
PART-II

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

(15+5=20)

One of the more profound indicators of how deeply imperial hierarchies infiltrated both colonizer and colonized psyches lies in the psychological architecture of domination—a point often underscored by postcolonial scholars. The former colonial powers, particularly Britain and France, cultivated a civilizational narrative that naturalized their authority, often portraying subjugated populations as complicit in or even beneficiaries of imperial governance. This conceptual framing rendered resistance not only subversive but also irrational in the eyes of the metropole. Yet, the imperial relationship was never unilateral; the colonized, though oppressed, internalized and negotiated imperial norms, often exhibiting ambivalence towards the very structures that marginalized them. For instance, the memory of colonial rule in parts of Africa oscillates between traumatic recall of exploitation and nostalgic evocations of administrative order or educational advancement. While the postcolonial subject may recall arbitrary detentions, cultural erasures, and economic subordination, the former colonizer may perceive decolonization as a historical rupture—a loss not merely of territory but of moral purpose. In this duality, the post-imperial consciousness remains fractured, perpetually interpreting its history through contrasting emotional and ideological lenses.

Precis

Colonial Rule: an Era of Exploitation and Progress

The colonial powers dominated people of the colonies. They justified their imperial endeavours to civilize the local people. Thus, resistance to it was perceived irrational. People were exploited, yet they internalized the colonial rule. The post-colonial subjects recall the rule of colonizers as an era of exploitation, while colonial rulers, the disruption in their imperial pursuits. Hence, people have dual opinions regarding colonial rule.

Original word count: 142
Precis " " = 64