में गुटबाजी
- Fellowship साहचर्य/संगति
- Lack of leadership opportunities to youth युवाओं को नेतृत्व के अवसरों का अभाव
- Lack of enthusiasm in worship आराधना में उत्साह की कमी

- ………………………………………………………………………………………..

- ………………………………………………………………………………………
.

6. **According to you what are the right things the church is doing?**
आपके अनुसार चर्च क्या सही काम कर रहा है?
- Contemporary worship समसामयिक (आधुनिक) आराधना
- Fellowship साहचर्य/संगति
- Focusing on youth युवाओं पर ध्यान केन्द्रित करता है

- …………………………………………………………………………

- …………………………………………………………………………

7. **How connected do you feel to your church?**
आप अपने चर्च से कितना जुड़ाव महसूस करते हैं?
   a. No sense of connection जुड़ाव का कोई एहसास नहीं
   b. A little bit of connection थोड़ा-सा जुड़ाव है
   c. Some sense of connection कुछ जुड़ाव महसूस होता है
   d. Getting more connected day by day दिन-ब-दिन और अधिक जुड़ते जा रहे हैं
   e. A strong sense of connection जुड़ाव की एक मजबूत भावना है

8. **How often do you share the gospel with your friends?**
आप कितनी बार अपने दोस्तों के साथ सुसमाचार साझा करते हैं?

a. Never कभी नहीं

b. Rarely कभी-कभार

c. Sometimes कभी-कभी

d. Frequently बार-बार

e. Ready to share but hesitant because साझा करने के लिए तैयार हूँ लेकिन झिझकता हू क्योंकि............

………

9. **What ways are you most comfortable in sharing the Gospel with your peers (friends of same age)?**
आप अपने साथियों (समान उम्र के दोस्तों) के साथ सुसमाचार साझा करने में किन तरीकों में सबसे अधिक सहज हैं?

a. Telling Gospel stories सुसमाचार की कहानियाँ सुनाने में

b. During daily conversations रोजाने के बातचीत के दौरान

c. Expressing that you would pray for them यह व्यक्त करते हुए कि आप उनके लिए प्रार्थना करेंगे

d. Inviting them to Church or Christian Event उन्हें चर्च/मसीही कार्यक्रम में आमंत्रित करना

e. Sharing your testimony अपनी गवाही साझा करना

f. Building friendship दोस्ती बनाना

g. Private gatherings like Bible studies/ prayer groups बाइबल अध्ययन/प्रार्थना समूह जैसी निजी सभाएँ

h. Not comfortable at all बिल्कुल सहज / आसान नहीं है

i. ……

10. **Do you know your calling?**
क्या आप अपनी बुलाहट जानते हैं?

a. Yes हाँ

If yes- how are you developing it यदि हाँ हैं तो आप इसे कैसे विकसित कर सकते है?……………

……
…

b. No नहीं

If no- Are you trying to know your calling यदि नहीं तो क्या आप अपनी बुलाहट पहचानने की

कोशिश कर रहे हैं

……………………………………………………………………………………………………

11. **To what extent do you agree or disagree with the following statements (LGBTQ):**
आप निम्नलिखित कथनों से किस हद तक सहमत या असहमत हैं (LGBTQ):

a. Homosexuality is a way of life that should be accepted by society समलैंगिकता जीवन जीने का एक तरीका है जिसे समाज को स्वीकार करना चाहिए

b. Someone's gender identity should always be the same as their birth sex किसी की लिंग पहचान हमेशा उसके जन्म के लिंग के समान ही होनी चाहिए

c. It is sinful for a Christian to marry or have sex with someone of the same sex किसी मसीही के लिए समान लिंग के व्यक्ति के साथ विवाह करना या यौन संबंध बनाना पाप है

d. Don't know पता नहीं

e. Don't care परवाह नहीं

12. What do you think are the three biggest issues facing young people in India today?
आपके अनुसार आज भारत में युवा लोगों के सामने तीन सबसे बड़ी समस्याएँ क्या हैं?

a. Addiction आदत/लत

b. Corruption भ्रष्टाचार

c. Religious clashes धार्मिक झगड़े

d. Mental Health मानसिक स्वास्थ्य

e. Relationship issues रिश्ते में समस्याएँ

f. ....

g. ....

13. What are the most prominent sins your generation is struggling with?
किन सबसे प्रमुख पापों से आपकी पीढ़ी जूझ रही है?

a. Lust & Pornography वासना और अश्लीलता

b. Abusive words अपशब्द

c. Substance addictions नशीले / मादक पदार्थों की लत

d. Phone addiction फोन की लत

e. ....
.

f. ....
.

14. How would you like to be involved in the Church?
आप चर्च में कैसे शामिल होना पसंद करेंगे?

- Choir/Worship Team गीत संगीत समूह / आराधना दल द्वारा

- Prayer प्रार्थना द्वारा

- Ushering प्रवेश लेने के द्वारा

- Preaching उपदेश प्रचार द्वारा

- Sunday School संडे स्कूल

- Creative Arts रचनात्मक कला
- Youth Group युवा समूह
- Evangelism सुसमाचार प्रचार
- Logistics प्रचालन तंत्र
- Bringing people to church लोगों को चर्च लाने के द्वारा.

- ……
- ……

15. What impactful contributions would you like to make in the society?
आप समाज में क्या प्रभावशाली योगदान देना चाहेंगे?

- Social Service (NGO/Orphanages etc) सामाजिक सेवा (एन जी ओ/अनाथालय आदि)

- ……
- ……

16. What is your most pressing question about God or Christian faith?
ईश्वर या मसीही आस्था के बारे में आपका सबसे महत्वपूर्ण प्रश्न क्या है?

a. Why God doesn't answer my prayers? मेरी प्रार्थनाओं का उत्तर ईश्वर क्यों नहीं देते?

b. Why things always go wrong with me? मेरे साथ हमेशा चीजें गलत क्यों होती हैं?

c. Why doesn't God heal me? ईश्वर मुझे ठीक क्यों नहीं करते?

d. What is Trinity? त्रिएक क्या है?

e. ……

f. ……

17. What is your most pressing question about life and the future?
जीवन और भविष्य के बारे में आपका सबसे महत्वपूर्ण प्रश्न क्या है?

a. Identity about Gender लिंग की पहचान

b. ……

c. ……

Contact us

www.clfaym.org
clfayouthmovement@gmail.com
+91 7822972152