

**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)

Ans: Civil society is a web of people. People gather together for a common interest. Individuals in groups aligned by their<sup>76</sup> common interests. The common interest of the people can be

based on sport, politics and other interests. In easy words, civil society is a place where individuals spend their times when they are free from work.

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

Ans: Civil society is like a home for individuals. Individuals in civil society develop numerous strategies for dealing with chaos. People try to make an integrated nation because civil society serves the interest of every individual. Thus, civil society strive towards socialization.

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

Ans: Social Capital refers to social trust among people and mutual obligation. Individuals contribute to the development of peace and prosperity in a society. This boosts social integration. Thus, scholars call it a social capital.

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

Civil society assume the role of a public stake holder because of numerous reasons. Firstly, it is a web of individuals where common interest is valued. Secondly, people contribute to promote peace for mutual obligation. Thus, civil society assume the role of a public stake holder.

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

ans: Individuals are losing interest in joining social associations. Individuals are becoming increasingly isolated from social capital. This has boosted fear that civil society may collapse.

### 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

call it a social capital  
Civil society because the role of a public  
state holder because of numerous reasons  
Firstly it is a web of individuals  
where common interest is shared. Secondly  
people contribute to promote peace for  
mutual obligations. Civil society assumes  
the role of a public state holder