

## 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 any 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' interactions facilitated by resources.

## Questions

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

When people sit together and want to solve a societal problem in a group called



Civil Society: They gather for the sake of public interests and mostly meet for the social cause, and societal issues.

2. Why does civil society <sup>کوشش</sup> strive towards better socialization drive by tolerance? (4)

Civil Society arrange many program for socialization purpose. They try to solve the conflict of a people and make a solidarity. Therefore, for the sake of social solidarity and solve public issue.

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

In this passage "Social Capital" refers that, because civil society works without any pay from anyone. Therefore, the trust the earn from society is called social Capital.

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

When some influential people gather together and think about for public interests and try to save and secure public property, and their interests. These stake holders also have a power to pressure politicians.



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

From the last many years civil society became weaker, because people are not joining civil societies. Therefore, when citizen disconnected from civil societies their issues will increase and politicians also not work quickly.

**Marks Obtained**

	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"/>

**Comments**

Deficient

Why does a civil society assume the role of a public stakeholder?

perhaps some not involved people should be included and think about the public interests and try to solve any economic problem. perhaps many people are not aware of their rights and responsibilities. So, we need a civil society to protect the rights and responsibilities of the citizens.