

Q.2. Make a précis of the following passage and suggest a suitable heading.

(20+2=22)

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 contiguously 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

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ENGLISH (Précis & Composition)

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.

Precis 2013 ✓

~~Title:~~ Evolution of culture
in colonial era

Human society has two primary facets of culture namely internal and external. The later component is a manifestation of social culture. These components alter with the change of social culture. Cultural problems are inscrutable without considering social problems of political and economic relationship.

They can easily be tackled down from a broader viewpoint.

which are the product of long-years' imperialist rule and vestiges of an outdated and obsolete social structure. Some

~~Societies reflected developed feudal societies possessing~~

sentence has no clear meaning sentence structure is incorrect and sentence is too long

ancient culture that were confined to a small affluent class. Social and cultural development remained stagnant until upcoming sovereignty. Feudal and tribal societies working together in same homeland engaged in sectarian conflicts or factionals. Imperial rule enhanced it and divided tribal and national groups to horizontally and vertically into further classes.

Total words	:	354
Summarized words	:	126

there is no coherence and clear meaning of the precis

precis exceeds word limit

need improvement in basic grammar and

setnence structure

not satisfactory at all

5/20