

*Full Length Research Paper*

# The use of information and communication technologies in Nigerian Baptist churches

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**The purpose of the study was to investigate the information and communication technologies (ICT) resources in use in these churches and the constraints being experienced in the use of these resources. The study adopted a descriptive survey method through random sampling of respondents. The respondents were sampled during the 2010 ministers Conference of The Nigerian Baptist Theological Seminary, Ogbomoso. A total of 600 questionnaires were distributed and 520 received. The study revealed that, Baptist churches pastors use ICT for sermon preparation, worship and running of teaching materials during service. Findings also showed that, educational background played a great factor in the use of ICT by the pastors themselves and in their churches. Some of the challenges faced by Baptist pastors in the use of ICT principally are lack of ICT education, personnel and finance. The study recommends that, ICT training and education should be a core part of the curriculum in the training of Baptist pastors as most are ignorant of ICT resources and how they can be applied for private and public benefits.**

**Key words:** Information and communication technologies (ICT) resources, Ogbomoso, Baptist churches, pastors.

## INTRODUCTION

Information and communication technology or technologies (ICT) is an umbrella term that includes any communication device or application, encompassing radio, television, cellular phones, computer and network, hardware and software, satellite systems and so on, as well as the various services and applications associated with them such as videoconferencing and distance learning. ICT are often spoken of in a particular context, such as ICT in education, health care or libraries. Kumar and Kar (1995) recognized the way the information technology (IT) revolution is extensive and proposed that, it is highly unlikely that any sphere on earth will be left untouched by it. Ukodie (2004) further acceded to this fact that, information and communication technology has proven itself and it has been accepted as engine of 21<sup>st</sup> century and beyond. The rapid rate at which ICT have evolved since mid 20<sup>th</sup> century, the convergence phenomenon in which all existing technologies have been harmonized by ICT, in addition to their pervasiveness and intensiveness in all areas of human activities, gives ICT a leading edge in development and globalization. The phenomenal developments with regard to ICTs are having

significant impact on all areas of human activity (Brakel and Chisengas, 2003). Economic, political, social, education communication and other areas of our lives have been greatly affected by ICT. Therefore, since churches are part of the information community, it is necessary to investigate how information communication technologies are used in a church.

The advent of the computer and the other attendant compliment like internet has led congregations using computer technologies to enhance and promote traditional ministries: worship, fellowship, pastoral care, education, mission and community outreach, evangelism and communications. Its significant benefits make it fitting for ministry. Pautler (2010) noted that technology has played a huge part in the spread of Christianity through-out history. The first pews were introduced to churches in the 13<sup>th</sup> century. The first organ was installed in 1361. In 1436, Gutenberg invented the printing press, revolutionizing the spread of the Bible. Microphones, electricity and speakers were all introduced in the 18<sup>th</sup> to 20<sup>th</sup> centuries. Only in the last 100 or so years were radios and TVs invented. John Brust cited by Paulter (2000)

said, "the Church needs to keep up with what is going on; the church needs to be as current as anything else out there; otherwise you will not reach the new generation." Allen (2008) article title "counselor: Digital age poses pastoral challenges to church" says it all. He pointed out that, three different communication eras now exist in the same church community, posing a myriad of leadership issues for today's "five-generation" church because of technological and digital divides. One of the main reasons Baptist churches in Nigeria is losing young adults and youth is because these generations cannot relate to the church. A better way to change this is the use of information and communication technology. In this day and age, relationships and communication within those relationships are changing at a rapidly increasing rate. In a 2009 study by the Pew Internet and American Life Project (Teens and Social Media, 2009) reported that:

1. 93% of teenagers, ages twelve to seventeen, are online.
2. 60% of teenagers have their own desktop or laptop computer.
3. 89% of teenagers get online from home.
4. 77% go online at school.
5. 71% go online from a friend's or relative's house.
6. 60% go online from a library.
7. 66% of households with teenagers go online via broadband, 22% via dial up and 10% do not have access at home.
8. 63% of teenagers go online daily.

Teenage daily communication occurs in the following ways:

1. 71% of teenagers own a cell phone.
2. 51% of teens use their cell phones regularly.
3. 42% of teens send messages through social networking sites.
4. 38% of teens send text messages to each other.
5. 32% of teens talk to friends on a landline phone.
6. 29% spend time with friends in person outside of school.
7. 26% send instant messages.
8. 16% send e-mail regularly.

Williams (2001) pointed out that, pastors struggling with the challenges and potentials of new technologies. This is because most Baptist pastors learnt reading texts cover to cover. However, new technologies have great potential for enhancing the education of pastors, transmitting the gospel and creating Christian wisdom in the new information age. But significant challenges and dangers lie ahead. An astounding mass of material is already available on computer screens. Scholars are busily creating and digitizing resources for schools and churches. Few examples, from the expanding "library" of

theological resources are shown as follows:

1. The American Theological Library Association is digitizing 50 years of 50 journals in theology and religion and will soon link them to the ATLA database. They will be fully accessible and searchable on CD-ROM and on the internet ([rosetta.atlacrtr.org](http://rosetta.atlacrtr.org)).
2. Harold Attridge digitizes slides for teaching about the New Testament and makes them available through the Eikon Project ([eikon.divinity.yale.edu](http://eikon.divinity.yale.edu)).
3. Harry Plantinga and his volunteers have digitized 500 books that are in the public domain. They are available free on the internet in the Christian Classics Ethereal Library. Some 15,000 people visit the web site each day and retrieve over a million "books" per year. Plantinga provides a CD-ROM version of 300 books free to missionaries, pastors and teachers in developing areas (4,000 copies to date) and Calvin College sells them to others at a modest cost ([ccl.org](http://ccl.org)).
4. Charles Bellinger created and maintains the Wabash Center Guide to Internet Resources for Teaching and Learning in Theology and Religion organized by subjects ([wabashcenter.wabash.edu/Internet/1front.htm](http://wabashcenter.wabash.edu/Internet/1front.htm)).
5. Rohr productions markets the holy land satellite atlas with a CD-ROM containing satellite maps of the middle east and software permitting students to "fly over the terrain from Dan to Beersheba and hover over Mountain Hermon, the Sea of Galilee, the King's Highway, Masada, Qumran and other biblical sites.

Church leaders, including Pope Benedict XVI, articulate the clear need to use new technologies to express the word of God to all people in all generations. This is articulated as well in the National Directory for Catechesis as it states that, "using the media correctly and competently can lead to a genuine inculturation of the gospel" (NDC 21). It further calls for:

1. Training of pastoral ministers to be specialists in communications technology.
2. State-of-the-art productions centers.
3. Communication networks (NDC 21).

Prensky (2001a) thinks that, today's young adults "have not just changed incrementally from those of the past nor simply changed their slang, clothes, body adornments or styles, as has happened between generations previously." Instead, he argues that, a "really big discontinuity has taken place," that is, a "singularity" that "changes things so fundamentally that, there is no absolute going back." He identifies this singularity as "the arrival and rapid dissemination of digital technology in the last decades of the 20<sup>th</sup> century". Because digital natives spend most of their time online in general and in social networking communities in particular, pastoral ministers would increasingly find themselves having little to no impact and influence on the lives of digital natives if they

continue to avoid communication technologies.

Tan (2009) noted that, social networking has to become part of pastoral ministry or the church will find itself increasingly marginalized in the lives of digital natives. Pastoral ministers are called to engage today's technology and recognize and foster mutuality, interdependence, empathy, solidarity and collaboration with digital natives. Pastoral ministers should not be afraid to take advantage of new technologies of their time. There is precedent for this, as evidenced by the examples of the apostle Paul and the Protestant reformer, Martin Luther.

Reyes-Chow (2009, <http://www.patheos.com/>) noted that, the use of technology allows for the church's ministry to be done with greater adaptability and speed. He points out that, information communication technology changes people's perception and relationships by describing what he calls "my technological life in a typical week":

1. Twitter: 150 to 200 tweets.
2. Face book: 40 to 50 interactions and connections.
3. E-mails: 300 to 400 e-mails that require a response.
4. Blogging: 2 to 3 postings.
5. Time: 20 to 25 h online.
6. Cafe hours: 15 to 20 h.
7. Home visits, face-to-face meetings: 2.
8. Emergency hospital visits -- none in eight years.

While efficiency should not be the sole aim of church work, using technology better focuses much of the structural and planning conversations that need to take place in any church life. Pope Benedict in January 2010 announced that, for the 44<sup>th</sup> communications day, the theme would be "The Priest and Pastoral Ministry in a Digital World: New Media at the Service of the Word." In the announcement, Pope Benedict (2010) wrote, "using new communication technologies, priests can introduce people to the life of the church and help our contemporaries to discover the face of Christ." In the announcement, Pope Benedict also wrote, "who better than a priest, as a man of God, can develop and put into practice, by his competence in current digital technology, a pastoral outreach capable of making God concretely present in today's world and presenting the religious wisdom of the past as a treasure which can inspire our efforts to live in the present with dignity while building a better future Pope Benedict XVI message for the 2010 world communications day advocates use of communication technologies, as "this will not only enliven their pastoral outreach, but also will give a "soul" to the fabric of communications that makes up the "web". (<http://www.vatican.va/holyfather/benedictxvi/messages/communications/documents/hfben-xvimes2010012444th-world-communications-dayen.html#top>).

There is virtually no literature on the use of information communication technologies in Baptist churches in Nigeria. Since, this is a novel study, this researcher will

glean from little available church literature from other places as bedrock to the study.

Armstrong et al. (2001) pointed out that, congregations are using computer technology primarily in these areas; administration and finance, communications, learning laboratory and multimedia presentations for worship and education. Congregations have been using Congregational Management Software (CMS) since the early 1980s. Thousands of congregations are functioning more efficiently and effectively because they use CMS technology. Armstrong et al. (2001) again pointed out that, database and management software also assists churches as they engage in outreach and mission. The case of a Missionary Baptist church in Indianapolis was cited who for years engaged on outreach of giving out shoes to children. However, because the church had no effective way of tracking the names, addresses and circumstances of the children from year to year, families had to take the initiative to find the program. The church is now using a sophisticated database system, installed on laptop computers, to keep track of donors and recipients. It now can keep inventory information about the shoes, track information about each child in the program from year to year and take the initiative in ministering to the families.

Williams (2001) noted that, multimedia presentations for worship and education are becoming common place. This is the glitziest application of computer technology, one that even very traditional congregations are seeking to use. Software such as power point, coupled with projectors or large-screen televisions are increasingly being used to replace worship bulletins, provide visual sermon outlines, display songs and music and show illustrative video clips (now cataloged and available through several companies that provide video illustrations online).

Similar multimedia applications assisted by ever-expanding numbers of software programs are being used more and more in congregational education programs. Awkward (and often outdated) pull-down maps for Sunday school classes, for example, are being replaced by software-generated images of the ancient near East, whereby Bibles students can trace the missionary journeys of Paul or follow the Exodus route of the Israelites. Classrooms of children can take part in an interactive encounter within Noah's ark, face down lions with Daniel or take part in a host of other games that enhance biblical literacy.

Filtau (2010) presentation technology may be costly not only in money but in time, in energy and in the conflict it ignites in many churches. Yet, most churches are motivated to use this technology not by its entertainment value but by its strategic effectiveness. One very traditional Baptist church in Indianapolis, for instance, decided that it was not effectively bringing the message of Christ to younger people and that its worship practices would need to be changed. The church's decision to use multimedia technology in a new alternative worship

Table 1. Website and podcast.

Question 1	Answer		Educational background of pastor
	Yes	No	
Do you have a church website?	13	7	PhD
	40	188	Master
	38	194	Bachelor
	8	32	Diploma

  

Question 2	Answer			Educational background of pastor
	Yes	No	I do not know what it is	
Does your church do a webcast or podcast?	13	7		PhD
	12	204	12	Master
	9	161	132	Bachelor
	4	28	8	Diploma

service was driven not by the desire to appear relevant or up-to-date, but "to find the most effective ways of communicating the gospel." "Using these technologies was one way to do that," the pastor explained. The real question is how congregations can best use these technologies to enhance their communities and missions.

## Objectives

The objectives of this study are:

1. To find out which ICT based management system that is in use in these Baptist churches.
2. To determine the ICT resources that are been applied in these Baptist churches.
3. To ascertain if Baptist pastors use computers for personal study, teaching and preaching.
4. To find what Baptist churches pastors use ICT for.
5. To identify those factors that inhibits the use of ICT in these Baptist churches.

## METHODOLOGY

This research is a descriptive survey done by random sampling. A total of 600 copies of the questionnaires were distributed and 520 were collected. The questionnaires were distributed at the annual minister's conference of Baptist ministers held in September 2010 at the Nigerian Baptist Theological Seminary, Ogbomosho, Oyo State, Nigeria, with 800 persons officially registered. The sample population across educational background is: PhD 20; Masters 228, Bachelors 302; Diploma 40; making a total of 520 respondents. The researcher both distributed the questionnaire herself and used two other research assistants. The questionnaire covers areas like church website, podcast, webcast, use of personal computer and ICT in public worship (Appendix 1).

## RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

A website is like an information advert on the internet where anything about you or the church can be known.

Information can be posted there for members to check online especially those abroad and it helps them keep track of what is going on. It also advertizes the church. Anyone who runs an information search on the net for anything or works that is similar to what the church has; the churches information will come on especially if it is registered with the major search engines. This appears to be the reason for the disparity in the use and application by Baptist pastors. This is because the higher the educational background the more such ICT medium is applied. The ratio of use shows that, PhD, Masters, Bachelors degree holders have such in their churches more than those of lower educational qualification like diploma (Table 1).

A webcast is a delivery of media over the internet. The media can take the form of audio and/or video and the benefit is the ability for someone to watch it on a personal pc in private or in public. A podcast on the other hand, is a media audio file that is received from the internet and then synced or downloaded to an MP3 player, hand held computer, laptop or desktop. The files are received by subscribing to what is called a podcast feed (Peterson, 2010). While some 13 PhD holder respondents make use of it, 7 do not but know what this technology is all about. However, all other respondents made up of both masters' and bachelors' degree holders and diploma also several of them do not even know what the technology is. Of the 228 masters' degree holders' respondents: 12 have a webcast or podcast, 204 do not and 12 do not know what it is. Of the 302 bachelor degree holders respondents 9 have a webcast or podcast in their churches, 204 do not and 12 do not know what it is while of the 40 diploma holders respondents, 4 use podcast or webcast, 28 do not and 8 do not know what it is.

Personal computers use for sermon preparation, personal study or use for both cases shows that, churches that have higher degree holders also have their pastors make use of it. The centrality of this use for personal study, sermon preparation or both can be seen

**Table 2.** Use of ICT for personal Study and sermon preparation.

Question 3	Answer				Educational background of pastor
	Sermon preparation	Personal study	None	All	
What do you use your personal computer to do?	10	5	5	0	PhD
	92	80	0	56	Master
	64	74	88	76	Bachelor
	0	28	12	0	Diploma

  

Question 4	Answer				Educational background of pastor	
	worship	Commentaries	E-books	All		None
Which of these	4	4	0	10	2	PhD
Christian religious	24	64	28	44	68	Master
software's do you have in your personal	38	114	22	22	78	Bachelor
computer?	4	8	4	4	20	Diploma

in the type of religious soft wares' these pastors have in their pc as shown in the Table 2 for question four.

Computer software or just software is a general term primarily used for digitally stored data such as computer programs and other kinds of information read and written by computers ([en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Computersoftware](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Computersoftware)). Bible software's like CD ROMS. Like ilumina, Bible works, IVP essential reference, scholars gold, etc. CD ROMS are data packaged into a CD. These in some total are cheaper than conventional books and yet easier to access for effective teaching and learning (Table 2).

The pastor can make teaching and preaching easy by providing visual sermon outlines, beaming some aspects of his teachings and preaching like topic, text, sub points, other scriptures, Hebrew or Greek words with their explanations on a projector through a computer. It helps the people to follow, see and internalize the message more (Table 3).

Information technology helps to connect with the congregation. They talk computer language and use IT images in daily business. To reach them, pastors must use their language. Yet most Baptist pastors are motivated to use this technology and so lose strategic effectiveness. Most Baptist pastors and congregations that use computer technology are simply trying to make the ministries in which they are already engaged more effective, attractive and applicable to the lives of the people they serve, especially the young for whom these techno-logies are as familiar part of everyday life as using the cell phone. Some of these advantages are acceded to by 11 PhD holders, 72 master degree holders, 114 bachelor degree holders and 20 diploma degree holders. Out of a total of 520 respondents, 303 more than half of the research population does not think that using of a personal computer for preaching and teaching has any advantage, surprisingly 9 of these are PhD holders (Table 3).

Information and communication technology is of vital importance in public domains where information in the

form of teaching is conveyed. The essence is for ease in understanding and participation. However, the table shows that educational background of pastors in Baptist churches does contribute to the use of ICT in worship services by the churches. The figures show that, more than half of the sample population of pastors do not make use of any form of ICT in public worship. Interestingly, this is more in churches whose pastors have higher degrees such as: PhD, 11; Masters, 164 and Bachelors, 170 (Table 3).

The none use of ICT in Baptist churches which question 9 addressed is reflected in the Table presented for question 11. The table shows that, of 20 PhD holders, only 9 use ICT for worship, administration and teaching, while 11 do not. Similarly, of the 228 masters holders 48 use ICT for worship, 24 for teaching, while 18 use it for administration only. There is no respondent in the master's cadre that uses ICT across board for all the investigated areas: worship, teaching and administration. The number among bachelor degree holders shows that only 24 out of 232 respondents use ICT for worship, teaching and administration with diploma holders accounting for just 1 out of 40 respondents (Table 3).

This is the greatest and most significant application of computer technology, one that even very traditional congregations are seeking to use. Software such as PowerPoint, coupled with projectors or large-screen televisions, are increasingly being used to replace worship bulletins, display songs and music and show illustrative video clips images of the Bible lands and images which in turn might enhance biblical literacy. The table also shows that 15 PhD holders, 72 masters, 114 bachelor degree and 26 diploma holders see the use of ICT as beneficial for worship. On the contrary, 5 PhD, 156 masters, 118 bachelors degree and 24 diploma holders a total of 303 respondents do not see any advantage in its use in worship just like the data shown on question 6, Table 3.

This is the greatest and most significant application of

**Table 3.** ICT and religious programs.

Question 5	Answer		Educational background			
	Yes	No				
Do you use your personal computer for preaching or teaching in Church?	11	9	PhD			
	60	168	Master			
	46	186	Bachelor			
	8	32	Diploma			
Question 6	Answer		Educational background			
	Yes	No				
Do you think use of a personal computer for preaching or teaching has obvious advantages?	11	9	PhD			
	72	156	Master			
	114	118	Bachelor			
	20	20	Diploma			
Question 9	Answer		Educational background			
	Yes	No				
Do you use any form of ICT in your worship service?	9	11	PhD			
	64	164	Master			
	62	170	Bachelor			
	12	28	Diploma			
Question 11	Answer				Educational background	
	Worship (only)	Administration (only)	Teaching (only)	All		None
What do you use ICT for in your church?	0	0		9	11	PhD
	48	18	24		138	Master
	20	0	68	24	190	Bachelor
	1	0	0	4	35	Diploma
Question 12	Answer		Educational background			
	Yes	No				
Do you think use of ICT for public worship has obvious advantages?	15	5	PhD			
	72	156	Master			
	114	118	Bachelor			
	26	24	Diploma			
Question 13	Answer			All	None	Educational background
	Television (only)	Projector (only)	Television and projector			
Type of ICT do you use in your children service?	6	1	6	1	6	PhD
	124	4	32		68	Master
	102	26	0	104	70	Bachelor
	12	0	0	0	28	Diploma

computer technology, one that even very traditional congregations are seeking to use. Software such as PowerPoint, coupled with projectors or large-screen televisions, are increasingly being used to replace worship bulletins, display songs and music, and show illustrative video clips images of the Bible lands and images which in turn might enhance biblical literacy (Table 3).

In this information age, several Baptist pastors do not have a personal computer in their offices which may also suggest why any form of ICT is not in use in their

churches. The highest ratio in this category is diploma holders, 32 followed by bachelor degree holders' 176 and masters degree holders, 80. However, 3 PhD degree holders do not have. Of the 520 respondents, a higher number of respondents, 309 do have personal computers in their offices (Table 4).

A computer data base of membership is the least for which Baptist pastors put their office computers to use. Out of a total of 520 respondents only 88 use it for membership data. But the use of office pc for membership data can help provide mailing labels for the

**Table 4.** Use of ICT for administration.

Question 7	Answer		Educational background
	Yes	No	
Do you have a personal computer in your church office?	17	3	PhD
	148	80	Master
	136	176	Bachelor
	8	32	Diploma

  

Question 8	Answer					Educational background	
	Keep membership data (only)	Church Administration (only)	Finance management (only)	Secretarial jobs (only)	All		None
What do you do with your office computer?	2	2		2	14	0	PhD
	4	48	4	108	24	0	Master
	0	40	12	0	40	140	Bachelor
	0	4	0	0	4	32	Diploma

**Table 5.** Constraints in the use of ICT.

Question 10	Answer				All	None	Educational background
	Finance	Lack of personnel	Ignorance	I have not taught about it			
What is your constraint in the use of ICT in your worship services?	3	3	1	4		9	PhD
	46	12	94	12		64	Master
	72	62	116	16		36	Bachelor
	24	0	0	1	3	12	Diploma

church newsletter and keep significant dates in the lives of its members and families. This reminds the pastoral staff of important occasions that might be forgotten if left to human memory. By tracking the anniversary date of a person, for instance, membership data can remind pastors to call or to send a letter or card to the celebrant. Fewer numbers use the pc for finance administration including 14 PhD, 28 masters, 52 bachelors' degree and 4 diploma holders (Table 4).

Presentation technology appear costly not only in money but in time. Of the 520 respondents the reasons and corresponding numbers for the stated constraints are: finance, 145; lack of personal, 77; ignorance, 211, I have not thought about it, 33 and all stated factors, 3. However, a total of 121 do not have any constraints. From this analysis, it shows that the greatest constraint in the use of ICT in Baptist churches is more of ignorance on the part of the pastors than on finance though it ranks second, 145 respondents (Table 5).

## Findings

Some of the findings of this research are:

1. Baptist pastors are ignorant in the use of ICT in

congregational worship.

2. Baptist pastors with higher educational degrees are more abreast with the use of ICT than those with lower academic degrees.

3. Baptist churches whose pastors have higher academic qualification use ICT more for worship, administration, membership data and finance management.

4. Ignorance is more a constraint than finance in the use of ICT in churches.

5. More Baptist pastors do not see any advantage either in the use of PC for preaching and teaching and the use of ICT for congregational worship.

## Conclusions

In general, technology appears to have been even more foreign to Baptist churches than it has been to protestant or non-denominational, evangelical churches. While many protestant and evangelical churches use contemporary technology to help spread the message of the Gospel, many Baptist churches do not even have a web site! Although, some of the hesitation to use technology spawns from lack of resources or finances, much of it is a result of pastors not being educated in the use of information and communication technologies (ICT). Many

churches pastors' are out-of-date, unaware of the benefit technology can have or worst of all somehow believe technology has no place in the Baptist church. The objectives of this study dwelt on investigating information and communication technologies (ICT) based management system in use by pastors in Baptist churches for personal and public purposes. Paulter (2000) had noted that, technology has been a great part of Christianity throughout history. In a digital age like this as Pope Benedict (2010) pointed out brings the pastor to pastoral competence. While this may cost money, energy, time and conflict (Filteau, 2010) enhances relationships and builds strategic effectiveness.

### RECOMMENDATION

1. ICT training and education should become a core part of the curriculum in Baptist seminaries and colleges of theology where these pastors are trained.
2. Baptist churches should seek to conduct in-house training on ICT for their pastors.
3. Baptist church leadership should expose their pastors to the use of ICT and its benefits like in secular organizations and enterprises.
4. Baptist pastors should be encouraged to buy personal computers and use it in their studies and teaching through provision of finances to finance the purchase by churches.
5. Churches should make purchase of ICT infrastructure and its development a deliberate policy for ICT use in the churches.

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## APPENDIX

A sample of the questionnaires distributed at the annual Minister's Conference of Baptist Ministers held in September 2010 at the Nigerian Baptist Theological Seminary, Ogbomoso, Oyo State, Nigeria.

Please kindly tick the appropriate answer for the question in each column or state clearly the required information. Absolute

### Personal information Data

1. Gender: Male..... Female.....
2. Marital Status: Married..... Separated.....  
Widow..... Widower.....
3. State.....
4. Town where you pastor.....
5. Educational Background: Diploma..... Bachelors  
Degree..... Masters..... Doctorate.....
6. How long have you been  
pastoring.....
7. Position: Church pastor..... Associate pastor.....  
Children Pastor.....

### Use of Information communication Technologies in pastoral work

1. Do you have church website? Yes..... No.....
2. Does your church do a webcast or podcast? Yes.....  
No..... I don't know what it is.....

3. What do you use your personal computer to do?  
Sermon preparation..... Personal study.....  
None of these.....
4. Which of these Christian Religious softwares do you  
have in your personal computer? Worship.....  
Commentaries..... EBooks... All .....
5. Do you use a personal computer for preaching or  
teaching? Yes..... No.....
6. Do you think the use of a personal computer for  
preaching and teaching has obvious advantages? Yes  
..... No.....
7. Do you have a computer in your church office?  
Yes..... No.....
8. If yes, what do you do with your office computer(s)?  
Membership data..... Administration..... Finance  
management..... Secretarial job ..... All.....  
None.....
9. Do you use any form of information communication  
technology in your worship service? Yes..... No.....
10. If no, why? Finance..... Ignorance..... Lack of  
personnel..... Have not taught about it.....All.....  
None.....
11. What do you use information communication  
technology for in your church? Worship.....  
Teaching..... Administration..... Finance  
management..... All..... None.....
12. Do you think use of ICT in public worship has obvious  
advantages? Yes..... No.....
13. Which type of ICT do you use in your children  
service? Television..... Projector..... Television  
& Projector..... None.....