

⇒ Precis Writing

"The class difference in human society."

External and internal factors shape human societies. These are the anthropological aspects that shape the social and cultural structure of society. The cultural changes create social issues for the society and therefore, this must be addressed from its root cause which connects back to the colonial era in Asia, Africa and Latin America. Those colonies were based upon feudalism and tribalism. Feudals were privileged with educational and tech facilities whereas tribals were kept unprivileged. This unequal distribution of sources and marxism created a rift between people living in same region. Eventually, these differences resulted in separation and were inherited to newly independent states.

Word count : 105/340

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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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.

⇒ Precis writing

"Over population = a perilous threat to world"

The world is witnessing an omnipotent issue of over population. It can be regulated by making appropriate measures on scientific grounds. There is no automated way out to restrict significantly growing population. If this increasing population is left unchecked then it will out grow to a dangerous extent risking the standard of living. Eventually, it will cause a sharp decline in natural resources. But this perilously increasing population is blessing in disguise for government officials. Because more population means more voters, more military, more labour and eventually more power. The irony is significant portion of this population is living in

vulnerable poverty due to negligence of government. Their issues can be addressed if they revive revolutionary movements for uprising their standard of living.

Word count: 121/377

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

(20+5=25)

One of the most ominous and discreditable symptoms of the want of candour in present-day sociology is the deliberate neglect of the population question. It is, or should be, transparently clear that, if the state is resolved, on humanitarian grounds, to inhibit the operation of natural selection, some rational regulation of population, both as regards quality and quantity, is imperatively necessary. There is no self-acting adjustment, apart from starvation, of numbers to the means of subsistence. If all natural checks are removed, a population in advance of the optimum number will be produced and maintained at the cost of a reduction in the standard of living. When this pressure begins to be felt, that section of the population which is capable of reflection and which has a standard of living which may be lost will voluntarily restrict its numbers, even to the point of failing to replace death by an equivalent number of new births; while the underworld, which always exists in every civilized society ____ The failure and misfits and derelicts, moral and physical ____ will exercise no restraint and will be a constantly increasing drain upon the national resources. The population will thus be recruited in a very undue proportion by those strata of society which do not possess the qualities of useful citizens.

The importance of the problem would seem to be sufficiently obvious. But politicians know that the subject is unpopular. The urban have no votes. Employers are like a surplus of labour, which can be drawn upon when trade is good. Militarists want as much food for powder as they can get. Revolutionists instinctively oppose any real remedy for social evils; they know that every unwanted child is a potential insurgent. All three can appeal to a Quasi-Religious prejudice, resting apparently on the ancient theory of natural rights which were supposed to include the right of unlimited procreation. This objection is now chiefly urged by celibate or childless priests; but it is held with such fanatical vehemence that the fear of losing the votes which they control is a welcome excuse for the baser sort of politicians to shelve the subject as inopportune. The socialist calculation is probably erroneous; for experience has shown that it is aspiration, not desperation, that makes revolutions.

22-07-25

⇒ Comprehension writing

(01. Globalization)

The socio-economic, cultural and political engagement between the states and the members of state is usually termed as globalization. When states aim to foster their ties to create harmony and peaceful world order, the world is said to be globalized.

(02. e-mass communication)

To connect and engage with people from all over the world via electronic media is termed as electronic mass communication. Now a days, social media is the most popular source e-mass communication. It has vanished the limitation of borders to communicate with other nations and countries.

(03: Third world)

The under developed or usually the developing countries are referred as third-world countries. They are also known as global south. These countries are new to latest economic trends such as privatization. That's why they are lagging behind in economic development.

(04. Privatization)

When a state is economically unable to bear the burden of state-owned enterprises, it sells them to some individuals. These individuals invest in those enterprises and revive their development. This process is called privatization. It is done to reduce economic burden on governments.

(05. Liberalism)

Liberalism is the phenomenon of economic cooperation and engagement usually opted by developing countries. When states allow free trade and minimum tariffs for other states, it promotes liberalism and cooperation in globalized world-order.

Q. 3. Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions given at the end.

(20)

Globalization is viewed by its proponents as a process of cementing economic, cultural and political bonds between peoples of different countries of the world. One may regard it as a process by which they are welded into a single world society, to be termed as global society. It means internationalization of production and labour leading to integration of economies of developing and developed countries into global economy. To quote Rosabeth M.Kanter, "The world is becoming a global shopping mall in which ideas and products are available everywhere at the same time."

Globalization is a natural outcome of computer networking and electronic mass communication. Information technology has made it possible for nations of the world to contact one another beyond their national borders. Besides, globalization is also promoted through the growth and proliferation of multinational companies and corporations that operate as transporter networks. Anyhow the flow of capital technology and labour across the borders of countries has accentuated the process of globalization.

Deregulation, liberalism and privatization being assiduously pursued in the developing countries are some other manifestations of globalization. These countries are opening their economies to follow these trends. The size of the public sector is shrinking for the private sector to assume an increasingly important role in the economic development of the Third World countries. The downsizing of the public sector is in line with the spirit of market economy. This is suggested as a measure to cover up their fiscal deficit.

Questions: (4 marks each)

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| 1. Define globalization. | 2. What is electronic mass communication? |
| 3. What does the term Third World denote? | 4. What is privatization? |
| 5. Explain 'liberalism' in the above context. | |