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Exploring ICT Usage for Promoting Civic Sense in B. Ed Students

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ABSTRACT

This study was conducted to determine how ICT (Information Communication Technology) is helpful for students in promoting civic sense at Bachelors level. The study highlights the significance of technology in the education field regarding civic sense and specifically its use at Bachelor's level. Qualitative research approach was used to execute this study. The data was collected from 3 semesters of Bachelors level of Education Department of Fatima Jinnah Women University through Focused Group Discussion in order to know their perception. For focused group discussion 6-8 participants were selected as a sample from each of the three semesters. Focused Group Discussion was used to explore things in depth. Thematic Analysis was used for the analysis of the data collected. The study concluded that ICT is helping the students in increasing their civic sense at Bachelors level. ICT helps the individual to learn anytime, anywhere. It was found that the students find ICT very convenient to learn civic sense at Bachelor's level; it develops interest in the students and makes them more participative in civic related activities.

Key Words: Civic Sense, ICT, B. Ed, Civic Knowledge, Civic Skills, Civic Dispositions

Introduction

The purpose of education is to positively influence an individual for the progress of society. Individuals perform so many activities in society and these activities are guided by their level of education and education forms their values and attitudes. "Education is not just focused on transferring knowledge (transfer of knowledge), but no less important is accompanied by the significance of attitude transfer (transfer of attitude)" (1). Educational theories have been earnestly developed by the educational experts since the late 1970s which pay heed to the facets of dispositions and ethics according to the educational goals. An individual's civic sense means his capability of making decision what is better for the general public and his family. The ability of

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someone to stick to the rules of society, giving honor to the fellow members and keeping politeness for the public in gatherings is called civic sense (Arnseth & Hatlevik, 2012).

There was a study on the attitudes of youth which tells that today youth has a very little interest in politics in contrast with the previous generations (Galston, 2004), they show very little trust for the fellow citizens of society (Keeter, Zukin, Andolina, & Jenkins, 2002), also a little bit tendency to see the social responsibility of citizens as including duties (such as voting or giving money) and not merely rights (Kurtz, Rosenthal, & Zukin, 2003). However youth are playing more effective role to serve the community as volunteers in comparison to their elders (Lopez, 2004), Volunteering is described as a substitute by young people, instead of a door, for participating in electoral politics (Galston, 2004). Compared to the elders the youth get regularly engaged in combined steps directing the public policy process, for example involving in a campaign and working with them, communicating to a public official, connecting with an organization that takes the community to stand on the issues and problems, or combining with a political club or organization. (Delli Carpini, 2000).

The procedures by which beliefs, pledges, competencies and actions of people as future societies' members get affected is called civic education (Stanford Encyclopedia of Philosophy, 2013). Civic responsibility can be taught by the method of civic education. In accordance with Civic Education Center, it is a technique to foster and illuminate community that is responsible to bind to the principles of democracy. Education of civic is a mode to vigorously involve the persons actively engages people in democracy practice in US and other countries (Center for Civic Education). Civic knowledge is defined as the knowledge build, utilized and protected by the people when they participate in civil society (Levine, 2011). Citizens get awareness of their interests whether individual or collective with the help of civic knowledge, that is the first step in getting insight about the effect of public policies and the approach to influence them (Galston, 2007). It has constantly been found that the essential purpose of civics for teachers and principals is to teach civic skills which include critical thinking and fundamental knowledge on civil rights and duties. As a matter of interest, progress of active civil participation is not as often pointed out as civics' main goal (Schulz et al., 2017; 2010).

Considering the pre and post-independence history of Pakistan, that indicates majority of Muslims on all the areas of social life. However, the aspect of harmony, patience, dignity and collaboration is missing. It reveals that the attributes of harmony, patience, dignity and collaboration have been failed to prosper among its citizens by the social institutions like family, educational institutions and society at large. Many studies have suggested that after the family, educational institutions are the major institutions where children as well as adults develop civic qualities. Civic knowledge and civic nature also get necessary attention by the proper civic education model as it focuses on civic skills.

Civic education consists of three stratums: knowledge, skills and disposition. Civic knowledge is referred of the perspective of what the people have to be familiar with. Second component that is most important is the civic skills, with the help of these skills the citizens can think analytically and performed wisely. Lastly, civic

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disposition is an attribute that carries ethical obligation sense, strength of mind, honor for social self-respect and moral etiquettes.

The abilities essential to take part as an active and dutiful citizens in democracy are called civic skills. These are important for thinking critically and cooperative act and they comprise listening, speaking, teamwork, public uniting, and community support, also skill to collect and practice information.

Civic education is correspondingly a wide notion. Particular rights and duties of legitimate citizens can cover by civic education, but generally, to show the knowledge, skills and attitudes that the students are supposed to learn to be honest and civically useful members of society, more abundantly it is used for this purpose. The meanings, purposes and uses of citizenship and civic education are so challenged that they become key concepts in philosophy of education, among the actors as well as philosophers both on the ground like politicians, students, parents, educators, and supporters of diverse traditional groups.

The word "technology" is most significant topic in many fields like education in the 21st century. That is the case technology has now become the knowledge transfer source in many countries throughout the world. Today our societies have been transformed; the way people think, work and live has totally been changed because the combination of technology nowadays has gone through many advancements (Grabe, 2007).In this context, schools and other institutions of education which are expected to produce students to settle in "a knowledge society" require to take ICT incorporation as a tool for instructing civic sense among students (Ghavifekr, Afshari & Amla Salleh, 2012). Curriculum defines citizenship education around the three parts of:

Information and consideration of how to become a knowledgeable citizens
Development of skills of exploration and communication
Development of skills of membership and dutiful action.

On the demand side, a study reveals that youth has a high inclination towards internet and computer usage daily than their elders which give some hope that this medium has a strong potential of youth engagement. (Iyengar & Jackman, 2004) and they introduced on Internet at a time which corresponds to their pivotal moment in political socialization. The youth are developing the behaviors and opinions about politics that will go to form them as adults, at the same time when they started getting online at the internet (Torney-Purta & Amadeo, 2003). The percentage of now getting online of 12th grade is up to 94 percent as well as youth has started spending most of the time by present as online and the internet is used by them in different methods on daily basis throughout their adolescent years, comprising getting information of = politics and news (Lenhart, Madden, & Hitlin, 2005). For low risk of investigation of civic identification and substitutes for adolescence, a "free space" can be provided by internet to make the views ordinary across geographic and boundaries of social group (Flanagan & Gallay, 2001).

Some researchers have found that encouraging civic beliefs and conducts among young adults as well as youth are generated by the informational usage of Internet. (Shah, Kwak, & Holbert, 2001) found that the adults between 18-34 year old were expected more to search for the information on Internet (contrasted with depending on newspaper and television) and use email. Even though people from all age groups

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have been found on higher interpersonal trust and involvement in a number of civic and community activities as a result of availing themselves of these informational uses of Internet, these advantages of civic by use of Internet are very common between generations. The finding of more latest surveys are that involvement of youth in extracurricular voluntary associations and public service is positively related with the consistent Internet use for information collecting by this youth, and that the Internet (alongwith the books) makes the greatest support of any media to bigger levels of civic activity and realization between youth (Pasek, Kenski, Romer, & Jamieson, 2006).

In education ICT integration usually means technology-based teaching and learning process that associates to the usage of technologies for learning in schools. Because of the factor that students are well aware of technology and within the environment of technology they will comprehend civic sense better. It is correct in saying that along with technology based tools and equipment almost all kinds of subjects' starts from mathematics, science, languages, arts and humanistic and other significant fields can be learned more successfully. Furthermore, both for teachers and students ICT gives assistance and balancing aid that includes productive learning with computer's help to fulfill the aim of learning aids (Jorge et al., 2003).

In education ICT integration is needed and this is very crucial because with technology aid, teaching and learning is not only happening in the school setting, but if the teachers and students are at distance physically it can also happened. Yet, ICT integration is that process of learning which is continuous and not a one-step process of learning, which gives a dynamic teaching-learning atmosphere (Young, 2003). One can use ICT in many ways where it assists both teachers and students to study civic education. The teaching and learning which is technology based suggests many exciting methods which includes scholastic videos, simulation, storage of data, the usage of databases, mind-mapping, guided discovery, brainstorming, music, World Wide Web (www) that will make the learning procedure more accomplishing and purposeful (Finger & Trinidad, 2002).

Evidence shows that higher civic learning and involvement are linked to media use and online information searching practices (Schulz et al., 2010; Zhang et al., 2010). Across OECD countries 88% of students on average agree that "the Internet is a great source for gaining information" and 84% agree that "it is very beneficial to have social links on the Internet" (OECD, 2017).

Today children are living in a world that is rapidly changing with expanding horizons. They have been brought new experiences to enjoy by technology and also technology has brought a complete new facet to their everyday life in a chilling world known as "being online". Obviously, to involve in online life the adults are free and a great many do, but many of them are not ready to incorporate technology into their lives in the similar manner as children. They were not born "digital citizens" and do not have the same automatic acceptance of the digital atmosphere as a regular, essential and unchallenged aspect of their survival. Adults, though, are well informed that children will face many of the harms as they reach adulthood and make their way through life. It is their duty to prepare young people for the hardships that certainly lie ahead. Now they have the additional task of making sure they prepare children for not only the physical world but also for the digital world as well: education for life online as well

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as offline.

In our everyday life today (ICT) is an essential part of the society. Although maximum No of families' purpose is to impart digital tools in houses, the technology's right and balanced use for the age is vital, and the equal access of technology to all children is only possible when its provision to all the schools become possible and more than enough for all students.

The success of democracy and philanthropy is very important and becomes possible with the civic sense. Civic sense is very important in this regard. The values or duties include justice, freedom, equality, diversity, authority, privacy, due process, property, participation, truth, patriotism, human rights, and rule of law, tolerance, mutual assistance, self-restraint and self-respect. With the aim of producing responsible and active citizens both in community and the government the schools teach civic responsibility to students.

For the promotion of civic sense education provides the greatest potential because it gives opportunities for students to directly participate in their communities and meet the needs of community while enhancing their course work. Higher education's role is very crucial in this regard and finds methods and ways to make the commitment of students with civic life more strengthen and harder. Literature discuss that civic sense among students will not take place until faculty find ways and techniques to involve students in their communities and take the time to help them think critically about the significance of civic sense and their role as citizens. Today is the era of technology; every field has recognized the necessity and effective use of technology in achieving their goals. In academia the term Information and Communication Technologies (ICT) being used broadly, main emphasis of ICT on communication technologies. It includes electronics books, instructional software, email chat and distance learning programs. This study explores the ways through civic sense can be foster among students by using ICT. As in corona situation face to face interaction of teacher and students was not possible but usage of ICT allows continuing work to achieve the goals. Therefore, current study focuses on the usage of ICT for promoting civic sense among students.

Research Objectives

The study has the following objectives;

To identify the existing knowledge of B. Ed students regarding civic sense in the universities of Rawalpindi

To study the influence of ICT on the civic sense of B. Ed students in Rawalpindi universities

Research Questions

Depending on the current literature, ICT and promotion of civic sense, the researcher has developed research questions that are three. According to the findings of studies, educationalists are of the view that students will contribute more in the society if there is a strong work on their behaviors and attitudes for the promotion of civic sense. It has also been found that those students who lack of civic sense also in their progress in the class. The following research questions have been made for this research.

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RQ1: How much knowledge does the B. Ed students already possess about Civic Sense?

RQ2: Does ICT helps in promoting civic sense of B. Ed students?

Methodology

A systemized and organized process for the solution of research problem is research methodology. The steps that it consists of are, thematic analysis of the group of principles and methods that are linked to the area of study. My research design is investigative, and the research approach in nature is qualitative. This study was aimed to explore the usage of ICT for promoting civic sense in B.Edstudents. The purposive data collection technique has been used. For my research the population is the students, a selection for focused group discussion, from department of Education from third, fifth and sixth semester. Researcher used questions for students of B. Ed that were focusing on student's prior knowledge of Civic Sense, their skills related to civics and dispositions.

Research Design

The purpose of this phenomenological study was to explore ICT Usage for Promoting Civic Sense in B. Ed students. The researcher explores this ICT effectiveness by using a focused group discussion. Focus group discussion is a method of collecting the data by which the researcher gather a group of individuals for discussion on a particular topic so that by interacting with this group know their beliefs, personal experiences, their perception and attitude about that topic (Cornwall & Jewkes, 1995; Hayward, Simpson, & Wood, 2004; Israel, Schulz, Parker, & Becker, 1998; Kitzinger, 1994; Morgan, 1996). There are some techniques which are very less known such as Nominal Group Technique but focus group discussion is commonly used for research management.

For data analysis qualitative approach was used. In an effort to fill the loopholes of the existing literature it was planned that my study should concentrate on categorizing themes surrounded by the participant understanding. It would enable researcher opportunity for more exploration of the topic. This was the reason that thematic analysis was chosen. There has been criticism on the use of this approach owing to shortage of clear rules for researchers who were using these approaches. Then it has helped some researchers ignoring that in reality how they have implied the results (Attride-Stirling, 2001). For authors of this research it was very much important to apply a methodology that must be fair, unblemished and forgeable.

Participants

Thirty participants were selected through interacting with my supervisor who is the course teacher of three semesters of B. Ed from the university, for the topic of the research it was very crucial to bear in mind the ethical consideration and the main element that participants who had participated in the research study were females a susceptible group. The researcher has taken measures so that the participants do not feel disposed. So, with supervisor's guidance. The researchers had carefully selected the participants for the study to make sure that there are students who are not feeling

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uncomfortable for this focused group discussion are selected and to ensure that all the students of this focused group discussion are also comfortable with one another. Twenty students were selected from three different semesters; aged between 19 to 23.

Data analysis

The collected data of all the concerned groups was recorded, during this process the initial ideas and thoughts were written because it is judged as an important data analysis stage (Riessman, 1993). Recordings were listened so many times and written material was read repeatedly to ensure the authenticity of the transcription. This repetitive process (Braun & Clarke, 2006) and use of recordings to listen the data, turns into data immersion and refers to the researchers proximity with the data. Moving forward from this first stage and relying on data and notes taken from transcription and data emersion is the phase of coding. These are the codes that pointed out data features that are considered relevant by the researcher for the research question. Moreover the researcher had given attention to the set of data so that repeated patterns of data gave complete attention by the researcher. At third stage themes were searched; that define greater section of data by joining altered codes which are similar or considered similar in aspect with in the data.

Coding

One step of data analysis is coding. When done with transcription an d thematic analysis completely than the next step is coding. In this phase the data is gathered and generating succinct labels (codes) that identify more important features of data that might be relevant to ans wering the research questions. It involves coding the entire data set a nd after that collating allthe codes and all relevant data extracts, toge ther for later stages of analysis.

Ethical consideration

The participants of focused group discussion were informed by the researcher for this qualitative research with my topic clarity to them. Before focused group discussion I give consent from all the participants through their CRs and give them surety that their name will not be used in my research.

Data Analysis & Results

On the transcripts thematic analysis has been applied that draw important conceptions that were visible in the data. The researcher observed these themes as crucial for defining the participant's knowledge and understanding. These classifications have been labeled as "Civic Knowledge," "Civic skills through ICT," "Civic Dispositions," and "Recommendations about Civic Sense." There are certainly some participant's aspects that are similar to these three classifications. Yet, it is regarded as a noble analysis of considerations and outlooks in common, which are related to one another and not made up of concepts that are isolated.

The last step in any study is the data analysis. In this stage the researcher discuss his/her results in accordance with his/her approach of research. In this research the

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analysis of data is categorized into main themes which are discussed. The themes comprise the views and recommendations that the participants of focus group discussion had given.

Theme#1

Civic Knowledge

The first theme is well-defined by the participant's talent to tell about their prior knowledge of civic sense. Many students have knowledge about the civisc sense. All of the participants, 20 students from three semesters of bachelors program were aware of the civic sense but some of them had just minimum information. Out of 20, 6 students have less knowledge about civic sense. But many students' are fully aware about the civic sense and its role in the society. They said that they know about civic sense, they are getting more knowledge of civic sense by the use of ICT, by seeing different posts on social media like Instagram, Facebook and through WhatsApp messages because it is very important to become a useful member of the society. All participants from three of the semesters expressed the ability to tell about civic sense. When they were asked to define civic sense, they were able to give a correct definition of civic sense.

Sub Themes

Awareness

The participants were asked to define civic sense. They said in reply that civic sense means awareness of something. Though, in spite of showing that the students "know" civic sense is what also there was a sign of confusion, and it seems to the researcher that the idea of civic sense, they are telling is, to aware of something and can't able to define the term more clearly. It suggests me to think that until now they don't completely understand the "civic sense" concept. The participants were again asked to clear the term "awareness" then they said that awareness meaning knowledge and understanding that something is happening or exists around us.

One of the participants gave the following example

"There is a growing awareness of the seriousness of Coronavirus Pandemic".

Another participant gave the following of awareness as follows

"The campaign has certainly succeeded in raising public awareness of the issue".

The full definition was given by 6 students and its example was given by 2 students, one student give the answer and the other students repeat that lines of the 1st student, showing that they are agree with that definition and it is correct explanation. Six of the students from overall twenty students only tell that it is awareness about something and at the second time they remain quiet. It was interpreted by the researcher that may be they have little knowledge about civic sense.

Keeping the environment clean

Next the participants were asked what it means to keep the surroundings clean. It was answered by the participants that it means to clean your own self; keeping the cleanliness of one's own self should be our priority. Moreover, our living place should be clean, throw the wrappers in the dustbin, pick up the wrappers placed on the

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roads and throw in the nearby dustbin or put in the bag and throw in the dustbin of the bag.

One of the participants gave the answer that

"Keeping the environment clean meant that we should put the things in their exact place after using them. For example if we get a book from the shelf for the purpose of reading than after reading it is our duty to place it back on the shelf, leaving the things lying after their use will make the surrounding looks messy and cluttered".

Consideration for norms of society

There are different norms in the society told by the students which include shaking hands by saying Assalam-o- Alaikum to the people, showing kindness to elder persons of the society by giving them seat or helping them in crossing the road, avoid taunting other people as it is a sin, appropriate dressing according to the environment, respecting for the ease and feelings of others, maintaining etiquettes while dealing and interacting with others, respecting the elders and minorities, following traffic rules etc.

One of the participants said that

"When we go to someone's house it is good to give the permission for using their washroom or turning on the television".

Another participant said that

"When someone is talking it is our duty to remain quiet the whole time and listen with patiently, it is bad to interrupt that person while he is talking but we should wait until he became quiet and then start our topic of conversation."

Another participant said that

"As we are students so it is our duty that in the classrooms we should avoid using cell phones during the teacher's lectures, we should come to the class with our book, paper and pen prepared, and arrive the class on the exact class timings."

Respect for law

Respect for the law means that the rules and obligations of law should be obeyed and implemented by the people of that community. Some people obey the rules and regulations of law while the other ignores it completely.

The Participants give examples by explaining it 1st example by one of the participants: "During covid-19 pandemic it has been ordered by the government to the people to remain in their houses, use masks and sanitizers don't shake hands with one another, keep social distancing etc. Some nice people had obeyed these orders of the government but many of the people ignore it completely and don't stop to meet other people and get out of the home and in result they become the patient of that disease and some of them have recovered while some are not live today. If these people obey the order, then the disease might not spread to this wide extent as it in those days."

Another participant said that "In the traffic, when traffic red light become on, many people break the signal and does not respect the law while on the other hand majority of the population obey and respect his rule of law."

Importance of Saving water:

Clean fresh water is very important today as it is the necessity of every house all over

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the world. Without this fresh and clean water many of the people become ill and result in death. Including our country, many parts of the world are suffering from the shortage of water today.

Saving water means use the water in a way that there is no waste of water and use it wisely. Saving of water is very important as it has endless uses we use it for the cooking purpose, and also for washing and bathing. It is important for the growing of food we eat.

Theme#2

Civic Skills enhanced by ICT:

The skills that are most important to participate as knowledgeable, sympathetic and involved citizens in a state are civic skills. These skills are comprised of listening, speaking, cooperating, public uniting, and public encouragement. These skills are also important to think critically, think sensibly and cooperative action. In addition, in civic skills it is required that someone has ability to collect and practice information, involving opinions that are contradictory, for the purpose of showing considerable understanding that why this opinion has been said.

With the help of ICT all these skills mentioned above enhanced to a greater extent by using the means of YouTube, Instagram, Facebook, WhatsApp, Google etc

Sub Themes

Personal communication skills

It was asked by the participants to tell their skills of personal communication which they possess. 1st I clear to the participants that what are the personal communication skills. I told them that personal communication means the exchange of information between two or more people. This includes active listening while talking to each other, not interrupting the person who is talking and then answer him/her politely.

The participants told that they answer to the people whom they usually talk with politeness but many of the students told that they have a bad habit of interrupting the people when they are talking, there were little four to six students who have good listening skills.

It was asked from these students that how they possess these skills and surprisingly three of them told me that we have a habit of listening and seeing motivational speeches of different motivational speakers and from their speeches we noted that listening is very important for a good communication so they started trying to make the habit of listening and they get surprising results.

One of the participants said that “Before making this habit of listening I also had a habit of interrupting the people and I have noted that the people don’t like it. Also in the motivational speeches the speakers tell that everybody loves himself, people feel good talking about themselves, telling their stories and opinions to other people so I stared listening to the people and then the people like me and wanted to talk to me every time. I became very happy with these results and now it became by powerful habit of listening. In the last, I wanted to thank to the technology who gave me such a good habit”.

Knowledge of political systems

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Knowledge of political systems is meant by being aware of the state affairs. It was told by the students that by the use of ICT we became aware of the political affairs like who is going to be the next Prime Minister of Pakistan, how much steps the government is taking whenever there is food crisis, water crisis, unemployment, poverty etc. The students got aware about the pandemic by seeing WhatsApp statuses of their class fellows and then informed about the government measures taken to cope up this situation through Facebook and Instagram. One of the participants told that
"She had subscribed a channel "Syed Ali Haider Official" and gets each and every update about political systems of our country and also of other countries". Another participant tell that
"In our class, we discuss about the issues with one another and support the government while some students speak against the government and all this conversation happened after seeing and getting update by using ICT"

Concern for the Cleanliness

It was asked from the students that how much you concern for the cleanliness as it is very much important and we had discussed it before of your awareness of the cleanliness.
One of the participants said that
"Our whole class concerns for the cleanliness and we throw all the garbage of wrappers and packets in the dustbin."
However a participant from the same class said that
"We do not concern much for the cleanliness and except three to four students no one keep the classroom safe".

Critical thinking about civic and political life

Most of the participants possess the critical thinking of civic or political life. Whenever they saw the political authorities corrupting and not performing their duties well they think critically about what is going on in the country, why they have no fear from God, how they corrupt the country etc. Also when they saw the people breaking the traffic signals, spreading false news among the people, not keeping their environment clean they become sad and think critically of the ways and methods to root out these bad habits from the people of their society.
Six to seven students told that they always become busy in their own lives, they don't think of the political and civic life of the other people.

Participatory ability of citizens

It was told by the students of all semesters that they took part in the campaigns drive by the university.
One of the participants told that "Our teachers strongly emphasized to participate in such drives. We participated in a drug addiction drive and in cleanliness drive and we told it to the other students and semesters with the help of texting them on WhatsApp groups or simply we put the status and the students become aware of such type of drives and then they participate in it."
Another student from another semester told that
"We have participated in a seminar on women empowerment and also participated in

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the drive of Kashmir Issue. Another participant told that
"I write blogs about motivational articles, on rights of women, toxic friendships and about life".

Solve problems when conflict occurs

One semester told that no conflict raised in our class till now. But the remaining two semesters told that the conflict has arisen in our class and two or three students solve it very nicely.
One of the participants told that
"Once a time there had been a fight among two groups of my class on attendance with the CR's group that the CR marks "present" her own group when they were absent but mark us absent and this is injustice to them. Then me and my friend handle the situation and solve the conflict by advising them politely and I done that good deed because of the Tariq Jameel Bayan I used to listen on the YouTube. I have subscribed the YouTube channel of Molana Tariq Jameel and Doctor Farhat Hashmi and I had saw a video of Molana In which he was saying that it is a very good deed to solve a conflict when it occurs and Allah like that person who jumped in a conflict for ending it"

Working in a team

In the university students are given the projects and assignments and they have to do these by working in a team. It was told by the participants that all the groups work cooperatively with each other, first the group leader of any group divide the task in all the group members and then it became done.
One of the participants told that
"There are two groups in the class where sometimes conflict occurs on the matter that one student becomes burdened and all other members rest so when this situation occurs whole of the class help to solve it".

Cooperative relationships

The participants have cooperative relationships with their class. They help each other at the time of need and difficulty.
One of the participants told that
"In our class when the teacher give us notes and ask that a copy of these notes should be in hands of every student of the class then there are two to three girls in the class which are very cooperative and they said we are going towards the photocopy shop, anyone who wants to make photocopies of the notes, give us the money and we bring the notes for everyone. Then they bring the notes and it is a very good deed and cooperative work of those students".

Public speaking

All the participants have courage of public speaking except some of the participants. Many of the participants told that they have done with any presentations in the class that's why there public speaking skills get enhanced and now they are able to speak in front of the public. Most of the participants tell that they subscribed the channels of

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Qasim Ali Shah, Simerjeet Singh, Himeesh Madaan and Sandeep Maheshwari. They are the motivational speakers and they tell different ways to improve the public speaking skills.

One of the participants said that "I used to see these motivational videos and try to follow the steps they tell to enhance the public speaking skills and usually I stand in front of the mirror and started talking on any topic, I used to observe my body language also during this practice and now my pubic speaking skills are much better than before".

Theme#3

Civic Disposition

Civic dispositions are personal commitments to ideals important in a democracy that include concern for the constitutional rights and freedoms of others; recognition of the need for public welfare, safety, and fairness; and a respect for the processes and laws that regulate our republic. This is part of a citizen's broader service to society.

Knowing you have a voice and using it

It was asked from the participants that you know you have a voice so do you use it and everyone answered that yes we use it if it is required on a certain time.

Becoming an independent member of society

The participants were eager and confident to live as an independent member of the society. As education has provide knowledge and skills to the students as well as shaped their personality as a good citizen of the society so now students are able to use this knowledge and skills in their real life and work as an independent member of the society also education contributes a lot in the formation of student's national identity.

Respecting individual worth and human dignity

The students know the importance of individual worth and dignity. They know we should have to treat the people in a very caring and humble way so that there should be a positive relationship between all the citizens of the country.

One of the participants answered that

"Once we are going from the metro bus to Islamabad, there was a family who was going to upper floor by the stairs and there was an old lady who was feeling very difficult to go through the stairs and her family was no concern for her older age as well as for her difficulty so I went to that lady and helped her in going the upstairs and she became very happy and gave me Duaa and I myself felt inner happiness that I have helped an old lady.

Sense of personal responsibility

It was told by the participants that they are fully aware of their responsibilities whether they are personal responsibilities or social responsibilities. They know they are accountable for their duties. They do their work with at time and devote their full efforts to that work. They are honest to themselves as well as with other people in their lives. Two to three participants told that they have a persistent behavior towards

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life which is very advantageous to them.

Civic duty

All the participants know that they have civic duties for which they are responsible towards the community as a good citizen. They participate in campaign and drives. They know their personal responsibilities and they help their fellow beings. They respect the elderly people and are humble to them. Whenever they see the garbage on the roads or streets or in university they pick up the wrappers, packets and shoppers and put them in the dustbin.

Civic attitude of patriotism

It was answered by the participants that love their country and Pakistan is their motherland. They have a sense of responsibility towards their nation. They respect the values of their nation. As they were the education students so they told that we have seen many flaws and weaknesses in our education system so it is our dream as well as aim to work hard for a good job or post and then work for the betterment of the education system of our country.

Conclusion

By concluding this study, the researcher observed that ICT has a positive impact for the promotion of civic sense among B. Ed students. Information communication technology has helped a lot in increasing the civic sense among students. The students get civic knowledge with the help of ICT. The students acquire many of the skills related to civic sense as a good and participative member of the society. They had acquired personal communication skills, they took part in different campaigns and seminars, they have knowledge of their political system, they respect elders etc. The civic dispositions which include using ones voice for his and others rights, becoming an independent member of the society, respecting individual worth and human dignity, civic attitude of patriotism etc. All these civic dispositions have been promoted in the students only with the help of ICT. No doubt in our country ICT is best used on the higher level, and it has helped the students learn better and increase their knowledge. It should also be used by the teachers to enhance more civic sense on the bachelor's level by asking the students to do play role as an informed citizen of the country or do some presentation on the necessary skills required for a good citizen.

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