

Date: 4/8/2023

Day: Monday

Q:1 How does the author characterize the concept of civil society?

Answer:

Civil Society refers to all the places, where people join each other to have gossips, pursuing common interest and sometimes affect public policy and opinion building. People discuss wide range of issues and strategies for dealing with them.

Q:2 Why does civil society strive towards better socialization, driven by tolerance.

Answer:

In civil society, people get attached on the basis of shared common interest. In this way, if they find any social differences they try to tolerate it for the sake of unity. So, civil society strives towards better socialization driven by tolerance this way.



Q:5 what impact is feared by the weakening state of civil society?

Answer:

Weakening state of civil society eventually leads less social interaction and trust issues which as a whole poses no influence on local politicians. The system of accountability is vanished out this way.

Q:3 what do you understand by the term "social capital" used in the passage?

Answer:

Social capital means appreciating and tolerating social differences, to develop a general sense of social trust and common obligation. It will ultimately lead the society more functional.

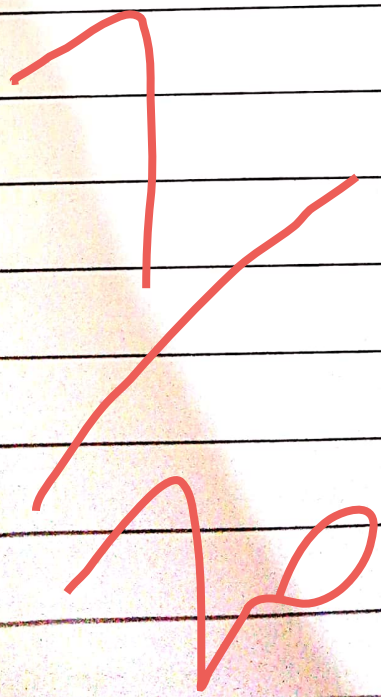
Q:4 why does a civil society assume the role of a public stake holder?



Answer:

A civil society <sup>assumes</sup> assume the role  
of a public <sup>stakeholder</sup> state holder to  
safeguard collective public interest.  
~~They~~ It <sup>makes</sup> make local politicians to  
be responsive for securing ~~their~~  
public interest.

Subject verb disagreement found. Revise  
present indefinite tense.





boards of free farmers, herdsmen, etc. might observe the gods, examining the contents of animals which had just been sacrificed, or those judgments on the sacrificial victims, as in the case of the Delphic Oracle. The most solemnness to approach to the altar. The interpretation of dreams was popular too, and so was palmistry. The most notable soothsayers of ancient Greece were Iphigeneia, Calpurnia, Helenus, Amphiaraus and Cassandra.

However, there were abundant instances in which the gods did not manifest themselves to the faithful in the forms of signs but spoke directly to an intermediate class for a short time, as occurred by a 'divine mania' and transcended his own human essence. Here the prophet or more usually the prophetess, entered a state of ecstasy in which he or she delivered the message from the gods to the supplicants.

These practices for foreseeing the future were the basis on which the ancient Greek oracles operated. Each oracle was located within a properly organized sanctuary and was directly associated with one or other of the gods. Apollo was the archetypal soothsayer for the Greeks, the god who was responsible for conveying to mortals the decisions pronounced by Zeus. The most important of all the oracles, that at the Delphi, delivered the messages with the intervention of Apollo, while the oldest that of Dodona, functioned with the assistance of Zeus.

Q.3. Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions given at the end. (20)

Civil society refers to all of the places where individuals gather together to have conversations, pursue common interests and, occasionally, try to influence public opinion or public policy. In many respects, civil society is where people spend their time when they are not at work or at home. For example, a group of people gather at a local park every Thursday afternoon for a game of football. Most of them arrive well before the game begins and stay for some time after it ends. Some of them go out for dinner or a drink after the game. In the course of their meetings they talk about a wide range of topics, including football but also extending to include issues such as work, family, relationships, community events, racial issues and politics. This kind of solidarity can be found in a variety of other places in civil society - such as sports clubs, bowling leagues, reading groups and social movements - (where individuals get together to associate on the basis of some shared interest fostering more effective forms of citizenship). Even though people may come together on the basis of an interest they all share in common, they eventually have to develop productive strategies for dealing with conflicts and differences that emerge within the association. Team mates in a bowling league discover, on certain issues, significant differences of opinion. And yet, because they value the association and look forward to participating in its activities, they do not respond to these differences by exiting the scene. Instead, they search for the ways of interacting that will not threaten the solidarity of the group. In the process, they learn to appreciate and to tolerate social differences, a valuable skill to have in an increasingly multicultural nation. They also develop a general sense of social trust and mutual obligation, which makes society function more efficiently (this is what political scientists and sociologists are talking about when they refer to the importance of social capital). Gathering together in an association, people begin to think about their shared private interest as a collective public interest, and they try to make sure that this public interest is safe and secured. For example, the group that gets together for a weekly football game begins to talk about the park as an important community resource; if feel that the park is being mistreated or mismanaged, will organize a 'save the park' campaign to try to influence their local politicians and the other residents of the community. Recently, there has been growing concern that civil society is weaker than it used to be, because people are losing interest in joining associations. As citizens become increasingly disconnected from voluntary associations, they will experience less trust and less social connection, and as a result political institutions will function less efficiently. However, some scholars opine that many people are simply choosing to participate in different kinds of associations with fewer face-to-face meetings but supplemented with 'virtual' interaction facilitated by resources.

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EXERCISES IN COMPOSITION

QUESTIONS:

- 1. How does the author characterize the concept of civil society?
- 2. Why does civil society drive towards better socialization driven by tolerance?
- 3. What do you understand by the term 'Social Capital' used in this passage?
- 4. Why does a civil society assume the role of a public stake holder?
- 5. What impact is feared by the weakening state of civil society?

Q. 3

Correct only FIVE of the following:

- (i) I must walk two miles to school every morning when I was a child.
- (ii) After the storm, we had got to pick up some fallen branches.
- (iii) Guitar is most popular instrument among teen age boys, but not girls.
- (iv) You are not well and I wish you feel better soon.
- (v) The grass not looking green now because it is not raining since last month.
- (vi) The cold air made me shiver a little when I was waiting for him.
- (vii) I offered my seat to an older woman who just smiled me.
- (viii) She packed her bags, carried downstairs and put the back seat of her car.

Q. 5. (a)

Punctuate the following text, where necessary.

Unfortunately we often miss a basic school lesson every bug task consists of very small accomplishable tasks it will reduce frustration anxiety depression in society a the government machinery too as they dont have to defend their unkept promises.

Re-write the following sentences (ONLY FIVE) after filling in the blank Prepositions.

- (i) Despite regular practice he never seems to win
- (ii) Luck, we should be in Malanajap by 5 pm
- (iii) He went