

Compoehension 2022

Q1) How does the author characterize the concept of civil society?

Ans) The author characterizes the concept of civil society in several ways. It refers to all the occasions ~~of~~ where ~~where~~ individuals interact and hold discussions, such as gathering at a park, or at a sporting event. Such interactions pursue common interests and often influence public policy or public opinion. They deal with wide variety of issues.

Q2) Why does civil society strive towards better socialization driven by tolerance?

Ans) Difference of ~~opio~~ opinion on certain issues exists within the association at times. These differences can potentially threaten the solidarity of the association. Hence, considering the importance of associations, and in order to preserve solidarity, it is important to strive towards better socialization that is driven by tolerance. Tolerance is particularly important in a multicultural society.

Q3) What do you understand by the term social capital used in passage?

Ans) It refers to a general sense of social trust and ~~A~~ mutual obligation, which arises after social interaction. Thus, a community might feel obliged to raise voice for a certain issue, which is being faced by people collectively. ~~No is important~~ Social

capital is important, because it ^{Atlas} makes society function efficiently.

Q4) Why does civil society assume the role of a public stake holder?

Ans) When people in civil society interact, they highlight their shared private interests. Such interests often collectively impact public at large. ~~and hence,~~ Also, by their collective voice, civil society can influence local politicians or other members of society to take necessary actions. The author illustrates this point by giving example of civil society collectively raising their voice to save a mistreated park.

Q5) What impact is ~~feared~~ feared by the weakening state of civil society?

Ans) Weakening of civil society can have multifaceted impacts. Citizens will experience less trust. They will experience less social connection. Resultantly, the efficiency of political institutions will decrease. Collectively, this can make society function less efficiently.

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.