

CSS-2013

### Original Paragraph:

Culture, in human societies, has two main aspects: an external, formal aspect and an inner, ideological aspect. The external form of culture, social <sup>or</sup> 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 content 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 ~~sinteenth~~ <sup>seventeenth</sup> 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 group. This is the basic group ground, structure, social and culture, bequeathed to the newly liberated countries by their former over Lords.

Total words: (355)



# Title: Cultural and Social Problems in Underdeveloped Countries.

Precis.

Culture has external and <sup>internal</sup> inner aspects. The external aspect is an organized form of inner aspect. Both are inherent components of their social structure and changed according to this structure. Cultural Problems have to be studied together with Social Problems. These problems ~~are~~ originated from long years of <sup>imperialism</sup> ~~imperialist~~. European Imperialism originated from the countries of Asia, Africa or Latin America. Between the sixteenth and nineteenth centuries. Some of them were developed feudal societies and others had yet to progress beyond pastoral tribalism. Social and cultural development were stuck from political subjugation to political independence. Feudal culture was confined to underdeveloped societies and tribal culture had little intellectual content. Both societies were living on same place and engaged with their opponents. Imperialist domination consisted of <sup>vertical division with</sup> ~~vertical division~~ different tribal and national groups and horizontal division through different classes within same tribal. This is basic ground structure of new countries.

(Precis words: 149)



## Urdu To English

پاکستان کی ترقی اور خوشحالی کے لئے زرعی ترقی بہت ضروری ہے۔ اور زرعی ترقی بغیر آبپاشی کے ممکن نہیں۔ پاکستان میں موجود دریاؤں میں موسم کے اعتبار سے پانی کم زیادہ ہوتا رہتا ہے۔ کیونکہ پانی ان دریاؤں میں بہاؤوں پر بھی برف کے ٹکھلنے اور بارش سے آتا ہے۔ موسم گرما میں ان میں خوب پانی آتا ہے۔ یہاں تک کہ دریا اپنے کناروں سے باہر ہو جاتے ہیں۔ پانی کی بہت بڑی مقدار اس موسم میں اُلی ذخائر مناسب حد میں نہ ہونے کے باعث ضائع ہو جاتی ہے۔ یوں دریا کے کنارے آباد علاقے زر آب آجاتے ہیں اور نہایتی اور بربادی ہو جاتی ہے۔ جیسے جیسے موسم سرد مقرر ہوتا جاتا ہے دریاؤں میں پانی کم ہوتا جاتا ہے اور اسے جس زرعت اور دیگر ضروریات زندگی کے لئے پانی کی کمی واقع ہو جاتی ہے۔



Agricultural development is necessary for the progress and prosperity of Pakistan. And agricultural development is impossible without irrigation.

Water in the rivers of Pakistan ~~increases~~ increases or decreases with respect to the weather/season. Because water comes to these rivers by melting the ice-bodies and rain. A lot of water

come here in summer, even the rivers cross their edges. A large

quantity of water ~~wastes~~ is wasted due to insufficient availability of water resources in this season/weather.

That's why the areas ~~near~~ near rivers come under water and destruction <sup>becomes</sup> the destiny.

As soon as winter comes the water in the rivers reduces, and then there happens decrease in water for agriculture and other necessities of life.



## Comprehension 11: CSS 2012



Read the following passage and answer the questions that follow. (20)

Human Beings feel afraid of death just as children feel afraid of darkness; and just as children's fear of darkness is increased by the stories which they have heard about ghosts and thieves, human beings' fear of death is increased by the stories which they have heard about the agony of the dying man. If a human being regards death as a kind of punishment for the sins he has committed and if he looks upon death as a means of making an entry into another world, he is certainly taking a religious and sacred view of death. But if a human being looks upon death as a law of nature and then feels afraid of it, his attitude is one of cowardice. However, even in religious meditation about death there is something a mixture of folly and superstition. Monks have written books in which they have described the painful experience which they underwent by inflicting physical tortures upon themselves as a form of self-purification. Such books may lead one to think that, if the pain of even a finger being squeezed or pressed is unbearable, the pains of death must be indescribably agonizing. Such books thus increase a Man's fear of death.

Seneca, a Roman Philosopher, expressed the view that the circumstances and ceremonies of death frighten people more than death itself would do. A dying man is heard uttering groans; his body is seen undergoing convulsions; his face appears to be absolutely bloodless and pale; at his death his friends begin to weep and his relations put on mourning clothes; various rituals are performed. All these facts make death appear more horrible than it otherwise.



1. What is the difference between human being's fear of death and children's fear of darkness?

The difference between human being's fear of death and children's fear of darkness is that human beings feel afraid of death by the stories which they have heard about the agony of the dying man while children's feel afraid of darkness by the stories which they have heard about ghosts and thieves.

2. What is the religious and sacred view of death?

The religious and sacred view of death is that human being regards death as a kind of punishment for the sins he has committed and he is making entry into another world.

3. What are the painful experiences described by the Monks in their books?

The painful experiences described by the Monks in their books are that they inflicted physical tortures upon themselves as a form of self-purification.

4. What are the views of ~~death~~ Seneca about death?

Seneca expressed the views about death that the circumstances and ceremonies of death frighten people more than death itself would do.



5. What are the facts that make death appear more horrible than it would be otherwise?

A dying man is heard uttering groans, his body is seen undergoing convulsion, his face appears to be absolutely bloodless and pale, at his death his friends begin to weep and his relations put on mourning clothes, various rituals are performed. All these facts make death appear more horrible than it would be otherwise.