

CSS-2022

Civil society refers to all of the places where individuals gather together to have conversation, 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 they feel that the park is being mistreated or mismanaged, they will organize a 'save the park' campaign to try to influence their local politicians and 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' interactions facilitated by digital resources.

Questions

1. How does the author characterize the concept of civil society? (4)

According to ^{the} author, civil society refers to places where people gather in their

free time. When people are free they discuss different topics from sports to politics because of their mutual interests and concerns regarding those issues.

Why does civil society strive towards better socialization drive by tolerance?(4)

In a group difference of opinion may occur, but for participants association with each other is more valuable, so, members tolerate differences and interact with each other in such a manner that solidarity is not compromised.

What do you understand by the term 'Social Capital' used in this passage?(4)

Social interactions which make a society more efficient in its working are the social capital of that society. Social tolerance, mutual obligation and tolerance in case of difference of opinion are "social capital".

Why does a civil society assume the role of a public stake holder?(4)

As the association gets stronger, people begin to think about ^{issues of} mutual interest and ~~the~~ issues of public interest. With co-operation, and wish to resolve public issues, civil society becomes a stake holder in issues related to general welfare of public.

5. What impact is feared by the weakening state of civil society? (4)

weakening state of civil society will result in ^{loss of public's interest in} social and political issues which may lead to less efficient political system. In the end ^{government} will not be able to function

Marks Obtained

properly, owing to ^{inefficient} in-efficient government

	YES	NO
1. Idea was picked?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
2. Language structure is appropriate?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
3. Quality of organization and cohesion?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
4. Grammatical structure?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
5. Length as per requirement?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
6. Response is Correct?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
7. Overall quality of response?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
8. Spelling(s) quality?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

CSS-2020

Globalization is viewed by its proponents as a process of cementing economic, cultural and political bonds between peoples of different countries of the world. One may regard it as a process by which they are welded into a single world society, to be termed as global society. It means internationalization of production and labour leading to integration of economies of developing and developed countries into global economy. To quote Rosabeth M. Kanter, "The world is becoming a global shopping mall in which ideas and products are available everywhere at the same time."

Globalization is a natural outcome of computer networking and electronic mass communication. (Information technology has made it possible for nations of the world to contact one another beyond their national borders.) Besides, globalization is also promoted through the growth and proliferation of multinational companies and corporations that operate as transporter networks. Anyhow the flow of capital technology and labour across the borders of countries has accentuated the process of globalization.

Deregulation, liberalism and privatization being assiduously pursued in the developing countries are some other manifestations of globalization. These countries are opening their economies to follow these trends. The size of the public sector is shrinking for the private sector to assume an increasingly important role in the economic development of the Third World countries. The downsizing of the public sector is in line with the spirit of market economy. This is suggested as a measure to cover up their fiscal deficit.

Questions

1. Define globalization. (4)

Globalization is a phenomenon, which has led to establishment of a global economy and society by integrating all the countries. It has strengthened economic, cultural and political ties among the citizens of different countries.

2. What is electronic mass communication? (4)

Electronic mass communication refers to communication using electronic means such as email, WhatsApp, Twitter etc., through which

communication can be done beyond borders and resulting in to globalization.

What does the term Third World denote? (4)

Third world countries are the countries facing fiscal deficits. Huge public sector appears to be the main cause of their ^{economic} troubles. Transformation of public sector ⁱⁿ to private sector seems to be the only viable solution for them.

What is privatization? (4)

Privatization is measure, that leads to improvement of economic conditions of a country. It results in to globalization. It is the transfer of ownership from government to private owners of assets, which may be causing ^{burden} economic

Explain 'liberalism' in the above context. (4)

Liberalism, in terms of economy refers to minimizing the interventions by government in economy. A country can have healthy and prosperous economy only by pursuing liberalism, along with deregulation and privatization.