

PRÉCIS

Central Superior Services Examination (CSS) 2013

Passage.

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 unmodified social structure. This should not require much elaboration. European imperialism caught up with the countries of Asia, Africa or Latin America between the eighteenth 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 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

(368 words)

Culture Ⓢ In human Societies

Indent the paragraph.

In human societies, external culture defines the social values of societies and inner culture defines the ^{are delivered} how feelings ~~delivers~~ in proper way.

If the structure of society is changing, it ~~could be~~ ^{Poor sentence structure} change. Cultural problem mostly ignore, and not try understand and solve it.

The cultural issues of growing states, have to ^{be analyzed} analyze and fix it in the light of broad mind.

These problem affect on growth, and the root is imperialist. In sixteenth and nineteenth centuries,

imperialism ^{existed} ~~was exist~~ in Asia, Africa and latin ^{stopped} america. The cultural development was stoped

until the revolution of political independence came.

The culture of feudal societies was excellent and intellectual, but it was restricted due to small number of class. Feudal and tribal societies

Step-2 (Reorganization of the points of step-1)

was living at same place, and they ^{were} was continuously engaged into each other. The first division in between was different tribals and national groups, and second was same tribals and national groups in between. This is the primary structure of Culture.

168 word

Idea not comprehended thoroughly. Sentence structure is poor.

6/20