

Spirit-Empowered Inner Transformation in Biblical Counselling: The Significance to Christian Communities

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Abstract

This study critically examines the role of Spirit-empowered inner transformation in biblical counselling and its significance for Christian communities, particularly among youth. Rooted in the Reformation principle of *Sola Scriptura*, biblical counselling affirms the sufficiency of Scripture as the ultimate authority for human behavior, emotional well-being, and spiritual growth. While secular psychology offers empirical tools, its naturalistic framework often conflicts with Christian theology, creating a pastoral gap. Conversely, some church-based responses rely on simplistic exhortations, neglecting deep emotional and psychological complexities. A critical gap exists in the integration of theological depth, psychological insight, and the experiential role of the Holy Spirit in facilitating lasting change. Most literature focuses on methodology or doctrine, overlooking the pneumatological dynamics of transformation. This study aims to investigate the significance of the Holy Spirit in enabling inner change through biblical counselling. Objectives include examining the sufficiency of Scripture; exploring the Spirit's role in transformation; analyzing models of biblical counselling (nouthetic, integrative, perspectival); identifying barriers to change; proposing Spirit-empowered strategies; and assessing biblical counselling's relevance to contemporary mental health challenges. Guiding research questions explore scriptural sufficiency, the Spirit's function, differences among counselling models, obstacles to change, application among church

members, and the church's role in sustaining transformation. Using qualitative, doctrinal, and thematic analysis, the study draws from secondary sources, including works by Reformation theologians (Luther, Calvin, Zwingli), modern scholars (Grudem, Warfield), and biblical counselling pioneers (Adams, Crabb, Collins). The scope focuses on Protestant Christian communities, excluding Catholic, Orthodox, and secular frameworks. It does not include empirical data or clinical case studies. The study contributes to pastoral theology by clarifying the distinctives of biblical counselling and affirming Scripture's sufficiency while advocating discerning engagement with psychology. It equips pastors, counsellors, and educators with a theologically robust, Spirit-dependent model for holistic healing. Recommendations include training leaders, establishing church-based ministries, promoting spiritual disciplines, and encouraging critical engagement with psychology. The study concludes that true transformation is Christ-centered, Spirit-empowered, and community-sustained, affirming the church as a divine conduit of healing in a broken world.

Introduction

Biblical counselling is a faith-based approach to psychological and emotional healing that places the Bible as the ultimate authority and guide for human behavior, emotional well-being, and spiritual transformation. Rooted in a holistic anthropology that recognizes the interconnectedness of the mind, body, and spirit, biblical counselling seeks to address the root causes of human distress, often traced to sin, broken relationships, and spiritual disconnection, rather than merely alleviating symptoms. It is particularly relevant in Christian communities where faith, doctrine, and spiritual maturity are central to identity and personal development.

The historical foundation of biblical counselling is deeply tied to the Protestant Reformation, where figures like Martin Luther, Huldrych Zwingli, and John Calvin championed 'Sola

Scriptura,' the belief that Scripture alone is sufficient for all matters of faith and practice. This theological principle laid the groundwork for a counselling model that relies on divine revelation rather than secular psychological theories. In the 20th century, this tradition was revitalized by pioneers such as Jay E. Adams, who formalized nouthetic counselling, emphasizing confrontation, repentance, and scriptural transformation. Other influential voices, including Larry Crabb and Wayne Grudem, further developed integrative and theological models that balance biblical fidelity with psychological insight.

Despite the growing popularity of secular mental health services, many Christian youth and adults experience a tension between seeking professional help and remaining faithful to their religious convictions. This has created a pastoral and theological gap; many believers feel alienated by clinical psychology's perceived secularism, while others find traditional church-based counselling lacking in depth or practicality. Biblical counselling offers a potential bridge, providing a spiritually grounded, theologically coherent, and practically applicable framework for inner transformation.

This study explores the role of the Holy Spirit in facilitating inner change through biblical counselling, emphasizing its relevance and effectiveness within Christian communities, particularly among youth. It examines how scriptural sufficiency, Christ-centeredness, and Spirit-empowered change converge to produce lasting personal and communal transformation.

Despite the increasing prevalence of myriad challenges among Christians, such as anxiety, depression, identity confusion, and relational breakdowns, many churches remain inadequately equipped to respond effectively. While secular psychology offers evidence-based interventions, its naturalistic worldview often conflicts with Christian beliefs about sin, redemption, and human purpose. Conversely, some faith-based responses rely

solely on spiritual platitudes, prayer, or simplistic biblical exhortations, which may fail to address deep psychological wounds or complex emotional dynamics. A significant gap exists in the integration of theological depth and pastoral practicality in Christian counselling. Many pastoral counsellors lack formal training in both biblical theology and psychological principles, resulting in either an over-reliance on Scripture without sensitivity to psychological realities (leading to spiritual bypassing), or an uncritical adoption of secular models that undermine biblical authority. Furthermore, while biblical counselling has been widely discussed, there is limited empirical and theological analysis of how the Holy Spirit specifically facilitates inner transformation within this framework. Most literature focuses on methodology or doctrine but neglects the experiential and pneumatological dimensions of change.

This study seeks to fill this gap by critically examining the doctrine of the sufficiency of Scripture, the role of the Holy Spirit, and the process of inner transformation in biblical counselling. It evaluates different models (e.g., nouthetic, integrative, perspectival) and proposes a balanced, Spirit-empowered approach that honors both divine revelation and human complexity. By synthesizing theological insights from Reformation thinkers and modern biblical counsellors, the study offers a robust framework for effective, Christ-centered change.

Sufficiency of Scripture in Biblical Counselling: Scripture-Based Therapy

The Bible is used during biblical counselling as a learning tool for studying theology while relating its stories and philosophies to everyday life. It can also be utilised in other Christian counselling as a way of providing additional support to what is being discussed and worked upon in counselling. Scriptural

references will be given to clients as an aid to achieve quick recovery and also an affirmation of the presence of God or encouragement. Christians also use the Bible as a way to connect to God since it is considered a guide for believers to follow.

The Bible is known to be a book crafted by God from collections of letters and books written by multiple authors throughout biblical times. It conveys lessons about God's Will and uplifting messages. The Bible teaches that the Scriptures are inspired by God and therefore are infallible, inerrant and authoritative on every subject of life. The Bible is comprehensively sufficient in all aspects, which includes all that God deemed essential to man's understanding and purpose, inherent nature, fundamental estrangement from God, the divine plan for reconciliation with God, the divine standard for human thought, limits on emotions and behaviors of man, the divine remedy for human problems, and counsel for how men and women can flourish, even in adversity, through a maturing personal relationship with God. Scriptures form the fundamental basis to address these challenges and mental health issues among the Christian youth today.

Luther's perspective on the sufficiency of Scripture led him to translate "the Bible into his native German, and edition followed edition in rapid succession"¹. The Bible became accessible to laymen, and this brought a great change in the history of the church. Individuals were able to study and understand the Scriptures for themselves. The people no longer needed the pope to interpret the Scriptures².

¹ L. Boettner *Roman Catholicism* (Phillipsburg, NJ: Presbyterian and Reformed Publishing Company, 1962), 2.

² N. R. Needham, *2000 years of Christ's power. Part three: Renaissance and Reformation* (London: Grace Publications Trust, 2004), 94.

Zwingli was convinced that only Scripture is binding in the life of a believer³ and that believers needed God, not the pope, to understand Scripture⁴. Zwingli believed that God meant for the ordinary person to understand His Word, and proved his view from Scripture passages such as John 6:45, 1 John 2:27, and 1 Corinthians 2:12-15⁵. Zwingli believed that Scripture was sufficient to explain and interpret other parts of Scripture. It was his dedication to preaching the Scripture that brought the Reformation to Zurich⁶. In his view, “only that which the Bible commands, or which distinct authorization can be found in its pages, is binding or allowable”⁷.

Calvin believed that Scripture held all authority because its author was God Himself. His dedication to the authority of the Word of God is articulated most carefully in his Institutes I. vi-ix and IV. viii... this is backed up by the steady purpose manifested from beginning to end to expound nothing but what is contained in Scripture⁸. Like Luther, Calvin took a stand for Scripture alone. He acknowledged that the Scriptures were given by the inspiration of God and that God Himself directed the authors. His view on the sufficiency of the Bible is evident in his commentary on 2 Timothy 3:16. Calvin wrote about the authority of Scripture, but he also demonstrated it by preaching on Sundays and weekdays, and by teaching theology twice a week⁹. Calvin opposed those who would state something as authoritative unless it was stated explicitly in Scripture. He

³ W. Walker, *A History of the Christian Church* (Edinburg, Scotland: T & T Clark, 1959), 22.

⁴ W. P. Stephens, Authority in Zwingli - in the First and Second Disputations. *Reformation & Renaissance Review: Journal of the Society for Reformation Studies*, 1 (1999): 67.

⁵ Stephens, Authority in Zwingli, 67.

⁶ Needham, *2000 years of Christ's power*, 145.

⁷ Walker, *A History of the Christian*, 322.

⁸ R. R. Nicole, John Calvin and inerrancy. *Journal of the Evangelical Theological Society*, 25 (1982): 425.

⁹ A. M. Renwick and A. M. Harman, *The Story of the Church* (Leicester, England: Inter-Varsity Press, 1958), 122.

believed that man should not add to or subtract from Scripture¹⁰.

For Warfield, the classical doctrine of the infallible inspiration of Scripture was involved in the doctrine of divine sovereignty... the infallible Word of God”¹¹. He stood for the sufficiency of Scripture and proved his point from 2 Timothy 3:16¹². Through the working of the Holy Spirit, the Scriptures were given to man so that he might know the will of God. As such, the Scripture’s very essence is God’s own words and did not originate with man. Warfield viewed the Bible as truthful in its entirety and that Scripture speaks of its own authority. Warfield regarded the entire Bible as inspired by God¹³.

Adams first significantly used the term in his 1986 book ‘How to Help People Change’. Here Adams understands 2 Tim 3:17 to declare that a counsellor “need never feel inadequate so long as he has the Bible. If he is inadequate, it is not because the Bible is inadequate but simply because he does not know his Bible adequately. The Bible has what he needs to meet all demands in counselling.”¹⁴ In his *Systematic Theology*, Norman Geisler does not specifically write on the doctrine of the sufficiency of Scripture; he, however, alludes to it when he writes on the inspiration of Scripture. In writing on the inspiration of Scripture, he gives evidence for its authority and the reliance on Scripture¹⁵. In his work, *A General Introduction to the Bible*

¹⁰ Nicole, “John Calvin”, 429.

¹¹ Til C. Van, Introduction. In Craig SG (ed.), *The Inspiration and Authority of the Bible* (Phillipsburg, NJ: P & R Publishing, 1948), 3.

¹² B. B. Warfield, *The Inspiration and Authority of the Bible* (Phillipsburg, NJ: P & R Publishing, 1948), 245.

¹³ Warfield *The Inspiration*, 249.

¹⁴ 2 Jay E. Adams, *How to Help People Change: The Four-Step Biblical Process* (Grand Rapids: Zondervan, 1986), 30.

¹⁵ N. L. Geisler, *Systematic Theology* (Minneapolis, MN: Bethany House Publishers Geisler 2002), 229-241.

(1968), he uses 2 Timothy 3:16 as evidence for the inspiration of all Scripture¹⁶.

Wayne Grudem avers that the sufficiency of Scripture implies that Scripture contained all the words of God he intended his people to have at each stage of redemptive history, and that it now contains all the words of God we need for salvation, for trusting him perfectly, and for obeying him perfectly¹⁷.

Jesus Christ as the Premise of Biblical Counselling

The premise of Biblical counselling is that God has provided every indispensable truth the believer needs for a happy and fulfilling life in our Lord Jesus. God has never left us without an assistant to our needs. 2 Peter 1:3 assures God has divinely provided us with everything we need for life through our knowledge of him who called us to his own glory and goodness. In line with Crabb, the counsellor can only comprehend and communicate what he knows in a way that will change the life of the counselee if he uses Scriptural concepts as his frame of reference¹⁸. Collins underscores that Biblical counsellors should use Jesus Christ as the final example of a counsellor. With sympathy, a counsellor should take a position next to the counselee to help him. A counsellor should repeatedly endeavor to intensify in Scriptural knowledge and grow in sanctification. Chiefly grounded in Biblical principles, he should also be

¹⁶ Geisler and Nix 1968:36, 53

¹⁷ Grudem believes that Scripture is not only sufficient for salvation, but also sufficient to equip the believer for life (*Systematic Theology* [Grand Rapids, MI: Inter-Varsity Press, 1994],127). He firmly holds to the doctrine of the sufficiency of Scripture and says, It is [in the] Scripture alone that we are to search for God's Word to us... the truth of the sufficiency of Scripture is of great significance for our Christian lives, for it enables us to focus our search for God's words to us on the Bible alone and saves us from the endless task of searching through all the writings of Christians throughout history, or through all the teachings of the church, or through all the subjective feelings and impressions that come to our minds from day to day, in the order to find what God requires of us (Grudem, *Systematic Theology*, 127-128).

¹⁸ Crabb, *Understanding*, 71ff.

experienced in the use of techniques that can help the counselee move towards change and spiritual growth, directing his focus on Christ. His work should not depend upon his own abilities, training, and counselling skills, but should be exercised under the direction and guidance of the Holy Spirit¹⁹.

The Bible is God's infallible and inspired revelation in propositional form. In the book of Isaiah 40:8, we learnt that "the grass withers and the flower fades, but the word of our God stands forever". Biblical counselling describes a two-way communication where the scriptures are used as a helping tool. This approach of counselling is repeatedly more effective when the parties involved are believers. Or the non-believer counselee is open and willing to accept the word of God in his or her helping process. Dr Crabb L in *Effective Biblical Counselling* feels that every Christian is called to a Ministry of inspiration and helping others, particularly those of the family of faith"²⁰

To be effective counsellors, one must have the right fruit. The Bible calls it the fruit of the spirit within us; these fruits of the spirit comprise: love, joy, peace, patience, kindness, goodness, faithfulness, gentleness, and self-control. The counsellor must let the Lord take charge of their lives so they can have the "wisdom that comes from above". The Bible upheld that those who help others should be spiritual²¹. To develop a Christian counselling approach, assessment of the client and where he is having conflict becomes essential to accomplish our goal in counselling.

¹⁹ G.R. Collins, *How to be a People Helper* (Wheaton: Tyndale House, 1995), 172.

²⁰ L. Crabb, *Effective Biblical Counselling: A Model for Helping Caring Christians become Capable Counsellors*. (Grand Rapids: Zondervan, 1977).

²¹ Galatians 6:1 "who are responsive to and controlled by the spirit should set him right and restore and reinstate him without any sense of superiority and with all gentleness, keeping an attentive eye on yourself, lest you should be tempted also".

In defining Biblical counselling, it is imperative to indicate some parameters of what is meant by the term counselling. The uniqueness of Biblical counselling is distinctly set forth by Meier et al²²:

- The Bible is accepted as the final authority in the counselling process
- The indwelling power of the Holy Spirit depends on.
- Biblical counselling deals effectively with the counselee's past by working with forgiveness and guilt.
- Biblical counselling is based on God's love.
- It deals with the person in its totality and takes cognizance of physical, psychological and spiritual aspects of human beings.

For Ganz, a point of departure for this kind of counselling is that an individual should become aware of their true nature. Only then is he able to acknowledge his sin-filled nature that needs a restored relationship with God through Christ²³.

Coe indicates that there can be no Christian plan for change apart from submission to Scripture. Biblical counselling goes beyond the alleviation of problems and personality change only²⁴.

²² Paul D. Meier, Frank B. Minirth, Frank B. Wichern, and Donald E. Ratcliff, *Introduction to Psychology and Counselling: Christian Perspectives and Applications*, 2nd ed. (Tunbridge Wells: Monarch, 1991), 292.

²³ Richard Ganz, *Psychobabble: The Failure of Modern Psychology and the Biblical Alternative* (Wheaton, IL: Crossway Books, 1993), 56-57.

²⁴ James H. Coe, "Beyond Relationality to Union: Musing towards a Pneumadynamic Approach to Personality and Psychopathology," *Journal of Psychology and Christianity* 18, no. 2 (Summer 1999): 112.

According to Crabb, most people cope with life by rearranging what they do. If a believer ignores that which is happening in the inner person, he or she will be unable to effectively change what is happening to his/her overt behavior²⁵. The inner Biblical change and spiritual growth the believer strives for is not only effected through de-habituation, but also entails rehabituation, while focusing on what God demands in His Word. This aim can only be achieved and sustained through the work of the Holy Spirit²⁶.

The uniqueness of Biblical counselling

Biblical counselling refers to a process of encouraging spiritual growth and inner change. Because God is a covenant-keeping God, Adams explains, He is dependable and instils hope in the counselee²⁷. God provides the believer with the necessary resources, directions and the power for the change He commands (2 Pet. 1:3). Biblical counsellors aspire for more than mere renewal and know that the effects of grace are far greater than the effects of sin on the human person. In the words of the apostle Paul, according to Romans 8:37: "... we are more than conquerors through him who loved us".

A Biblical anthropology and worldview are of great importance to the Biblical counsellor. According to Crabb, the counsellor can only understand and communicate what he knows in a way that will change the life of the counselee if he uses Scriptural concepts as his frame of reference²⁸. Collins stresses that Biblical counsellors should use Jesus Christ as the ultimate

²⁵ Larry Crabb, *Inside Out* (Colorado Springs: NavPress, 1988), 32.

²⁶ John E. Adams, *The Christian Counsellor's Commentary: Galatians, Ephesians, Colossians, Philemon* (Hackettstown: Timeless Text, 1994), 103.

²⁷ John E. Adams, *A Theology of Christian Counselling: More Than Redemption* (Grand Rapids: Zondervan, 1979), 177-78.

²⁸ Larry Crabb, *Understanding People* (London: Marshall Pickering, 1987), 71-73.

example of a counsellor²⁹. With compassion, a counsellor should take a position next to the counselee to help him. A counsellor should continually strive to increase in Scriptural knowledge and grow in sanctification. Primarily grounded in Biblical principles, he should also be skilled in the use of techniques that can help the counselee move towards change and spiritual growth, directing his focus on Christ. His work should not depend upon his own abilities, training, and counselling skills, but should be exercised under the direction and guidance of the Holy Spirit.

Different Views in Biblical Counselling

MacArthur and Mack assert that in the 19th and 20th centuries, the church lost its pastoral skills³⁰. In the 20th century, the practice of counselling became infused with secular perspectives of understanding and helping people. Johnson and Jones regard the issue of psychology and Christianity as being on a continuum: the non-religious perspective at one end of the continuum and at the other, the viewpoint of “Fundamentalistic Christians”, who accept only Biblical perspectives³¹.

According to Atkinson and Field³² The Christian response to this rise from secular psychology can be regarded in terms of five positions in pastoral counselling:

²⁹ Gary R. Collins, *How to Be a People Helper* (Wheaton: Tyndale House, 1995), 172.

³⁰ John F. MacArthur and Wayne A. Mack, *Introduction to Biblical Counselling: A Basic Guide to the Principles and Practice of Counselling* (Dallas: Word Publishing, 1994), 44.

³¹ Eric L. Johnson and Stanton L. Jones, “A History of Christians in Psychology,” in *Psychology and Christianity*, ed. Eric L. Johnson and Stanton L. Jones (Downers Grove, IL: InterVarsity Press, 2000), 12.

³² David J. Atkinson and David H. Field, *New Dictionary of Christian Ethics and Pastoral Theology* (Leicester: InterVarsity, 1995), 82-83.

Assimilative position – in the early years of the 20th century, pastoral counsellors increasingly relied on scientific psychology for insight. Academic psychology, influenced by William James, increasingly focused on Christianity, giving rise to the discipline of the psychology of religion. Hiltner has been an important figure in this regard.

Eclectic position – borrows from different sources, adopting the relevant approach to meet the counselee's particular need, e.g., Clinebell's views.

Excluding position – some Christian counsellors have adopted a theological position, rejecting the value of psychological insight³³. The special revelation of God through the created order is emphasized (e.g. Adams' nouthetic counselling).

Perspectivalist position – theology and psychology are regarded as two valid disciplines that bring complementary understandings to human nature. While both disciplines are respected, any overlap between them is rejected.

Integrational position – according to Faw (1995:15 ff.) there is an attempt to bring together psychology and theology into specifically Christian methodologies, regarding “all truth (moral, propositional or ontological) as God's truth”³⁴.

Integrationalist position – Gary Collins and Bruce Narramore are exponents of this position. McMinn (1996:26, 258) regards it as necessary to understand the relationship between psychology and theology and how Christian faith can be used practically in counselling³⁵. Knowledge of different disciplines

³³ Everett L. Worthington, *Psychotherapy and Religious Values* (Grand Rapids: Baker Book House, 1993), 32.

³⁴ H. W. Faw, *Psychology in Christian Perspective: An Analysis of Key Issues* (Grand Rapids: Baker Book House, 1995), 15-16.

³⁵ Mark R. McMinn, *Psychology, Theology, and Spirituality in Christian Counselling* (Wheaton, IL: Tyndale House, 1996), 26, 258.

can only contribute to the effectiveness of the counselling process.

Meier et al. maintain that despite their oneness in Christ and their belief in the Bible, pastoral counsellors still differ in their views of counselling³⁶. Critiquing the views on biblical counselling as presented by MacArthur and Mack, Johnson and Jones, and Atkinson and Field involves evaluating strengths and potential weaknesses across the spectrum of counselling approaches.

The acknowledgement by MacArthur and Mack that the church lost pastoral skill highlights an important historical and practical concern: the need for authentic, spiritually rooted counselling that transcends mere technical expertise. Johnson and Jones's continuum model provides a helpful framework to understand the diversity of Christian responses to psychology, avoiding oversimplification and acknowledging legitimate differences in perspective.

Atkinson and Field's categorization into five positions is useful for distinguishing different biblical counselling philosophies, helping counsellors clarify their own stance and approach in a complex landscape. The integrational position's effort to respect both theology and psychology can enhance counselling effectiveness by incorporating scientifically informed methods alongside biblical wisdom, potentially increasing relevance and practical impact.

MacArthur and Mack's critique of secular psychology may risk dismissing valuable insights that could enrich biblical counselling, leading to an overly rigid or defensive posture that limits growth and relevance in counselling ministry. The excluding position, such as nouthetic counselling, while strongly biblical, may inadequately address the complexities of

³⁶ Meier, Minirth, Wichern, and Ratcliff, *Introduction to Psychology and Counselling*, 313.

human psychology and emotional issues that require more nuanced understanding than confrontation or admonition alone.

The eclectic position, though flexible, is vulnerable to uncritical syncretism, which can dilute biblical authority by blending incompatible secular techniques with Scripture-based counselling. This risks confusing counsellors and counselees about the source of truth and guidance.

The perspectivist position's strict separation of psychology and theology may hinder the development of a truly holistic counselling approach that recognizes the integration of worldview and human experience.

Even the integrational position, while conceptually appealing, faces practical challenges in discerning which psychological theories align with biblical truth, requiring significant theological and psychological expertise that many pastoral counsellors may lack.

The diversity of views reflects an ongoing tension between maintaining biblical fidelity and engaging effectively with contemporary psychological knowledge. Each position has merit but also inherent limitations, underscoring the need for careful theological reflection, practical wisdom, and possibly contextual application depending on the counselling situation. The debate emphasizes that biblical counselling requires both spiritual maturity and intellectual discernment to navigate these complex issues effectively.

This nuanced critique encourages a balanced approach that neither rejects useful psychological insights outright nor compromises essential biblical truths. It calls for continual evaluation of counselling methods in light of scripture, culture, and individual client needs.

The following exponents are examples of the main positions held in Biblical counselling and their perspectives on change:

Nouthetic counselling

According to Adams, the word nouthetic is derived from the Greek noun and verb forms, *nouthesis* and *noutheteo* (Col. 3:16), indicating that all Christians should teach and confront one another in a nouthetic fashion³⁷. Adams regards nouthetic counselling as primarily concerned with behavior, value, motivation, and attitude change at the inner core of the counselee's being³⁸. Counselling should address the heart of human difficulty – man as a sinner looks to God to give him a new life, with new goals and purposes. The counsellor is not mainly concerned with how people can be changed, but rather asks the question, “Into what?” The nouthetic counsellor's reply to the mentioned question will be: “Into the likeness of Jesus Christ”. Adams argues that the Word of God is the standard for what the counselee must become and also indicates how to become it³⁹. The Bible contains answers to the problems experienced in life, but these answers are only available to the believer who is in a proper relationship with God. Four elements are interrelated in the process of change: the work of the Holy Spirit, the counsellor, the counselee and the Bible.

From another angle, Lotter summarizes the points of criticism against Adams as “biblicism, behaviorism and ‘nothing buttery’”⁴⁰. He argues that these points of criticism should be taken seriously as they indicate the one-sidedness of Adams' nouthetic counselling, as he ignores the findings of psychological research.

Larry Crabb's integrative model

³⁷ John E. Adams, *How to Help People Change: The Four-Step Biblical Process* (Grand Rapids: Zondervan, 1986), ix.

³⁸ John E. Adams, “Change Them? ... Into What?” *Journal of Biblical Counselling* 13, no. 2 (Winter 1995): 17.

³⁹ Adams, *How to Help People Change*, 61-62.

⁴⁰ G. A. Lotter, “The ‘Reformation’ of Counselling,” *In die Skriflig* 35, no. 2 (2001): 325.

Crabb argues that psychological disorders are a product of a sinful pursuit of life apart from God⁴¹. The counselee needs to understand and be affected by the truth of the Bible. The following three assumptions govern Crabb's thinking:

The Bible is sufficient to provide a framework for counsellors; A relationship with Christ provides resources in resolving every psychological problem; The community of God's people functioning together in Biblical relationship is the intended context for understanding and implementing God's answers to life's problems. Principles and ideas that are derived from psychology, according to Crabb, must remain consistent with Biblical teaching⁴². He maintains that "where the Bible speaks, it speaks with authority, where it does not speak, counsellors must look to other sources of information to help". Crabb concludes that real change has occurred if the counselee finds joy in God and becomes involved with others in an improved relationship.

In his book *Inside Out*, Crabb underscores that sanctification is regarded as inner work with outward consequences⁴³. In another publication, *Connecting*, Crabb emphasizes that the fellowship into which the counselee has entered with Christ should be of such a nature that it will spill over to other people with the power to change their lives⁴⁴. His definition of connecting is: "Something that occurs when the life of Christ in one person is poured into another and awakens in the emptiest recesses of that person's soul the experience of life." *Connecting* thus occurs when the existence of Christ in one individual touches the existence of Christ in another individual.

In an article, "Psychoheresy", Crabb's method is commented on and, as a point of criticism, described as "presenting a psycho-

⁴¹ Crabb, *Understanding People*, 21.

⁴² Crabb, *Understanding People*, 28-29.

⁴³ Crabb, *Inside Out*, 42-44.

⁴⁴ Larry Crabb, *Connecting: A Radical New Vision* (Nashville: Word Publishing, 1997), 5-6.

logized substitute for sanctification, sounding very biblical”⁴⁵. Adding psychological theories and techniques to Biblical data reveals an insufficient confidence in Scripture. The article labels integrationists as “defending their dual faith in Scripture and psychology”.

The doctrine of justification and sanctification

McGee asserts that justification is an act of God, declaring the believer to be righteous and placed in right standing before God (Rom. 3:23 ff.)⁴⁶. God’s will for the believer is his sanctification. Harrison explains that spiritual change and growth in the life of the counselee should be a habitual endeavor that is brought about by the ministry of the Word of God (2 Tim. 3:15 ff.)⁴⁷.

According to Galatians 2:20, God inhabits the believer’s spirit. The believer is in Christ, and Christ is in him by the Spirit of God. Coe illustrates this condition by means of the following questions and answers: “Who am I? I am now ‘Christ in me’⁴⁸. There is still me, but in time and with growth, I can come to observe and experience another within who informs me of my real identity of being in the Beloved”. MacArthur and Mack maintain that to speak of change also involves speaking of being in Christ, which includes the past, present and future of a believer’s transformation. Being in Christ includes the Christological blessings of justification, new life, and the indwelling of the Holy Spirit⁴⁹. Anderson et al. argue that from the moment the believer has put on the new nature, Christ is in him/her, and it is important for every believer to know what

⁴⁵ *PsychoHeresy Awareness Ministries*, “Has Larry Crabb Changed?” last modified July 5, 2002, <http://www.psychoheresyaware.org/crabbchanged.html>.

⁴⁶ Robert S. McGee, *The Search for Significance*, 2nd ed. (Houston: Rapha, 1997), 243.

⁴⁷ R. K. Harrison, *Encyclopedia of Biblical and Christian Ethics* (Nashville: Thomas Nelson, 1987), 364.

⁴⁸ Coe, “Beyond Relationality to Union”, 117.

⁴⁹ MacArthur and Mack, *Introduction to Biblical Counselling*, 119.

it means to be in Christ. The Christian's position and identity in Christ is not just positional truth, but is the basis for living and growing in Christ⁵⁰.

The Holy Spirit on Inner Transformation

The Holy Spirit, as the Chief Counsellor, illuminates the Word of God (Scriptures) in the minds of pastors, believers, and counsellors to propagate the truth to others. The sufficiency of the Holy Spirit enhances the sufficiency of the scripture (emphasis is mine). Second Timothy 3:16 says, "All Scripture is breathed out by God". The verb "is" does not appear in the original text and, therefore, is supplied in the English translation. "Breathed out by God" is ζεόπλεπζηνο and translated as "given by inspiration of God". ζεόπλεπζηνο denotes "God-breathed" or "breathed out by God", and is made up of ζενο (God) and πλεπζηνο (from πλεηλ, to breathe), and the verbal adjectival ending -ηνο. Words ending in -ηνο are typical of the passive, indicating Scripture is "God-breathed"⁵¹. ζεόπλεπζηνο only occurs here in the New Testament. For "when we say God breathes or God writes or God speaks, we are speaking metaphorically, but confidently, of the way the heart of God becomes for us thoughts expressed in words"⁵². Because Scripture is "God-breathed", it is sufficient to qualify a person for every good work. The work of the Holy Spirit in counselling is important⁵³.

The counselee can only change by the power of the Holy Spirit in him. Effort apart from the Holy Spirit cannot produce inner change; any apparent change will be superficial or temporary.

⁵⁰ Neil T. Anderson, Timotheus E. Zuelke, and Janice S. Zuelke, *Christ-Centered Therapy: The Practical Integration of Theology and Psychology* (Grand Rapids: Zondervan, 2000), 89.

⁵¹ W. D. Mounce, *Word Biblical Commentary: Pastoral Epistles* vol. 46. (Nashville, TN: Thomas Nelson Publishers. 2000), 566-567.

⁵² T. C. Oden, *First and Second Timothy and Titus* (Louisville, KY: John Knox Press. TC 1989), 26.

⁵³ G. A. Lotter, *Die werk van die Heilige Gees in die gelowiges volgens 2 Korintiërs*. Potchefstroom: PU vir CHO. (Th.D.-proefskrif. 1993) 52.

Collins reminds us that if translated, Paraclete (the name of the Holy Spirit), means comforter, helper, advocate, or counsellor⁵⁴. Because the Christian is the temple of the Holy Spirit (1 Cor. 6:19), He guides and transforms the believer from the inside out

According to Heim, the Holy Spirit will not only enable the believer in the activities of “put off, renew and put on” (Eph. 4:22 ff.), but will also produce a certain kind of result in the life of the believer: restraining the flesh, renewing the mind and revealing Christ through his example and ministry to others⁵⁵. According to Adams, the Holy Spirit operates through the Bible to change lives⁵⁶. The following functions of Scripture are said to be performed in conjunction with the Holy Spirit:

- Teaching the principles necessary for immediate and lasting change (1 John 2:27).
- Conviction of sin (John 16:7-11).
- Correction (Gal. 6:1): the Bible and the power of the Holy Spirit together supply the necessary help for change and to forsake any sinful attitude or behavior.

Spirituality describes the life of grace of living in fellowship with God. Spirituality is not just the “spiritual part” of man, but includes the life of the whole person. There are essentials in spirituality, which are the same for all Christians, both in the aim (being conformed to the likeness of Jesus Christ, Rom. 8:29) and in the means (the spiritual disciplines). Spirituality is not a mere technique to be mastered, but is a response of total dependence of the creature before his Creator, God Almighty. According to Foshaugen, to live a spiritual life does not entail applying a list of external things or refraining from doing them.

⁵⁴ Gary R. Collins, *The Biblical Basis of Christian Counselling for People Helpers* (Colorado Springs: NavPress, 1993), 153.

⁵⁵ J. Heim, *Christlikeness: Committing Ourselves to Be Changed by God* (Colorado Springs: NavPress, 1997), 5.

⁵⁶ Adams, *How to Help People Change*, 44.

True spirituality comprises practicing a Christian life, lived moment by moment⁵⁷.

Inner transformation in agreement with Biblical rules

Adams thinks that there should be a distinction between godly righteous change and an individual's self-righteous change⁵⁸. A pastoral counsellor should minister the Word of God in a life-transforming way, trusting the Holy Spirit to change the counselee from the inside out. This is a gradual process, requiring the dehabituating of old habitual sin and rehabilitating new, righteous Biblical acts. Growing during the different life cycles requires constant change. It is therefore important for Christians to learn how to handle change. A Christian should present himself as an instrument of obedience to God, and not to sin. The question, "What are you trying to change?" thus also comes to mind. Landrum indicates that any desirable Biblical change should primarily be grounded in a person's vertical relationship with Christ and his horizontal relationships with other people, as well as with his environment⁵⁹. These relationships will naturally result in the second phase of Biblical change that takes place concurrently with the first, that is, putting off the old man, renewing the mind, and putting on the new man (Eph. 4:22 ff.).

Deterrents to inner change

MacArthur and Mack explain that the first hindrance to inner change occurs when a believer does not understand the way Biblical change comes about⁶⁰. He might expect God to take away his problems, not realizing that self-discipline supernaturally plays a very important role in sanctification. A

⁵⁷ E. K. Foshaugen, "An Incarnational Engaged Worship and Spirituality," *Acta Theologica* 19, no. 2 (December 1999): 14.

⁵⁸ Adams, *How to Help People Change*, 14.

⁵⁹ T. Landrum, "Biblical Sanctification," accessed August 2, 2002, http://www.Topical/landrum_ss/Change%20Part%206.htm.

⁶⁰ MacArthur and Mack, *Introduction to Biblical Counselling*, 243.

second hindrance is when the counselee's motive for change is not directed towards pleasing and glorifying God with his life. The lack of commitment is a third hindrance. Because inner change is a choice and does not occur by chance, the counselee needs to commit to making the change (Prov. 14:23). Listed in the last place are either the unwillingness to make a change or not knowing how to make the changes God requires of them.

Applying change in a Biblical sagacity

Lifestyles and patterns set by habits may become a part of one's behavior to the extent that this behavior does not act in accordance with Biblical guidelines, they are performed with ease and often unconsciously. After de-habituating, old patterns most often emerge again. MacArthur and Mack suggest that change in a Biblical sense should be implemented in such a way that the change will become permanent⁶¹. New patterns of response must become dominant by habitually turning to them when experiencing life stress. The counselee needs encouragement to change and to be reminded that with perseverance, a desired activity will eventually become a part of him or her.

Meier et al. maintain that change in a Biblical sense can be implemented by formulating a list of alternatives and a plan of action to problem areas in the counselee's life⁶². In the course of reaching goals and solving problems, feelings will change. Emotions and feelings could constitute a faulty belief system from the past, according to which the counselee may still be acting. As the believer meditates on the Word of God and applies it to his life, his belief systems and feelings will change (James 1:22).

⁶¹ MacArthur and Mack, *Introduction to Biblical Counselling*, 294.

⁶² Meier, Minirth, Wichern, and Ratcliff, *Introduction to Psychology and Counselling*, 316.

Part of implementing change in a Biblical sense is going beyond talk and proceeding to action. Inducement is essential to help the counsellor make decisions and commitments conducive to change and in line with a Biblical lifestyle. These acts of change should become a lifestyle of a lifetime decision. When discouraged, the counselee needs to be reminded again who he is in Christ and to look upon himself as God sees him: now perfect and risen, having acquired a new life in Christ Jesus. The changed mind must be defended against thoughts, attitudes and behavior that once controlled the counselee; the old ways will not automatically fall away. Every time the counselee defends his mind against the old way of thinking, he strengthens the new way⁶³. Adams explains that a change in a Biblical sense sometimes calls for “radical amputation”, implying that the counselee must anticipate temptation and then try to prevent it by avoiding temptation⁶⁴. Every believer is part of the body of Christ (1 Cor. 12:12 ff.), depending on it to have needs met.

Buchanan elucidates that after the individual has been born again, the inevitability of great spiritual change exists in him, followed by a progressive course of sanctification⁶⁵: The soul is the subject of this change; it is not an external reform merely, but an internal and spiritual renovation, a change of mind and heart, taking effect on the understanding ... when ‘he is transformed by the renewing of the mind’ and ‘created anew in Christ Jesus unto good works’; so he is said to be ‘a new creature, in whom old things have passed away, all things have become new’. Change is brought about by the Word of God, the instrument through which the Holy Spirit acts⁶⁶.

⁶³ Casey Treat, *Renewing the Mind* (Tulsa, OK: Harrison House, 1999), 195.

⁶⁴ Adams, *A Theology of Christian Counselling*, 265.

⁶⁵ James Buchanan, *The Holy Spirit* (London: Bookprint, 1966), 3.

⁶⁶ F. P. Möller, *The Work of the Holy Spirit in the Life of the Believers* (Pretoria: Van Schaik, 1997), 152.

The Transformative Power of the Spirit: Inner Renewal and Its Impact on Christian Communities

Biblical counselling is not merely a private or individualistic practice; it is a communal, transformative, and spiritually dynamic process that holds profound significance for Christian communities. When believers engage in biblical counselling grounded in Scripture and empowered by the Holy Spirit, the effects ripple outward, strengthening families, renewing churches, and restoring the credibility of the Christian faith in a broken world. The path to this significance lies in understanding how ‘inner transformation through the Spirit’ becomes the catalyst for communal health, discipleship, and mission.

At the heart of biblical counselling is the ‘renewal of identity in Christ’. Many believers, especially youth, struggle with confusion about who they are, often shaped more by culture than by Scripture. Biblical counselling confronts this crisis by affirming that a believer’s true identity is found in being “in Christ” (Gal. 2:20; Eph. 1:3–14). As the Holy Spirit illuminates Scripture, the counselee begins to see themselves not as a sum of their failures, emotions, or traumas, but as a redeemed child of God, justified, sanctified, and sealed by the Spirit.

This identity transformation is the first step on the path to significance. When individuals no longer define themselves by their past sins, struggles, or relational injuries, but by their union with Christ, they are freed to live with purpose, dignity, and confidence. This renewed self-understanding fosters spiritual maturity and empowers believers to contribute meaningfully to the community. “If anyone is in Christ, he is a new creation. The old has passed away; behold, the new has come” (2 Cor. 5:17). This inner change is not self-generated but ‘Spirit-empowered’, as the Holy Spirit applies the truth of Scripture to the heart, convicting, comforting, and conforming the believer to the image of Christ (Rom. 8:29).

Biblical counselling reclaims the priesthood of all believers, the truth that every Christian is called to bear one another's burdens (Gal. 6:1-2). When biblical counselling is practiced not only by trained leaders but also among brothers and sisters in Christ, it transforms the church into a culture of care.

The resurgence of biblical counselling calls pastors and leaders back to their prophetic and shepherding roles. As MacArthur and Mack observe, the church in the 20th century increasingly outsourced pastoral care to secular psychology, leading to a loss of spiritual authority and effectiveness⁶⁷. Biblical counselling restores the pastor as a shepherd-theologian, one who feeds the flock with Scripture, diagnoses spiritual conditions, and prescribes God's remedies. This reclaims the pulpit, the counselling room, and the home visit as sacred spaces of divine encounter.

When leaders model Spirit-dependent change, they inspire others to pursue holiness. When they teach on sanctification, identity in Christ, and the work of the Holy Spirit, they equip the church for 'lifelong discipleship'. Thus, biblical counselling becomes not an add-on ministry but the core of pastoral leadership.

⁶⁷ MacArthur and Mack, *Introduction to Biblical Counselling*.

Conclusion

The study finds that Scripture is sufficient and authoritative. The Bible, as God-breathed (2 Timothy 3:16), contains all necessary truth for salvation, sanctification, and counselling. Reformers and modern theologians affirm its comprehensive sufficiency for life and godliness. The Holy Spirit is Central to Change: Inner transformation is not achieved through human effort alone but through the Spirit's work in illuminating Scripture, convicting of sin, and producing spiritual fruit (Gal. 5:22-23). Christ is the Model and Goal of Counselling: Biblical counselling aims not at self-improvement but at Christlikeness (Rom. 8:29). Jesus is both the example and the source of change.

Different models exist, but integration requires discernment: while nouthetic counselling emphasizes confrontation and obedience, integrative models, for instance, Crabb seek to incorporate psychological insights, yet must guard against syncretism. Barriers to change include misunderstanding, wrong motives, and lack of commitment. True change requires knowledge of the process, proper motivation (glorifying God), and intentional discipleship. The Church is Essential: Community provides accountability, encouragement, and a context for "connecting" lives in Christ.

This study synthesizes theological, historical, and pastoral perspectives into a cohesive model of Spirit-empowered inner transformation. It clarifies the distinction between superficial behavioral change and deep, heart-level renewal and affirms the sufficiency of Scripture while advocating for wise engagement with psychological research. It elevates the role of the Holy Spirit not as a passive force but as the divine Counsellor (Paraclete) who applies Scripture to the heart.

Recommendations:

- Train Pastors and Lay Leaders in biblical counselling principles, emphasizing both theological depth and pastoral sensitivity.
- Develop Church-Based Counselling Ministries that are supervised, accountable, and integrated with discipleship programs.
- Promote Spiritual Disciplines (prayer, Scripture meditation, confession, fellowship) as foundational to inner transformation.
- Encourage Critical Engagement with Psychology, evaluate secular theories through a biblical lens rather than rejecting or adopting them uncritically.
- Support Ongoing Research into the effectiveness of biblical counselling through case studies, qualitative interviews, and longitudinal analysis.

Final Reflection:

Biblical counselling is not merely a technique but a ‘ministry of the Word’ empowered by the Spirit. When the church embraces its calling to shepherd souls with truth and grace, it becomes a conduit of divine transformation. This study affirms that true change, deep, lasting, and joyful, comes not from self-effort, but from being united to Christ and walking in step with His Spirit. In a world of brokenness, the church must reclaim its role as a community of healing, where the sufficiency of Scripture and the power of the Holy Spirit bring about more than conquerors (Rom. 8:37).

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