

**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 over lords.

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Final Draft

Colonialism <sup>(Title with Marker)</sup> Resulted in Cultural Issues

Both external representation and inner ideology of a culture are integral part of the social structure. Changes in social construct bring alterations in culture and vice versa. Thus, cultural issues of undeveloped countries can only be solved by analyzing them in relation with social problems. Long-term colonial rule and lack of modernisation has halted the development of such countries. In colonial era, Europe ruled the countries inhabited by <sup>somehow</sup> culturally advanced feudal societies and backward tribes. Political subordination arrested their cultural progress. Resultantly, even the feudal societies, having intellect, could not modernize their folk culture, left alone the ignorant tribes. Already crippled with internal conflicts, these societies underwent inter and intra segmentation. Newly independent states have inherited that segmented core structure.

Word Count:

Passage words: 355

Required words: 118

Precis words: 120 <sup>234</sup>