

PRÉCIS
Central Superior Services Examination (CSS) 2013

Passage.

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 overlords.

spite → a desire to hurt.
Pastoral → spured life style.

Intermingled → mix
unsophisticated → lack of refine worldly knowledge or taste.

Accentuated ⇒ Emphasize on accent.

Bequeathed ⇒ to give something through will

⇒ 132

Cultural problems of developing countries

Cultural has two main domains, external (social and artistic) and internal (ideology). They both come from social dialects and changed by changing in social order. Cultural problems are inherently linked with social problems and cannot be solved without it. The cultural problems of developing countries are acknowledged by broader insight, along with social problems. Originally comes from European ideology and imperialism on other continent during 15th to 19th centuries. Some of them grew with traditional values advanced culture and others raised with old tribal culture. There were no cultural, social and political development till independence. Feudals and tribes lived together with goods and bad terms. The colonial imperialism emphasized on bipartitions such as vertical and horizontal divisions of tribal and national group. This is basic order of socio-cultural grounds which interconnect societies.

This sentence is structurally wrong. Rewrite

Structural mistakes found. Connectivity is missing.

Total word = 392 Paragraph = 132.
Limit = 132

PRÉCIS
Central Superior Services Examination (CSS) 1971

Passage.

The essence of poetry is that it deals with events which concern a large number of people and can be grasped not as immediate personal experience but as matter known largely from heresy and presented in simplified and often abstract forms. It is thus the antithesis of all poetry which deals with the special, individual activity of the self and tries to present this as specially and as individually as it can. The poet who deals with public themes may himself be affected, even deeply, by contemporary events at some point in his own being, but to see them in their breadth and depth he must rely largely on what he hears from other men and from mass instruments of communication. From the start his impulse to write about them is different from any impulse to write about his own affairs. It may be just as strong and just as compelling, but it is not of the same kind. He has to give his own version of something which millions of others may share with him, and however individual he may wish to be, he cannot avoid relying to a large extent on much that he knows only from second hand.

→ uncooperative attitude. 206

Fundamentally this may not matter, for after all what else did Shakespeare do: but the Political poet does not construct an imaginary past, he attempts to grasp and interpret a vast present. Between him and his subject there is a gap which he can never completely cross, and all his attempts to make events part of himself must be to some extent hampered by recalcitrant elements in them, which he does not understand or cannot assimilate or find irrelevant to his creative task. In such poetry selection which is indispensable to all art, has to be made from an unusually large field of possibilities and guided by an exacting sense of what really matters and what does not. On one side he may try to include too much and lose himself in issues where he is not imaginatively at home, on the other side he may see some huge event merely from a private angle which need not mean much to others. Political poetry oscillates between these extremes, and its history in our time has been largely attempts to make the best of one or the other of them or to see what compromises can be made between them. 207.

Take in and understand fully

The essence of poetry is to portray the collective man's ideas in abstract forms. The poet gathers the ideas and experiences of different people and compels it in his own way. It may be the both subjective and public themes are included. Initially the poet who considers as political poet, his focus on present situation rather than

Life During the World War

Both world wars sharing many similarities such as both started and ended with Germany. But the differences are more clear. In second world war, the world divided into allied and axis groups. It was also the most terrifying event for civilians, because they were directly involved in it. The resources was limited. Even so, Physicists made ground breaking discoveries. Not just in war equipment but in supply, transport and control in action too. Surprisingly, the military less suffered as compared to world war 1. The event saw a wide range of combat styles of war, from trench to mobile, desert warfare and intense jungle fighting. Despite developing and stockpiling chemical and biological weapons not used in wars.

→ Range ⇒ 133

Passage ⇒ 121