

Q: 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 works, 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' interactions facilitated by resources.

**Questions:**

**(4 Marks Each)**

1. How does the author characterize the concepts of civil society?
2. Why does civil society strive 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?

## Comprehension Ess 2022

**Answer no 1:** The author characterize the concept of civil society as all those places where people are gathered for the sake of discussions, as well as, satisfy their common interests. Moreover, they also shape public opinion & public policy. In short, civil societies are those areas where people spend their time when they are not ~~at~~ free <sup>or away</sup> from their work or home.

**Answer no 2:** Civil society strive towards better socialization driven by tolerance because it may happen in an association that its members may not agree on a certain issue, but because of their attachment & value for the association they try to avoid and tolerate those difference; which is a significant skill, worthy of possession, in a nation where multiculturalism is prevalent.

**Answer no 3:** The term social capital means the trust, tolerance, and mutual obligation which the people have for each other living in a society for maintaining and further enhancing cooperation and

cohesion. Social trust, tolerance, and mutual obligation are the essential pre-requisites for social capital.

**Answer no 5:** The weakening state of civil society will have detrimental impacts on it. When people will not engage in civil societies, it will lead to decrease in social connections. Moreover, less engagement in these societies will lead to deficiency in trust among those people who were once members of it. Furthermore, there will be <sup>an</sup> apparent less efficiency in the functioning of public institutions.

**Answer no 4:** A civil society assume the role of a public stakeholder because the members of that society consider those private interests which they have in common with each other as public interests and they do consistent efforts for the safety of those interests.