

## CSS 2013 Precis

- **Note: Kindly read the given precis then assess my work and help me to know accuracy of idea comprehension.**

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 child like 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.

Indent the paragraph.

How Social Structure influences Cultural Problems  
OR  
Social Structure: Culture and its Problems

its manifestations  
Culture and its all aspects are manifestation of social structure. The interlink between culture and its problems <sup>is</sup> are deeply ingrained in social problems. This means, change in social structure affects cultural aspects. In this <sup>way</sup> the problem of underdeveloped countries is the problem of social structure. Historically, two social structures have stagnated the growth of these countries i.e., Advanced Feudalism and colonialism. The advanced Feudal system limited knowledge to small privileged segment of society. This system also maintained gap between upper and lower class. As a result, conflict prevailed in the society. On the other hand Imperialists (Colonialists) divided the society horizontally into tribes and nation, and vertically into tribes and nation <sup>(classes)</sup>. These divisions kept society in continuous conflict. Thus, the social engineering of social structure impacts culture and its settings.

Idea is ok. Structure ok. But spelling

Total  $\frac{350}{3} = 116.6$  mistakes.