



THE BENEFITS OF INCORPORATING AI TOOLS IN CHURCHES' CONTEXT: APPRAISING THE POSITIONS OF THE CATHOLIC AND PROTESTANT DENOMINATIONS

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Abstract

Through the lens of faith and spirituality, the Catholic and Protestant church denominations have developed their very positions on AI (Artificial Intelligence) as compared to the general perception of the concept. Descriptive and analytical approaches were employed to understand the Roman Catholic and Protestant preferences and opinions in the use of AI for Church's activities. The findings of this study underscores that many Protestant leaders emphasize the importance of theological reflection and discernment when using AI. They stress that AI should not replace human judgment and decision-making, especially in matters of faith and morality. The Roman Catholic Church on the other hand, views AI, however, as a tool that requires careful consideration for human dignity and common good. According to Pope Francis and Pope Leo XIV, AI should be developed and used in ways that benefit humanity, promote human dignity, and serve the disadvantaged. However, bulk of the data were collected through secondary sources like books (published and unpublished). Moreover, the researcher conducted semi-structured interviews with twenty pastors and church leaders across churches from Protestant to Catholic churches in Awka, Anambra state, Nigeria to collect data for the study. The Population of this study was the Catholic and Protestant Churches in Awka capital territory, Anambra State, Nigeria. The researcher chose the area because of its high concentration of Christian communities. The study recommends that the use of AI in church programmes can help create personalized worship and prayers. AI-powered resources can provide personalized discipleship plans, Bible studies, and prayer guides. By embracing AI in a thoughtful and intentional way, churches can enhance their ministry and further their mission.

Introduction

Artificial intelligence (AI) is the use of computers and algorithms to perform tasks traditionally done by humans. It is a powerful tool that can help one get the most out of one's church's digital presence and grow one's faith-based community and it is becoming increasingly important for churches looking to stay connected with church goers and reach new audiences.

According to Beaidoin (2012), when internet was introduced to the general public in the early 1990s, it was met with a mix of emotions. Some were enthralled by the idea of being able to easily connect with others online and access vast amounts of information. Others remained skeptical, concerned and about the trustworthiness, reliability and privacy, many held a genuine curiosity. Now, it is hard to imagine life without the internet. It has fundamentally changed communication, media and daily life.

However, the invention of AI (Artificial Intelligence) has exploded into the public eye as tools which give everyday people a glimpse of how science can help them generate a lot of



information in a brief amount of time. According to Au Nnonyelu (Oral Communication, April 8, 2025), “AI could probably be used in a multitude of ways to help run local churches, especially those with little or no staff...the ethical and spiritual considerations however, have made some Christians disappointed to learn that their church is using AI”. Modebelu (Oral Communication, July 5th, 2024), The Artificial intelligence (AI) is revolutionizing both the way churches connect with congregations and bring in new members. Offering the potential to engage members more effectively, develop more personalized outreach strategies, and create new and innovative ways to foster community growth. In line with the above submissions, Harris (2023) affirms, “Churches that adopt AI technologies will find themselves ahead of the curve”(p.23).

This paper has considered the intersection of artificial intelligence and Christian religious practices, stating the evolving nature of spirituality in the digital age. The paper looked into how AI is being applied to various aspects of Christian religious life, from enhancing spiritual experiences to improving access to religious teachings and guidance. The paper discussed the diverse ways in which AI is shaping Christian programmes and services. The adoption of AI in Christian religious contexts has the potential to foster global connections among believers, and provide new forms of worship in religious expression (Udogu, 2021). Preserving cultural heritage and ensuring inclusivity should be central considerations in embedding AI into Christian religious life.

Empirical Review

As Hawken (2022), once said “The future belongs to those who understand that doing more with less is compassionate, prosperous, and enduring, and thus more intelligent, even competitive.”(p.43). Drawing from semi-structured interviews with twenty pastors and church leaders conducted by Nwokocha (2025) across churches from mainline to new generation churches in Anambra state Nigeria, the random selection using ordinary least square (OLS) research analysis on the survey data indicated that both the Protestant and Catholic church denominations view AI technology as a tool that requires careful consideration for human dignity and common good. The findings from the 20 pastors interviewed from the selected protestant churches, collaborates with the position of the Vatican that AI applications promotes the common good of man. However, some 25% of the pastors interviewed in and around Awka in Anambra State, Nigeria raises ethical concerns, such as ensuring that AI-generated content aligns with the church’s core beliefs and values. Some are of the view that over reliance on AI can lead to atrophy in pastoral skills, such as exegeting and illustrating scripture. However, greater percentage of New Generation Church members see AI as a time-saver, suggesting chatbots for routine questions such as service times; algorithms to match congregants to groups and events; and robotic monitoring of facility maintenance (Justin, 2020, Ramelow, 2023 and Monanu, 2024).

Pope Francis (2024) and Pope Leo XIV (2025) asserts that AI should be developed and used in ways that benefit humanity, promote human dignity, and serve the disadvantaged. Here, the Catholic church acknowledges the potential for AI to displace jobs, emphasizing the need for retraining programmes.

Consequently, Pope Francis (2024) in the International Convention on Generative Artificial Intelligence and Technocratic Paradigm organized by Centesimus Annus Pro Pontifice Vatican Foundation, reaffirms that artificial intelligence must only be used to benefit humanity. Lubov (2024) reported Pope Francis to have addressed the G7 Session in Bari, Italy, on artificial intelligence, reaffirming that AI must be used ethically, to serve humanity, and that its inherent risks must be mitigated. The Pope’s words on AI maintains that technology should remain a tool in human hands.

Lavner (2024) noted Pope’s words in analyzing the opportunities and risks related to the development and use of AI. He made reference to the Pope’s warning against the tool acting autonomously and perpetrating ‘throw away culture’ favouring inequality and making decisions outside of its purview. In his words, “AI is, and must remain a tool” in human hands. The points above from the Vatican and responses from the Pastors interviewed indicate an agreement from the two parallel submissions. The summary of their arguments states that the



purpose of AI must promote human dignity. As given by Wendorf (2023) who remarked that the use of AI should be continuously be re-examined to ascertain the true purpose of AI. However, it could be said that both the Catholic and Protestant church denominations recognize and appreciate the relevance of AI technology for the future of humanity. As a cautionary measure, Bradbury (2023) questioned whether the technology is actually an intelligence as it is being referred to. He wondered if it is not a misuse of the word, “intelligence”, being that the technology when understood in that sense is capable of shortchanging human intelligence by surrendering same to the tool’s technocratic power.

Pope Francis and Vatican’s Position on AI

The Vatican have expressed several concerns and opinions regarding the use of artificial intelligence (AI). Here are the two key points of the church’s position:

- **Human dignity:** The Catholic church’s position promotes a human-centric approach to AI development, prioritizing human dignity, well-being, and safety. The Vatican emphasize the need for responsibility and discernment in AI development and use, ensuring that AI benefits humanity as a whole. The church emphasizes the importance of protecting human dignity in the development and use of AI. Pope Francis has stated that “no machine should ever choose to take the life of a human being”. The church advocates for an ethical framework to govern AI development and use, prioritizing human well-being, transparency, accountability and respect for human rights.
- **Lethal autonomous weapons:** Pope Francis in 2024 urged artificial intelligence leaders to protect human dignity. Pope Francis, to an AI ethics conference in Hiroshima Japan, with leaders from Microsoft, IMB, Cisco, the United Nations, and representatives from all major world religions, underlined that artificial intelligence has implications for the future of war and peace in the world. The Pope called for a ban on lethal autonomous weapon systems-a class of weapons that use computer algorithms to independently target and employ weapons without manual human control of the system. Lubov (2024) in presenting the Vatican’s position on the matter reported that the church strongly opposes development and use of lethal autonomous weapons, emphasizing the need for human control over AI systems. The Pope and the Vatican have expressed concerns about AI’s potential to manipulate truth and authenticity, highlighting the importance of promoting media literacy and critical thinking. The church advocates for AI policies that prioritize the common good, dignity of the human person, and respect for truth.

The Rome call (2024) a document by the Pontifical Academy for life, underlines the need for the ethical use of AI according to the principles of transparency, inclusion, accountability, impartiality, reliability, security and privacy. Pope Francis chose artificial intelligence as the theme for his 2024 peace message, which recommends that global leaders adopt an international treaty to regulate the development and use of AI. At the G7 summit, the Pope stressed that human dignity requires that the decisions of artificial intelligence (AI) be under the control of human being

Protestant Churches’ Positions on AI

Protestant church positions on AI vary, but most leaders tend to be cautious and skeptical about its use in pastoral care and core theological duties. On the use of AI in Administrative Tasks, Protestant church leaders generally accept the use of AI for administrative tasks, such as data management and communication support. They see AI as a tool to improve efficiency and knowledge management (Appiah, 2024).

On the reservations about AI in Pastoral Care, many Protestant leaders are hesitant to use AI in pastoral care, citing concerns about the lack of human connection and empathy. They believe that AI cannot truly grasp the nuances of interpersonal communication and the search for meaning (Kintz, 2022).



Gable (2022) further hinted on the Church's positions on AI-generated Sermons, he reported that some Protestant denominations, like the Southern Baptist Convention, advise caution when using AI-generated content, emphasizing the importance of human involvement and attribution. While some pastors find AI helpful for research and sermon preparation, others worry about the potential loss of personal touch and authenticity.

On the theological concerns, Marga (2020) maintained that Protestant leaders emphasize the importance of theological reflection and discernment when using AI. They stress that AI should not replace human judgment and decision-making, especially in matters of faith and morality.

Following the differing views among Pastors and Protestant Christians, research shows that pastors and Christians have varying views on AI, with some seeing it as encouraging and constructive, while others are more skeptical. A majority of pastors believe that God can work through AI, but they also express concerns about its potential risks and limitations (Smart, 2020, Cool hus, 2021, Hawken, 2022, Harris, 2023,).

Consequently, some notable Protestant denominations and their stances on AI include:

The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints: This denomination has issued guiding principles for the use of AI, emphasizing transparency, accountability, and the importance of human connection. They believe that AI should be used to support and not supplant spiritual connection (Smart, 2020).

Lutheran Church: Some Lutheran pastors use AI for sermon preparation and research, but they also emphasize the importance of human involvement and discernment (Harris, 2023).

Evangelical Friends Church: Pastor Paul Hoffman questions whether AI can truly comprehend lived human experiences and emotions, highlighting the limitations of AI in pastoral care (Appiah, 2024).

Responses from Faith-Based Groups on the Use of Artificial Intelligence

As awareness of artificial intelligence grows, many Christians are wondering about its use, in personal and professional life and also in church ministry. Are there ethical concerns? Is it different from other time-saving technology? What does the Bible have to say? The launch of chatbot programs and image generators, such as Open AI's ChatGPT, made AI accessible to average computer users and has drawn a wide spectrum of responses from ministry leaders and faith-based groups. Gloo, a technology platform dedicated to building connections and collections might cut across the faith community, worked with several partners, including Barna Group, to conduct an "AI & the Church" survey.

However, an experiment by the campaign showed the importance of feeding AI the right information: Asking an image generator to illustrate "love," led to disappointing, flowery-looking results; but when prompts were provided using Jesus' words about love, the images seemed deeper and more thoughtful. "You must ask the right questions," says Mostert (2021), "Given direction about who you are and who your audience is, AI can limit its search to appropriate sources." (p.45). For example, AI can quickly create a comprehensive resource for lawyers that even surpasses the huge volumes seen in offices, but the technology must be directed to appropriate sites for precedents, legislation, etc. "The hard work is in the limiting," says Mostert. "It's a huge IT undertaking." The Church Digital, (CD), a resource to help churches function in the digital space, shares content such as "Beginner's Guide for Using AI for Image Generation." Some posts are themselves generated by AI, with guidelines input by editors. The Church Digital sees AI as a time-saver, suggesting chatbots for routine questions such as service times; algorithms to match congregants to groups and events; and robotic monitoring of facility maintenance. As Mostert said that institutions are researching and receiving guidance on the impact of ChatGPT and similar programs on education, particularly Christian higher education. Anecdotal, a teacher who asked ChatGPT to write a secondary school student essay found it very similar to student essays in her experience, showing that educators at all levels will need to limit student access to AI during testing. Excluding inappropriate content is also a concern. On the positive side, carefully-designed AI-



assisted education could potentially revolutionize remote areas. Excessive use of AI isolates people from vital socialization and relationships (Gable,2022).

Research Methodology

The study, however, adopted descriptive survey research design method. The method assists the researchers to collect mixed factual information suitable in the data collection of both qualitative and quantitative study. The area of study covers Catholic and some selected Protestant churches. The researchers selected the churches and the respondents using ordinary least square (OLS) research analysis on the survey data .

The Population of the Study

The Population of this study is the Christian religion, Catholic and Protestant Churches in Awka capital territory, Anambra State, Nigeria. The researchers chose the area because of its high concentration of Christian communities.

The Table below has the figures of the aforementioned Protestant churches.

Table 1: Population size of the selected Protestant churches.

S/N	Name of the church and host community	No of Respondents	Total
1	St. Faith Anglican Cathedral, Awka	10	10
2	Holy Trinity Methodist Church, Awka	5	5
3	St. Peters Anglican Church, Amawbia	10	10
4	The Redeemed Christian Church of God, Dominion Arena, Awka	7	7
5	Assemblies of God Church, 133 Zk Avenue, Awka	6	6
6	Dominion City, Awka	5	5
7	Living Faith Church, Awka	10	10
8	Foundation Faith Church, Awka	7	7
9	Church of Pentecost, Awka	10	10
10	City of Transformation, Awka	9	9
	Total	79	79

Source: Field Survey 2025

Table 1b: Population of the selected Catholic Churches in Awka

S/N	Name of Church and host community	No. of Respondents	Total
1	St. Mary Catholic Church, Awka	6	6
2	St. Gabriel's Catholic Church Okpuno, Awka	7	7
3	St. Anthony Catholic Church IfiteAwka	10	10
4	St. Joseph the worker Chaplaincy, Awka	6	6
5	St. Patrick's Cathedral, Awka	7	7
6	St. Jude Thaddeus Catholic Church, Awka	6	6
7	St. Thomas Catholic Church, Awka	7	7
8	Annunciation Catholic Church, Awka	10	10
9	St. John's Catholic Church, Awka	10	10
10	St. Felix Church Nise	10	10
	Total	79	79

Field Survey 2025

Table 2b: Population size of the selected Churches in Awka (Catholic and Protestants)



S/N	Name of Church denomination	No of Respondents	Total
1	Protestant Church denomination	79	79
2	Catholic Church denomination	79	79
	Total	79	79

Field Survey, 2025

Sample Size and Sampling Technique

Due to inability of the researcher to study the whole population, the sample size was assessed using Taro Yamani Formula 1997. The sample size for the research work is 138 comprising 113 protestant church denominations and 25 Catholic churches

The sample size is determined as follows:

N

$$N = 1 + N(e)^2$$

Where; N=Population of the study (190)

n= Sample size

e=level of significance (0.5)

=constant

Therefore:

$$n = \frac{190}{1 + 190(0.05)^2}$$

$$n = \frac{190}{1 + 0.375}$$

$$n = \frac{190}{1.375}$$

$$n = \frac{190}{1.375}$$

$$n = \frac{190}{1.375}$$

$$n = 138$$

$$n = \frac{190}{1.375}$$

$$n = 138$$

$$n = 138$$

Data presentation of Analysis

The responses from the questionnaires were distributed in tabular forms and were analyzed and converted to frequencies and percentages. Likert scale measures the extent to which AI technology have benefitted the church to which an individual respondent agrees or disagrees with the question (Information Technology Services 2010). Agree, Strongly Agree, Disagree, Strongly Disagree and undecided. A total of 138 questionnaires were distributed to each of the selected churches (Catholic/Protestant). The questionnaires were properly filled and returned.

Below are the frequency tables:

Bio-Data of the Respondents

S/N	Variables	Frequency	Percentage
1	(Sex)		
	Male	90	65
	Female	48	35
	Total	138	100
2	Age		
	Below 30 years	20	14
	31-40 years	40	29
	41-50 years	30	25
	51-60 years	18	7



	60 years and above	30	25
	Total	138	100
3	Marital status		
	Single	70	51
	Married	68	49
	Divorced	.....	.....
4	Educational qualification		
	FSLC	.....	.....
	WAEC	.....	.....
	OND/NCE	40	29
	HND/B.Sc	60	43
	M.Sc/M.A	38	28
	Total	138	100

Source: Field Survey 2025

The above table shows that 65% of the respondents are male, while 35% of them are female. Their age brackets are below 30 years, 31-40 years, 41-50 years, 51-60 years, and above. This represents the percentage value of 14%, 29%, 25%, 7% and 25% of the respondents are single, while 49% are married. Moreover, 29% of the respondents obtained OND/NCE, 43% got HND/B.Sc and 28% bagged M.Sc/MA

Table 4.1 Respondents opinion suggesting that AI Platforms are beneficial to church services and programmes

Responses	Frequency	Percentage
Agree	58	42
Strongly Agree	60	43
Disagree	4	3
Strongly Disagree	.....	.....
Undecided	16	12
Total	138	100

Source: Field Survey 2025

The above table shows that 42% of the respondents agreed that AI Platforms are beneficial to church services and programmes, 43% strongly agreed, 3% disagreed and 12% undecided.

Table 4.2 Respondents opinion suggesting that AI Platforms contributed to the facilitation of church administration and management.

Responses	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Agree	60	43
Strongly Agree	58	42
Disagree	.....	.....
Strongly Disagree	.....	.....
Undecided	20	15
Total	138	100

Field Survey, 2025

From the table above, it was observed that 43% of the respondents agreed that AI Platforms contributed to the facilitation of church administration and management, 42% Strongly agreed while 15% undecided.

**Table 4.3: Respondents on the opinion of AI having potential for opportunity**

Responses	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Agree	70	51
Strongly Agree	60	43
Disagree	.....	.....
Strongly Disagree	.....	.....
Undecided	8	6
Total	138	100

Field Survey, 2025

The table indicates that 51% of the respondents Agree that AI have potential for opportunity, 43% strongly agreed while 8% are undecided.

Discussion on the Respondents Opinion on the Benefits and Opportunities of AI Applications in the Church's Context

Based on the respondent's opinions on the benefits of AI applications reveals on how it can enhance various aspects of church ministry and community engagement. It was gathered that AI-powered tools can help create personalized worship playlists, lyrics, or prayers. AI-Powered chatbots can assist with routine communication, such as responding to frequently asked questions or scheduling appointments (Peck, 2019) AI-powered analysts can help churches understand member engagement, indentify trends, and develop targeted outreach strategies. Above all, the use of AI can enhance the overall ministry of the church by engaging their communities to further their mission (Justin, 2020, Cool Hus 2021, Gable 2022, and Wendorf, 2023). Below are some of the identified benefits of AI Programmes:

(i). Automated Sermon Creation Assistance

The key word is 'assistance.' AI will never replace the passion, deep biblical knowledge, and in-depth understanding pastors bring to sermons. Crafting your weekly sermon takes extensive energy, dedication, and time. Where AI has a key role to play in sermon creation is by assisting the preacher in his/her research and topic generation. AI can read thousands of books and articles in a fraction of the time a person does, making AI a great partner in finding sources of inspiration to craft sermons that deeply resonate and yield a positive result. AI can also help one draft an outline that fits the time-frame that one have, meaning less practice and editing for one's in depth study of God's word (Afolabi, 2018, Duncan, 2019 and Vega, 2021).

(ii). Digital Congregation Support

Churches will be doing an amazing job working through all of the questions their Congregation and the community at-large sends their way. Adding an AI-driven chatbot can lessen the load– and Chatbots are 'always on.' That means when someone interested in learning more about a given church lands on the church's website and find the desired answers they need in real-time, Chatbots can also provide an automated yet personalized greeting to visitors as soon as they enter a church's website, complete with information about services, upcoming events, and contact information for church staff, leading to higher touch points \throughout the lifecycle (Gable, 2022).

AI-enabled data analysis provides one with valuable insight into how one's congregation members are engaging with church activities, giving one the opportunity to tailor support services and events to meet the changing needs of one's ever-growing congregation. With AI analyzing trends in a church, presenting one insights on attendance patterns and online engagement, one will be able to lean into topics a congregation is most interested in hearing about (Vega, 2021 and Wendorf, 2023).

Churches can be visited in their website dedicated to AI for Church Marketing where one will find dozens of free resources to help one use AI to improve efficiency and drive engagement at a given church. Blogs, AI tool reviews, faith-based AI stacks, can be useful Sermon AI Apps (Bradbury, 2023 and Appiah, 2024).



With AI one can create digital campaigns tailored specifically to a selected target audience. For example, in the case of Church Bible Camp for kids, AI can leverage data analytics to Help create a targeted campaign to help in reaching out members in the community with kids. And AI can help customize the messaging of the campaign. A huge bonus is that many AI technologies offer scoring modules in showing the likelihood that a language will resonate with the selected audience.

(iii). Blog And Content Creation

AI can be used to create relevant content tailored to a specific target audience, such as blogs and articles about a church and its services. It can also be used to create visually appealing digital advertisements for churches that reach out to potential members, using targeted messaging and demographic data to ensure maximum impact! (Cool huh (2021).

From data entry to marketing outreach, every church faces a wide range of repetitive tasks.

A church can automate some of these items and free up precious time for the congregation to focus on more important projects. Like spending time in reading the Bible and prayer. A virtual assistant is one example here. Virtual assistants can schedule meetings and manage Emails (Smart, 2020 and Lavner, 2024). All of these work toward driving church growth. AI-driven analytics tools can uncover trends, like which age group is more likely to attend events or which campaigns resonate the most with one's congregation. This helps one focus on the strategies that will have the biggest impact.

Above all, AI enables a church to focus more on the high needs area where the church is situated. It can help them in scheduling counseling, guiding, and spending time one-on-one with congregation. New AI tools that support church marketing efforts are launching daily – many of them can help one bring more people to Christ. In other words, the Church can better spread the Gospel of Christ to its members more effectively through an artificial intelligence. AI is useful in transforming church marketing, and to spread the Gospel more effectively than ever before (Marga, 2020, Monstart, 2021 and Bradbury, 2023).

Results/Findings

AI is creating crossroads for pastors and church leaders across denominations. The results of the survey conducted by Nnatuanya (2025), indicate that many respondents see value in AI as a time-saving tool, but 54% stated they are “quite” to “extremely” concerned about ethical or moral issues related to its use in church ministry; another 40% are “slightly” to “somewhat” concerned. Broadly, common responses and concerns from 50% respondents from New Generation churches selected from the major cities in Nigeria are summarized thus: AI is a tool that can save time, but must be used within an overall Biblical framework. About 20% says that AI can help pastors stay updated about member concerns, allowing for more personalized pastoral care. The other 30% says that church leaders must strike balance between leveraging AI for efficiency and maintaining the personal touch that is essential ministry.

Moreover, about 45 respondents interviewed from Catholic, Anglican and Methodist churches, 38 of them were of the view that AI should supplement, not, replace, the rational and spiritual role of pastors and church leaders. About 7 of them say that churches should regularly evaluate the impact of AI on their ministry and make adjustments as needed. Consequently, about 55% respondents, drawn from both mainline and New Generation churches maintained that providing training and support for staff and volunteers can effectively help them integrate AI into their work while maintaining a human centred approach. In summary, the majority of the respondents, both pastors and lay Christians affirmed that AI can help pastors automate routine tasks like scheduling data entry, and communication, freeing up pastors and volunteers to focus on meaningful interactions and spiritual support. Below is the statistics that summarized the views of 20 pastors (Catholic and protestant churches) as regards to the use of AI in church administration and management. Based on their submissions as shown by the statistical report, the greater percentage of the respondents affirm that usefulness of AI-powered platforms, insisting that AI should supplement, not replace, the relational role of pastors and church leaders.



Table 1: Data analysis on the Benefits of Incorporating AI tools in Churches Context

S/N	Item Description	No of Pastors in Agreement	Total number of Pastors	Decision
1	AI platform can support church communities and guarantee church growth	14	20	SA (Strongly Agree)
	AI can help churches tailor their needs and preferences	15	20	A (Agree)
3.	AI is a distraction to the church and can impede spiritual connection	8	20	D (Disagree)
4	AI should supplement, not replace, the relational and spiritual role of pastors and church leaders	15	20	SA (Strongly Agree)

Field Survey, 2025

The inference from the table means that 14 out of 20 pastors interviewed strongly agrees that AI Platform can support church communities and guarantee church growth. A total number of 15 pastors agrees that AI can help churches tailor their needs and preferences. 8 pastors disagrees that AI is a distraction to the church and can impede spiritual connection while 15 of them strongly Agrees that AI should supplement and not replace, the relational and spiritual role of pastors and church leaders.

Table 2: Key Respondents (Oral Communication)

S/N	Name	Occupation	Age	Date Interviewed
1	Augustine UzunduNnonyelu	Civil Servant	48	8/04/2025
2	Moses Damian Modebelu	Contractor	66	5/7/2024
3	Paul UzoamakaOkoye	Retired Civil Servant	70	12/12/2024
4	Rev. GeophreyNwezeoku	Clergy	67	12/12/2024
5	Timothy OsonduNwankwo	Retired Teacher	65	8/1/2025
6	Dr. Boniface Ekweremadu	Lecturing	69	5/8/2023
7	Pastor. Enem Ignatius	Clergy	54	6/7/2022

Conclusion

While AI certainly offers many benefits and has unlimited potential, it also presents challenges that we need to carefully navigate. By addressing these concerns head-on, promoting transparency, ethics, and collaboration, we can harness the power of AI to drive innovation, improve efficiency, and create a better future. Issues and challenges in artificial intelligence must be approached with caution but should not be a blocker to all of its benefits.



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