

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, 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

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

According to author, civil society is a place where people gather for conversation or to follow

common interests. Sometimes, they also discuss public policies which in turn influence public opinion or public policies. Moreover, gathering for a game can form a shape of civil society.

2. Why does civil society strive towards better socialization driven by tolerance? (4)

Civil society strives towards better socialization driven by tolerance because everyone wants to make an association. They develop productive strategies for dealing with difference of opinion. No one wants to threaten the solidarity of the group. Everyone respects other person's opinion.

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

Social Capital is a term which means in a society when people with social difference coexist and a general sense of social trust has developed among them. In this resultantly, this way society functions efficiently.

4. Why does a civil society assume the role of a public stakeholder? (4)

To secure public interest, civil society assumes the role of a public stakeholder. In an association, people portray shared public interest as a collective public interest. They also make sure that public interest is safe and secured. For example, 'save a park' campaign saves the park which is a public interest.

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

the concept of civil society is declining

Nowadays, the civil society concept is declining. People are losing interest in joining ^{voluntary} associations. Therefore, they will experience less trust and less social connection. As a result, political institutions will function less efficiently.

Marks Obtained

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

Comments

main ideas are picked
but the basic grammar is not good

write neatly
write in a clear expression

need improvement 8/20

Q. 7. Translate the following into English by keeping in view figurative/idiomatic expressions. (10)

دنیا کی ہر قوم کا نظام تعلیم اپنی قوم کے مزاج سے ہم آہنگ ہوتا ہے جو قومی اور ملی مقاصد کی تشکیل و تکمیل کرتا ہے۔ اور قوم مطلوبہ مقاصد کے لیے سرگرم عمل رہتی ہے۔ چنانچہ کسی قوم کا نظام تعلیم وہ ہمہ گیر نظام تربیت ہے جس کے تحت قوم کے افراد کی ذہنی صلاحیتوں کو پروان چڑھانے اور ان کی سیرت و کردار کی تعمیر میں مدد ملتی ہے۔ نظام تعلیم افراد کی تربیت اس انداز سے کرتا ہے کہ افراد قوم کی تقدیر بدل دیتے ہیں۔

Translation - 2020

Education system of every nation of the world is compatible with their people's nature which fulfill their nation's interests. And nation is trying to fulfill ~~these~~ these interests. Therefore, education system of any nation is a platform of development which helps people in their intellectual and character building. Education system develops nation in such a way due to which ~~people~~ change the luck of their nation

apptitude of its people

comprehensive

in such a way that the nation

translate word to word

destiny of their nation

need improvement 4/10