



# The Role of the Discipler

*“The Lord’s bond-servant must not be quarrelsome, but be kind to all, able to teach, patient when wronged, with gentleness correcting those those who are in opposition, if perhaps God may grant them repentance repentance leading to the knowledge of the truth, and they may come to come to their senses and escape from the snare of the devil, having been having been held captive by him to do his will.” 2 Tim. 2:24-26*

I. Establish **four primary goals** in your role as a discipler:

A. Love your disciple unconditionally.

1. To love and accept him for who he is and not for how he responds to you or to the Word of God

*“If I speak in the tongues of men and of angels, but have not love, I am only a resounding gong or a clanging cymbal.”*  
1 Cor. 13:1

*“Accept one another, then, just as Christ accepted you, in order to bring praise to God.”*  
Rom. 15:7

*“Love must be sincere...Be devoted to one another in brotherly love. Honor one another above yourselves.”*  
Rom. 12:9a,10

*“Now that you have purified yourselves by obeying the truth so that you have sincere love for your brothers, love one another deeply, from the heart.”*  
1 Pet. 1:22

2. To love him enough to risk the relationship by telling him the truth about his sin and the truths about God and His Word

B. Confront your disciple’s sin.

1. By admonishing with unconditional love (Eph. 4:15)
2. By confronting with compassion and gentleness
3. By helping him to understand his sin at a deeper level than he had comprehended before
4. By being firm when necessary

*“And the Lord’s servant must not quarrel; instead, he must be kind to everyone, able to teach, not resentful. Those who oppose him he must gently instruct, in the hope that God will grant them repentance leading them to a knowledge of the truth...”*

2 Tim. 2:24,25

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5. By realizing that your disciple must have his sin confronted in order to understand his ungodly attitudes, motivations and behaviors. Therein lies the hope for
  - a. personal change.
  - b. his experiencing and trusting God. (John 14:21; Col. 1:28)

*“When you remove sin as the core problem,  
you remove Christ as the central solution.”*

Larry Crabb

6. Without *expecting* him to change in your timetable or to change at all since God chooses the rate of spiritual growth (1 Cor. 3:6,7; Phil. 2:13)
- C. Present counsel from the Word of God.
1. About the nature of man and his sin
  2. About the character of God
  3. About His commands and promises
  4. About God’s perspective on life and suffering
- D. Share your own experience with Christ and His Word. (Acts 4:20; 1 John 1:1-3)

II. Realize you **are inadequate** for the task of discipling.

*“Not that we are adequate in ourselves to consider anything as coming from ourselves, but our adequacy is from God, who also made us adequate as servants of a new covenant...”*

**2 Cor. 3:5,6a NASB**

- A. The most common objection to discipling is the lament, “I am not adequate!” If this is your assessment, then you are in agreement with God concerning your qualifications!
- B. You should view yourself as incompetent
  1. because then you are forced to rely on the Holy Spirit and the Scriptures for guidance, which gives God the opportunity to make you adequate!
  2. which is His means of keeping you humble so you do not take credit if God chooses to grow your disciple.
- C. Rely on the Holy Spirit to make you adequate for the task to which He has called you, though you may *feel* very inadequate. (Phil. 2:13; 4:13)
  1. Remember God’s command to disciple is designed, not only for the benefit for your disciple, but also to teach you to draw on the Spirit’s resources rather than your own.
  2. Realize you are embarking on a God-sized job, created by Him to push you into experiencing His supernatural abilities; thus, He wants you to feel inadequate about your abilities!
- D. Understand that fear of failure or rejection can also be a motive to dissuade or discourage you from obedience to God’s command to disciple others. (Prov. 29:25)

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1. Realize that *all* spiritual growth in your disciple is caused by God alone.
2. Understand that He may not choose to work in your disciple's life in your time frame.
3. Realize God not only grows people in godliness, but He also hardens hearts. (Rom. 9:18)

***“I planted the seed, Apollos watered it, but God made it grow.  
So neither he who plants nor he who waters is anything,  
but only God, who makes things grow.”***

**1 Cor. 3:6,7**

If you feel inadequate, you should be encouraged by the Apostle Paul's own words, as he described his fears and weaknesses when he proclaimed the gospel and disciplined others:

***“When I came to you, brothers, I did not come with eloquence or superior wisdom as I proclaimed to you the testimony about God. For I resolved to know nothing while I was with you except Jesus Christ and him crucified. I came to you in weakness and fear, and with much trembling. My message and my preaching were not with wise and persuasive words, but with a demonstration of the Spirit's power, so that your faith might not rest on men's wisdom, but on God's power.”***

**1 Cor. 2:1-5**

### III. Do not take responsibility for:

- A. Making your disciple change
- B. Trying to convince, cajole or contrive with the goal of changing your disciple
- C. Believing you can “save” or rescue him by your words or with your love
- D. Becoming his close friend, although a peer relationship of friendship and mutual accountability is often the fruit of discipleship
- E. Trying to control the timetable in which God chooses to progress your disciple (1 Cor. 3:6,7)
  1. Some disciples grow quickly and others' progress is slow and tedious, but they are still willing to come and do the homework. In most cases, in the latter situation, it is recommended that you continue with the disciple.
  2. Try to pace yourself to the Holy Spirit's work in each individual.

### IV. Understand how the sovereignty of God relates to discipling outcomes. Caution:

- A. If your disciple grows and matures, you may believe you are the cause and take personal credit.
  1. You may become prideful and build your ego.
  2. You may be tempted to form a false identity as a “good or successful discipler.”
- B. If your disciple rebels or doesn't grow, you may believe you are responsible and become depressed, angry and self-condemning, viewing yourself as a failure.
- C. If you are rooted in understanding that God is in control, you will apply those biblical principles to your disciple's success or failure. (Ps. 115:3; Dan. 4:35; Eph. 1:11)

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- V. *Focus* on the acts of obedience in preparation for and during the session.
- A. Although biblical principles should be clarified and expanded upon, there is a **danger** in making your teaching or “sermonizing” the focus of the sessions. Realize the disciple can hear teaching and sermons elsewhere.
  - B. If great amounts of time are spent in discussing the lessons, while exercises in obedience (such as forgiving, confessing, expanding lists, etc.) are largely ignored, there will be little progress in your disciple. CTO is not designed to be a Bible study during session time!
    - 1. The CTO methodology is designed for the *application* of biblical principles.
    - 2. The discipler must hold the disciple accountable for application while the teaching is largely accomplished through the lessons done as homework.
  - C. If you find that you spend most of the session time in teaching or discussing the lesson, you need to examine *your* motives for avoiding or ignoring holding your disciple accountable for the acts of obedience, designed for his spiritual growth.
- VI. Do not allow your disciple to develop a dependency upon you rather than on God and His Word.
- A. There may be a short period in which he
    - 1. trusts you more than God.
    - 2. wants to please you more than pleasing God.
    - 3. depends on you to sustain him rather than God and His Word.
  - B. The transition should be short as you point him frequently to the only *permanent* source of strength, the Lord God Almighty and the Scriptures.
  - C. The disciple must realize you cannot always be there to rely on in times of need, but God is always there. (2 Pet. 1:12-15; Heb. 13:5b)
  - D. A reminder such as, “What do you think God wants you to do in this situation?” rather than immediately giving him the answer, will encourage your disciple to turn to the Lord for help.
- VII. Take risks required of you, as an effective discipler, when confronting sin. (Lev. 19:17; Prov. 27:5) See *Admonishing, CTO*.
- A. You must realize the importance of “tough love,” which does not waver in the face of the disciple’s resistance, intimidation or manipulation, but *firmly* perseveres in speaking the truth in love, for the sake of the disciple. (Eph. 4:15)

***“Faithful are the wounds of a friend,  
But deceitful are the kisses of an enemy.”***  
**Prov. 27:6 NASB**
  - B. You must step out in faith to say the difficult things, even when you are not positive you are right.
    - 1. Sometimes the Holy Spirit will prompt you to express an opinion, which you may not be sure is the right assessment.

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- a. You can preface such insights with words as, “It seems \_\_\_\_\_.”
  - b. You can lead in with a statement, “I wonder if this is the problem.” or “Do you think it’s possible that \_\_\_\_\_?”
2. Your bold assessments may reveal insights of which he was unaware or an area he is trying to hide from you. Great strides forward are often the result!
  3. The disciple is free to disagree with your opinion, which you accept at the time, but continue to gather data if you believe you are correct. Your assessments can be addressed again at a later time with more substantiating evidence.
- VIII. Understand God’s difficult commands are **designed** to take the disciple out of his personal comfort zone, where he has lived in the flesh, and to thrust him into the supernatural experience.
- A. Every Christian has commands he willingly and easily obeys.
    1. He relies upon his talents, desires, propensities and/or natural abilities.
    2. He “feeds his ego” or serves self through outward obedience.
    3. He can placate himself because he *appears* spiritual
      - a. while entrenched in rebellious attitudes, motivations and behaviors. (Phil. 1:15-17; 2:19-21)
      - b. since he has substituted a seemingly good behavior, which is comfortable, rather than doing what God wants him to do.
  - B. The mark of the true believer is his willingness to obey the difficult, risk-taking commands, which require him to:
    1. die to self
    2. relinquish the right to himself
    3. take the difficult steps of obedience
    4. persevere in obedience when he wants to give up
    5. love the unlovable
    6. rely upon the Spirit to accomplish the seemingly impossible through him
    7. release the outcome of his obedience to God
    8. walk by faith and not by sight (2 Cor. 5:7)
  - C. The transition between the two lifestyles, as rebellion is replaced with obedience, may be a difficult period for some disciples.

**Note:** Remember that *repentance* is a primary goal for your disciple rather than healing, recovery or freedom. Realize that repentance and obedience produce the *fruit* of healing, recovery and freedom.

“... *Jesus said, ‘If you hold to my teaching, you are really my disciples. Then you will know the truth, and the truth will set you free.’*”

**John 8:31,32**

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- D. Give the glory to God if your disciple grows!
1. Know Christ's word and Spirit opened his eyes to truth and gave him the ability and power to repent and to obey. (Phil. 2:13; 2 Tim. 2:25)
  2. Praise God that the Holy Spirit was the agent of change in him.

***"I planted the seed, Apollos watered it, but God made it grow.  
So neither he who plants nor he who waters is anything,  
but only God, who makes things grow."***

**1 Cor. 3:6,7**

- IX. Recognize your own need to be obedient to God's commands and calling.
- A. Remain in accountability to a fellow Christian so you continue to practice the principles of obedience.
  - B. Do not be hypocritical, requiring your disciple to obey commands that you are unwilling to obey. Instead,
    1. begin to implement change in your own life.
    2. share this is an area in which you struggle, too.
    3. help the disciple see by your sharing that you are not perfect and that you also struggle.
  - C. Do not soften your counsel or the presentation of God's Word because of your own sin and/or sinful motivations.
  - D. Encourage your disciple with your own past, as well as present, experiences of God's workings in your life.
  - E. Encourage your disciple to take his own risks of obedience because of your faith in God's Word and Spirit.
  - F. Instill a confidence in God and His Word in your disciple through the *evidence* of your own faith.

***"For this very reason, make every effort to add to your faith goodness;  
and to goodness, knowledge; and to knowledge, self-control; and to self-control,  
perseverance; and to perseverance, godliness; and to godliness, brotherly kindness;  
and to brotherly kindness, love. For if you possess these qualities in increasing  
measure, they will keep you from being ineffective and unproductive in your  
knowledge of our Lord Jesus Christ."***

**2 Pet. 1:5-8**

- X. Recognize there is the possibility of specific relational problems in discipling.
- A. If you are a **controller of people** in relation to your disciple, you may have certain tendencies:
    1. to think that you can control him into changing
    2. to convince him of your viewpoint
    3. to pressure him by being harsh, intimidating

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4. to place unreasonable demands on him
  5. to be disdainful, judgmental; feel superior
  6. to be impatient with his rate of progress
  7. to spend most of the session “teaching” so you will feel important, knowledgeable, etc.
  8. to be inflexible, rigid about adhering to the session’s agenda
  9. to lack love, compassion, patience, flexibility
  10. to be his rescuer, savior or protector in order to make yourself feel important and to have power over him by desiring him to need you
- B. If you are a **controller of circumstances** in relation to your disciple, you may have certain tendencies:
1. to make building a close friendship your primary goal
  2. to ignore or to minimize your disciple’s sin to protect yourself and him from painful reality
  3. to be unwilling to risk the relationship to confront and to admonish on a level necessary to expose sin, and thereby, not provide the opportunity for significant change to take place
  4. to fear his rejection and to try to win his acceptance and appreciation
  5. to allow the disciple to control the session; not intervening to stop his control
  6. to allow session time to become a Bible study rather than holding him accountable for acts of obedience ~ It’s more enjoyable!
  7. to try to be his rescuer, savior or protector because you are not willing to see him go through the necessary
    - a. suffering to grow spiritually
    - b. emotional pain to be conformed to Christ’s image
  8. to be his rescuer or protector in order to feel needed
  9. to give sympathy and comfort rather than a needed rebuke
  10. to intervene to soften or remove *God’s consequences* for your disciple’s sin, which may be what God has purposed to bring him to repentance. (Gal. 6:7)
  11. to feel sorry for him rather than viewing his suffering as God’s sovereign choice for him

*“If sympathy is all human beings need, the Cross of Christ is a farce, there was no need for it. What the world needs is not ‘a little bit of love,’ but a surgical operation...The calling of a New Testament worker is to uncover sin and to reveal Jesus Christ as Saviour, consequently he cannot be poetical, he must be sternly surgical...We have to probe straight down as deeply as God has proved us, to be keen in sensing the Scriptures which bring the truth straight home and to apply them fearlessly.”*

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*“If you become a necessity in someone else’s life, you are out of God’s will. As a worker, your great responsibility is to be a friend of the Bridegroom. When once you see a soul in sight of the claims of Jesus Christ, you know that your influence has been in the right direction, and instead of putting out a hand to prevent the throes, pray that they groom ten times stronger until there is no power on earth or in hell that can hold that should away from Jesus Christ. Over and over again, we become amateur providences, we come in and prevent God; and say – ‘This and that must not be.’ Instead of proving friends of the Bridegroom, we put our sympathy in the way, and the soul will one day say – ‘That one was a thief, he stole my affections from Jesus and I lost my vision of Him.’ Beware of rejoicing with a soul in the wrong thing, but see that you do rejoice in the right thing. ‘The friend of the Bridegroom. . . rejoiceth greatly because of the Bridegroom’s voice: this my joy therefore is fulfilled. He must increase, but I must decrease.’ This is spoken with joy and not with sadness – at least they are to see the Bridegroom! And John says this is his joy. It is the absolute effacement of the worker, he is never thought of again. Watch for all you are worth until you hear the Bridegroom’s voice in the life of another. Never mind what havoc it brings, what upsets, what crumbings of health, rejoice with divine hilarity when once His voice is heard. You may often see Jesus Christ wreck a life before He saves it.”*

Oswald Chambers  
*My Utmost For His Highest*

- XI. Realize the **power of prayer** is integral to the discipling process, both outside the session, as well as during the session.
- A. Pray frequently for your disciple.
  - B. Encourage your disciple to pray frequently for a teachable spirit and a willingness to obey.
  - C. Pray *during* your time together.
    - 1. Open and close your time together with prayer.
    - 2. Be alert to Satan influencing your disciple to be drowsy, uncomprehending, resistant or hostile to the truth being shared.
      - a. Ask the Lord to rebuke Satan and his influence over your disciple. (Jude 9)
      - b. Pray silently for God’s rebuke of the Enemy, although verbal prayer may be appropriate on occasion.

***“The effective prayer of a righteous man can accomplish much.”***

**Jas. 5:16b NASB**

- D. Alert yourself to the Holy Spirit’s leading, prompting and impressions to guide you in relationship to the needs of your disciple.

***“Whether you turn to the right or to the left, your ears will hear a voice behind you, saying, ‘This is the way; walk in it.’ ”***

**Is. 30:21**



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- E. Ask the Lord for guidance and His wisdom when you are uncertain as to advice or direction.

***“If any of you lacks wisdom, he should ask God, who gives generously to all without finding fault, and it will be given to him. But when he asks, he must believe and not doubt, because he who doubts is like a wave of the sea, blown and tossed by the wind.”***

**Jas. 1:5,6**

**Note:** It’s okay to say, “I don’t know the answer to your question, but I will try to find out.” God doesn’t expect you to know all the answers, and He is much bigger than your mistakes!

- F. Pray that the indwelling Holy Spirit will **apply** the truth to your disciple’s heart, which will produce repentance from sin. (Rom. 8:15)

XII. Be aware that your disciple may choose to respond to you in the same way he is responding to Christ.

- A. If he is drawing toward Christ and willing to follow Him, he will be teachable, willing to grow and desire to be involved with you.
- B. If he is running from God and unwilling to obey, he will often turn away from you. If this happens,
1. examine yourself to see if you have had sinful motives, attitudes, words and/or behaviors in interacting with your disciple. (Matt. 7:1-5)
  2. seek forgiveness for any outward sin in relation to your disciple that God reveals.
  3. realize not all who come to you will be ready to receive the truth. Jesus warned His disciples whom He sent out two by two that some would listen and some would reject God’s message.

***“The one who listens to you listens to Me, and the one who rejects you rejects Me; and he who rejects Me rejects the One who sent Me.”***

**Luke 10:16 NASB**

4. Understand that all who profess to know Christ and can recite the facts of the gospel are not necessarily regenerated by the Holy Spirit. (Matt. 7:15-23;1 John 2:2-6; John 14:15)
- C. If your disciple leaves, do not view yourself as a *failure*.
1. People attacked or ran from Jesus and the truths He imparted.
  2. People attacked or ran from the prophets and apostles as they spoke the truth. It is probably wise to follow their examples and not pursue the person in order to bring him back into a discipling relationship since his heart is not prepared.
    - a. You may be slandered and reviled by your resistant disciple because of your courage in confronting the reality of your disciple’s sin. (Matt. 5:10-12)
    - b. He may slander you because he believes if he discredits you, the messenger, he can then discredit the message.
- D. If your disciple rejects the truth and continues to rebel, you have completed your responsibility to God and to him if you have done the following:

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1. Did you *speak the truth* in love and give hope by
    - a. sharing with him that God has solutions to his problems and strength to endure his trials?
    - b. admonishing him about his sin?
  2. Did you *encourage obedience* to the truth? (2 Tim. 2:24,25)
  3. Did you *warn* him of the consequences? (Gal. 6:7,8)
  4. Did you *leave the decision* of his response to him? (Eze. 33:1-6)
- E. If your disciple walks (or runs!):
1. Do not *personalize* his choices to attack you or to leave. His issues are with God.
  2. Realize sometimes rebels return because God pursues them through disciplinary action and they come back to the person who loved them enough to speak the truth. (Heb. 12:7-11)
- F. If your disciple flees, slanders or is angry at you, remember that God *ordains* the outcome of your discipling.
1. Do not respond in anger, self-pity or depression. These attitudes should warn you that you have assumed responsibility for the disciple, idolize your disciple or your role or expect something in return for your investment in his life.
  2. Do not get angry at God. He is on the throne; submit to His sovereign control.
  3. Do not quit discipling!

***“But even if you should suffer for the sake of righteousness, you are blessed. And do not fear their intimidation, and do not be troubled, but sanctify Christ as Lord in your hearts, always being ready to make a defense to everyone who asks you to give an account for the hope that is in you, yet with gentleness and reverence; and keep a good conscience so that in the thing in which you are slandered, those who revile your good behavior in Christ may be put to shame. For it is better, if God should will it so, that you suffer for doing what is right rather than for doing what is wrong.”***

**1 Pet. 3:14-17 NASB**

- XIII. The principalities and powers of darkness are arrayed against the *activity* of God.
- A. Satan and his legions often go into battle:
1. Against God’s Word
  2. When threatened by Christians who are empowered by the Holy Spirit and by prayer
  3. When angered by believers who are willing to forsake their comfort zones, securities and pleasures of this world to *focus* on taking risks
    - a. of obedience
    - b. to reach others with God’s truths
    - c. to consecrate their lives to the furtherance of eternal realities

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- B. The Adversary tends to focus his “fiery missiles” on the disciple who is growing in godliness and encouraging others to do the same. (Eph. 6:16) Satan often attacks
1. the disciple who is making strides toward developing a lifestyle of obedience and taking the necessary risks to do so.
  2. the one who fully trusts God’s Word and the Holy Spirit to do Their supernatural work in individual lives.
  3. the one who speaks from his own experience with God and becomes a magnet, drawing others to truth.

***“For we cannot help speaking about what we have seen and heard.”***

**Acts 4:20**

4. the one who has God-confidence to shepherd another to experience repentance, and therefore, to emotional and spiritual freedom. (John 8:31,32)
  5. the one who believes that God can do the **impossible!** (Luke 1:37)
- C. God *knows* you will probably encounter the forces of evil when your life is committed to His commands to go and make disciples and to teach them to obey.
1. God still beckons you to step into the supernatural arena, relying on His resources to sustain you.

***“Blessed be the God and Father of our Lord Jesus Christ  
who has blessed us with every spiritual blessing  
in the heavenly places in Christ”***

**Eph. 1:3 NASB**

2. He does not leave you to deal with the powers of darkness without His great forms of protection!

***“Finally, be strong in the Lord and in his mighty power. Put on the full armor of God so that you can take your stand against the devil’s schemes. For our struggle is not against flesh and blood, but against the rulers, against the authorities, against the powers of this dark world and against the spiritual forces of evil in the heavenly realms. Therefore put on the full armor of God, so that when the day of evil comes, you may be able to stand your ground, and after you have done everything, to stand.”***

**Eph. 6:10-13**

3. You are more than a conqueror through your Lord Jesus Christ! (Rom. 8:37)

### XIV. Cautions that must be observed in giving advice:

- A. Do not give legal advice. Refer him to a lawyer, police or law enforcement agencies.
- B. Do not give medical advice. Refer him to a physician.
- C. *Never* advise him or even suggest, that he cease using his medications, including anti-depressants. Refer him to his physician if he desires to terminate his usage of a certain drug.

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- D. *Always* refer him to his spiritual authorities in his local church for possible separation or divorce, for chemical or alcohol dependencies, or for physical or sexual abuse.
1. It is wise to encourage your disciple to seek permission of his spiritual authority (pastors, elders) before beginning the discipleship process with him.
  2. You are not that disciple's spiritual authority unless you hold that position within his local church.

XV. Admonishment plays a large role in the discipling process. God tells you there will be great blessings when your disciple heeds your advice and follows Jesus.

***“...if one of you should wander from the truth and someone should bring him back, remember this: Whoever turns a sinner from the error of his way will save him from death and cover a multitude of sins.”***

**Jas. 5:19, 20**

- A. You may be held in high esteem. (Prov. 25:12)
- B. God says your act brings favor. (Prov. 28:23)
- C. God says admonishment brings rich blessing and spiritual refreshment. (Prov. 24:24,25)

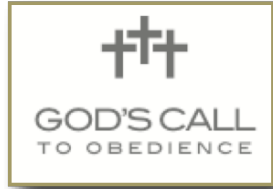
***“...rebuke a wise man and he will love you.”***

**Prov. 9:8b**

***“...he who refreshes others will himself be refreshed.”***

**Prov. 11:25b**

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### DISCUSSION QUESTIONS

This study is designed to encourage you in your role as a discipler. Goals should be established as you move into the arena of discipling another. Your personal relationship to God and to your disciple are important ingredients to be evaluated. A discussion of possible pitfalls and difficulties will help to prepare you for some of the situations you may encounter as a discipler.

**Key Passages:** Rom. 12: 9,10; 1 Pet. 1:22; 2 Tim. 2:24-25;; Acts 20:24; Rom 5:17; 1 Cor 3:6,7, 1 Cor. 15:10; 2 Cor. 3:5,6; 2 Pet 3:14-17

### SECTION ONE: DEFINING YOUR ROLE

Three goals are given which determine how you are to relate to your disciple and to give purpose as to why you are involved.

1. What are some potential goals you may adopt that will **not** help progress your disciple in obedience?
2. Why is it necessary to expose the depth of your disciple's sin?
3. Why is it crucial that he understand his nature and the nature of God from a biblical perspective?
4. Meditate on I John 3:18. What does it mean to love "in truth?"
5. How do you balance "love" and "truth?" What happens if either of these is not in balance?

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### SECTION TWO: EVALUATING YOUR SUCCESS

A great deal of risk may be involved in sharing truth with your disciple. A personally strong relationship to God is vital because through Christ, you are equipped not only to guide your disciple, but also to handle the difficulties that may surface. It is important that you learn how to be rightly related to the one you are encouraging to avoid creating further problems. Understanding that Satan is your adversary and is at work to undermine the discipling process will alert you to his tactics.

1. Why is intimate discipleship a God-sized job?
2. From a personal perspective, what risks may be involved in your one-to-one discipleship?
3. How would you summarize what is **your** responsibility and what is **your disciple's** responsibility in the discipling process?
4. What are some evidences that your disciple has an unhealthy dependency upon you their discipler?
5. What are some ways you can encourage that your disciple's dependency is directed to his relationship with God?
6. How would you evaluate whether or not you are a **successful** discipler?