
Q.No.1 Make 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 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 groups. This is the basic ground structure, social and cultural, bequeathed to the newly liberated countries by their former over lords.

(Precis-2013)

Every Culture has dual facets: an external and an internal that represent the ideological and formal views of the society respectively. Both facets are interlinked and vital components of the social fabric. The understanding and solution of social issues, is inevitable to solve and comprehend the cultural issues. The cultural issues in the global south, engendered during the prolonged imperial and colonial rules. The societies of that region possessed feudal and tribal cultures, and were greatly affected by the rising intra-societal conflicts. The imperial and colonial rules not only resulted in stunted social and cultural growth, but also, heightened the disintegration of the society on vertical and horizontal levels. Such fragmented societal framework was bestowed by the rulers to newly-formed state.

Summary:

Words in the passage = 354

Words required in the precis = 118

Words written in the precis = 122

Title: Imperialistic and Colonial rule: A barrier to Social and Cultural development