

PRÉCIS

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...age. ... in human societies, has two main aspects; an external, formal aspect and an ideological aspect. The external forms of culture, social or artistic, are merely an expression of its inner ideological aspect, and both are an inherent part of a given social structure. They are changed or modified when the social structure is changed or modified and because of this organic link they also help to change or modify the parent organism. Cultural Problems, therefore, are not understood or solved in isolation from social problems, i.e. problems of economic relationships. The cultural problems of the underdeveloped countries, therefore, have to be understood and solved in the light of their social and economic conditions. Very broadly speaking, the cultural problems of these countries are primarily the problems of arrested growth; they originate primarily in the years of imperialist - Colonialist domination and the remnants of a feudal social structure. This should not require much elaboration. Imperialism caught up with the countries of Asia, Africa or Latin America in the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries. Some of them were fairly developed feudal societies with ancient traditions of advanced feudal culture. Others had yet to progress to primitive pastoral tribalism. Social and cultural development of them all was arrested at the point of their political subjugation and remained frozen until the coming of independence. The culture of these ancient feudal societies, in spite of much intellectual excellence, was restricted to a small, privileged class and was intermingled with the parallel unsophisticated folk culture of the general primitive tribal culture, in spite of its child like beauty, had little intellectual contact with feudal and tribal societies living contagiously in the same household. Colonialist - imperialist domination accentuated this dualism. Colonialist - imperialist domination accentuated this dualism among different classes within the same tribal and national groups, the horizontal division of the social and cultural, bequeathed to the newly liberated peoples from their former over lords

Final Draft

The Impacts of Imperialism on The Culture of Colo

(Title with Marker)

The two inherent components of a social structure are its inner and outer impacts. A change in either of its components or its structure affects the other entity. Therefore, cultural problems can't be studied without considering social problems in underdeveloped countries. These problems can be generalized as stagnation in growth of poor countries due to imperialism. European imperial powers did not allow the cultural growth of their colonies. In some colonies feudal culture was dominant, while in others tribalism of pastoral type existed. There were frictions between these two cultures. Feudal culture was restricted to a few, while tribal pastoral culture lacked intelligence. When the imperialist powers liberated such colonies, they left them with increase in differences among groups and more division within a group.

(368) Total words

(128)