

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 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

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(18) IRRESOLUTE: (a) Ineffective (b) Without resolution (c) Yielding (d) Sturdy (e) None of these
(19) ANNEXATION: (a) Supplant (b) Augmentation (c) Append (d) Construction (e) None of these

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.

Make a precis of following passage and suggest a suitable title.

Sociocultural Problems and the Impact of Colonial^{ism}

Both the social and ideological aspects of a culture are integral components of the social structure of the society. These aspects influence and get influenced by that social structure. So, social and cultural problems are interlinked and cannot be studied in isolation from each other. The socio-cultural problem of restricted growth is the result of long years of colonialism and outdated social structures which are the results of colonial mentality. Among the countries which came under European imperial rule, some had developed feudal societies and others had primitive pastoral tribalism. Their development had remained restricted until they got independence. The sophisticated culture of feudal societies did not reach to the larger masses. This division was further increased by their colonial masters.

Words in Passage = 355

Words in Precis = 121