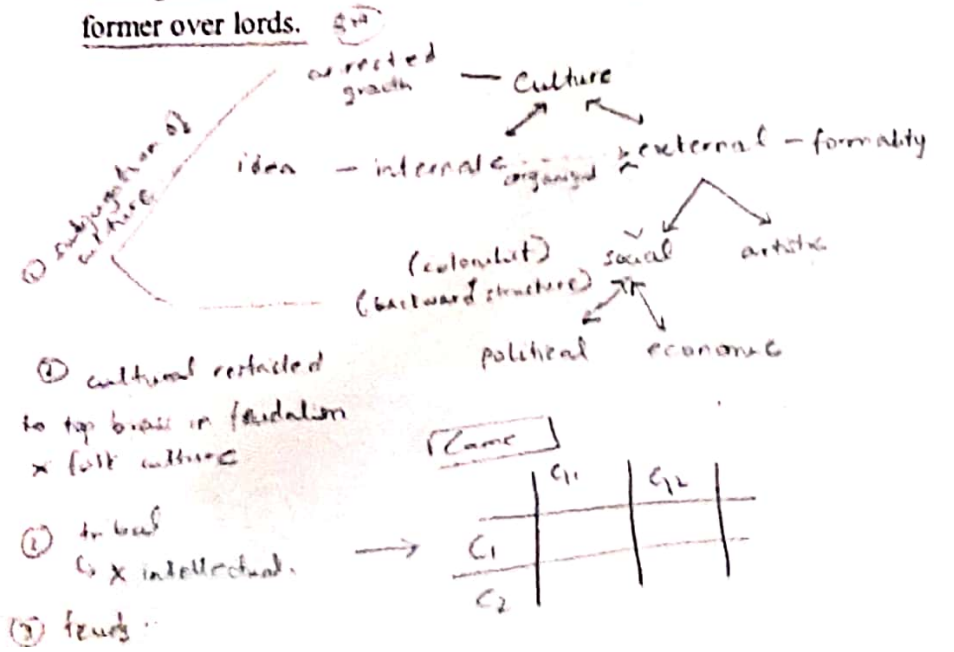


English Test:

Make a précis of the following passage and suggest a suitable heading.

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.



109
 3 | 329
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Draft I

- 1) Culture can be seen as external and internal.
- 2) The ~~inner~~^{internal} ideological culture creates external expression of culture and together they form social structure.
- 3) Hence, they are interlinked.
- 4) So, cultural problems cannot be solved without considering social problems.
- 5) This approach ~~should~~^{can} be applied to underdeveloped countries.
- 6) The cultural problems of underdeveloped countries are because of Imperialism, Colonialism and outdated social system.
 - 7) ^{because when} European Imperialism took over countries with feudal and tri developed feudalism, basic feudalism and tribal cultures;
~~Furthermore the~~
 - 8) Hence, social and culture progress was barred until political independence of these countries:
 - 9) ^{Moreover,} The culture of old feudal societies was limited to the top brass,
 - 10) Tribal culture was intellectually ~~rich~~ poor.
 - 11) Feudal and tribal rivalries were common in these societies
 - 12) ^{Also,} The colonist-imperialist rule strengthened the ^{divisions} boundaries between different tribes, nations and classes.
 - 13) Upon independence, ~~the~~ the underdeveloped countries inherited ~~all these~~ these social and cultural problems.

Draft II

Draft II Topic: Causes of Cultural Problems In Underdeveloped Countries

Culture can be seen as external and internal. The internal ideological culture creates external expression of culture and together they form social structure. Hence, they are interlinked. ^{Hence,} So, cultural problems cannot be solved without considering social problems. This approach should be applied to underdeveloped countries.

The cultural problems of underdeveloped countries are ~~because of~~^{exist} Imperialism, Colonialism and outdated social systems because when European Imperialism took over countries with developed feudalism, basic feudalism and tribal culture; it barred the social and cultural progress of these countries until they ~~gain~~ became and politically independent.

Moreover, the culture of old feudal societies was limited to top brass, tribal culture was intellectually behind and rivalries were common amongst in these societies. Also, colonist-imperialist rule strengthened the ^{among} divisions ~~among~~ different nations, tribes and classes. Therefore, upon independence, these underdeveloped countries inherited all these social and cultural problems.

[Words : 141]

Needed : 109.

Final

Topic : Causes of Cultural Problems in Underdeveloped Countries

Culture is seen as external and internal. The internal ideological culture creates expression of culture and together they ~~create~~ form social structure. Hence, cultural problems cannot be solved without considering social problems. This approach should be applied to underdeveloped countries.

The cultural problems of underdeveloped countries exist because when European Imperialism took over countries with feudalism and tribal system, it barred the social and cultural progress.

Moreover, the culture of old feudal societies was limited to top brass, tribal culture was intellectually behind and rivalries were rampant in these societies. Colonialist-Imperialist rule strengthened these divisions amongst nations, tribes and classes. Therefore, underdeveloped countries inherited all these social and cultural problems.

[Words : 103]