

PART-II

NOTE:(i) PART-II is to be attempted on separate Answer Book.

(ii) Attempt all questions from PART-II.

(iii) Extra attempt of any question or any part of the attempted question will not be considered.

(iv) Candidate must write Q.No. in the Answer Book in accordance with Q.No. in the Q. Paper.

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.

Socio-cultural aspects of former Colonies.

Culture of a society has two main aspects: external (formal) and internal (ideological). These aspects are interconnected to each other. The change in internal aspect influences the modification in the external aspect and vice versa. Therefore, it is not possible to deal with cultural problems in isolation. They need to be viewed comprehensively by analyzing all the underlying factors. The feudal and the tribal cultures has persisted for a very long time in the developing countries. It is even present today in the form of vertical division among different tribal groups and in the form of horizontal divisions among different classes of the same tribe. This is the fundamental social and cultural structure left by the colonists in former colonies.

this precis is ok main idea is picked and discussed over all content is fine basics need improvement content must not be copied must be written in own expression

8/20

1. Point out mistakes and areas where I need improvements.

2. I'm facing problem.

Whenever I attempt precis it's like either I move/shift too much away from the content or I focus too much on the content that I end up copying the exact lines.

What should I do?

Precis word count = 118 words)

Create a balance

ENGLISH (Précis & Composition)

PART-II

NOTE: (i) **PART-II** is to be attempted on separate Answer Book.
(ii) **Attempt all questions from PART-II.**

Q.2. Make a précis of the given passage and suggest a suitable heading: **(20 + 5 = 25)**

The Psychological causes of unhappiness, it is clear, are many and various. But all have something in common. The typical unhappy man is one who having been deprived in youth of some normal satisfaction, has come to value this one kind of satisfaction more than any other, and has, therefore, given to his life a one-sided direction, together with a quite undue emphasis upon the achievement as opposed to the activities connected with it. There is, however, a further development which is very common in the present day. A man may feel so completely thwarted that he seeks no form of satisfaction, but only distraction and oblivion. He then becomes a devotee of "Pleasure". That is to say, he seeks to make life bearable by becoming less alive. Drunkenness, for example, is temporary suicide; the happiness that it brings is merely negative, a momentary cessation of unhappiness. The narcissist and the megalomaniac believe that happiness is possible, though they may adopt mistaken means of achieving it; but the man who seeks intoxication, in whatever form, has given up hope except in oblivion. In his case the first thing to be done is to persuade him that happiness is desirable. Men, who are unhappy, like men who sleep badly, are always proud of the fact. Perhaps their pride is like that of the fox who had lost his tail; if so, the way to cure it is to point out to them how they can grow a new tail. Very few men, I believe, will deliberately choose unhappiness if they see a way of being happy. I do not deny that such men exist, but they are not sufficiently numerous to be important. It is common in our day, as it has been in many other periods of the world's history, to suppose that those among us who are wise have seen through all the enthusiasms of earlier times and have become aware that there is nothing left to live for. The man who hold this view are genuinely unhappy, but they are proud of their unhappiness, which they attribute to the nature of the universe and consider to be the only rational attitude for an enlightened man. Their pride in their unhappiness makes less sophisticated people suspicious of its genuineness; they think that the man who enjoys being miserable is not miserable.

The Psychological Causes of Unhappiness

There are numerous psychological causes of unhappiness but the lack of satisfaction in life is common to all. The whole life of an unhappy man is guided by the attainment of this satisfaction through any means.

However, in the present era, a dejected man seeks pleasure through distraction and ignorance instead of satisfaction.

In pursuit of happiness, he tries various negative things and thinks that it is happiness. Men who are unhappy think that they can cure themselves by pointing their unhappiness out loud in front of everyone.

Infact, they pose as if being unhappy is something to be proud of. They think that this pride will eventually end their

suffering. This makes ordinary people think that if you enjoy your suffering, that it is not suffering at all.

much better than previous one

Word count = 127 words.