

Précis 10: CSS 2013

- 1.2: Write a précis of the following passage and suggest a suitable title: (20)
- Culture, in human societies, has two main aspects; an external, formal aspect and an inner, ideological aspect. The external forms of culture, social or artistic, are merely an organized expression of its inner ideological aspect, and both are an inherent

component of a given social structure. They are changed or modified when this structure is changed or modified and because of this organic link they also help and influence such changes in their parent organism. Cultural Problems, therefore, cannot be studied or understood or solved in isolation from social problems, i.e. problems of political and economic relationships. The cultural problems of the underdeveloped countries, therefore, have to be understood and solved in the light of the larger perspective, in the context of underlying social problems. Very broadly speaking, these problems are primarily the problems of arrested growth; they originate primarily from long years of imperialist - Colonialist domination and the remnants of a backward outmoded social structure. This should not require much elaboration European Imperialism caught up with the countries of Asia, Africa or Latin America between the sixteenth and nineteenth centuries. Some of them were fairly developed feudal societies with ancient traditions of advanced feudal culture. Others had yet to progress beyond primitive pastoral tribalism. Social and cultural development of them all was frozen at the point of their political subjugation and remained frozen until the coming of political independence. The culture of these ancient feudal societies, in spite of much technical and intellectual excellence, was restricted to a small privileged class and rarely intermingled with the parallel unsophisticated folk culture of the general masses. Primitive tribal culture, in spite of its childlike beauty, had little intellectual content. Both feudal and tribal societies living contagiously in the same homelands were constantly engaged in tribal, racial, and religious or other feuds with their tribal and feudal rivals. Colonialist - imperialist domination accentuated this dual fragmentation, the vertical division among different tribal and national groups, the horizontal division among different classes within the same tribal or national group. This is the basic ground structure, social and cultural, bequeathed to the newly liberated countries by their former over lords.

to give by well. Emphasized

Impacts of Imperialism on the Socio-cultural aspects.

There are two aspects of culture in a society: Outer and inner aspect. Former is the systematic expression of latter and both are essential for the structure of a society. Moreover, these aspects change when there are changes in society's structure and they also influence the changes in it. Cultural problems cannot be comprehended without social problems. Generally, social problems are resulted by stunted growth and ~~of~~ ineffective social structure. During imperialism of Europe in various geographical locations, some social setups were more advance than others. These archaic feudal societies were always engaged in different kinds of conflicts with each other. The colonizers emphasized horizontal and vertical divisions among different classes within the social structure of the colonized. This was the resultant ~~socio-~~ ~~that~~ socio-cultural setup given to them after independence.

Total no of words in the original passage = $406\frac{1}{5} = 135$.

Total no of words in the above precis = 129.