

Core English 313

Literary Criticism 3

UNIT 04

02. 'Structuralism'

1. *Time Frame:*

Structuralism *emerged in the late 19th century and reached its peak in the early 20th century.* It was particularly influential in fields such as *linguistics, anthropology, psychology, and philosophy.*

2. *Geographical Area:*

Its *geographical influence was widespread, particularly in Europe and North America,* where scholars like *Ferdinand de Saussure, Claude Lévi-Strauss, and Noam Chomsky* played significant roles in its development.

3. *Concept in Brief:*

Structuralism is a theoretical approach in various fields, including linguistics, anthropology, psychology, and literary theory. It focuses on understanding phenomena by analyzing the underlying structures that govern them.

4. **Exponents & Works:**

(1) *Ferdinand de Saussure:*

"Course in General Linguistics"(1916)

(2) *Claude Lévi-Strauss* :

"*Structural Anthropology" (1958)*

(3) *Roland Barthes:*

"Mythologies" (1957)

(4) *Jacques Lacan* :

"Écrits" (1966)

5. **Name of the Organization:**

The organization associated with structuralism is the *Structural Anthropology. This field of study, pioneered by Claude Lévi-Strauss.*

6. *Impact on Areas:*

Linguistics, Anthropology, Literary Theory, Psychology, Sociology, etc. were the impacted areas of Structuralism.

##pk##

Core English 313

Literary Criticism 3

UNIT 04

03. Poststructuralism:

1. **Time Frame:**

Poststructuralism **emerged in the mid-20th century and reached its peak of influence in the late 20th century, particularly during the 1960s through the 1980s.**

2. **Geographical Area:**

Poststructuralism is **not confined to a specific geographical area but rather emerged as a philosophical movement primarily in Europe, particularly in France, during the latter half of the 20th century.**

3. **Concept in Brief:**

Poststructuralism is a **philosophical and theoretical approach that emerged in the mid-20th century, primarily associated with thinkers like Michel Foucault, Jacques Derrida, and Roland Barthes.**

It **challenges the idea of stable meanings and fixed identities by emphasizing the role of language, power, and social structures in shaping reality.**

4. **Exponents & Works:**

(1) **Jacques Derrida* :*

- **"Of Grammatology" (1967)**
- **"Writing and Difference" (1967)**

(2) **Michel Foucault:**

- **"Discipline and Punish: The Birth of the Prison" (1975)**
- **"The History of Sexuality" (1976–1984)**

(3) **Gilles Deleuze and Félix Guattari:**

- **"Anti-Oedipus: Capitalism and Schizophrenia" (1972)**
- **Deleuze's "Logic of Sense" (1969)**

(4) **Julia Kristeva:**

- **"Revolution in Poetic Language" (1974)**
- **"Powers of Horror: An Essay on Abjection" (1980)**

(5) **Roland Barthes:**

- “ *Writing Degree Zero” (1953)*
- *”Mythologies” (1957)*

(6) *Jacques Lacan:*

- *”Écrits” (1966)*
- * _”The Four Fundamental Concepts of Psychoanalysis” (1973)_*

5. **Name of the Organization:**

Poststructuralism *is not organized under a single institution or organization,* primarily associated with *French intellectuals like Michel Foucault, Jacques Derrida, Gilles Deleuze, and others. These thinkers developed their ideas independently.*

6. **Impact on Areas:**

Philosophy, Literature, Linguistics, Sociology and Anthropology, Cultural Studies, etc.

##pk##

Core English 313

Literary Criticism

UNIT 04

04. 'Post -Colonialism'

1. ***Time Frame:***

Post-colonialism refers to the period after the end of colonial rule in various parts of the world.* It generally *encompasses the mid-20th century onwards, following the wave of decolonization that occurred after World War II.

2. **Geographical Area:**

The geographical areas affected by post-colonialism are **vast and diverse, spanning continents such as Africa, Asia, the Americas, and Oceania.**

Examples include **countries like India, Nigeria, South Africa, Brazil, and many others.**

3. **Concept in Brief:**

Postcolonialism is a **theoretical framework that examines the effects of colonialism on societies, cultures, and individuals, both during and after the colonial period.**

It explores **power dynamics, cultural imperialism, and resistance to colonial rule, emphasizing the importance of decolonization, identity, and hybridity in shaping postcolonial societies.**

4. **Exponents & Works:**

(1) **Edward Said**

- **"Orientalism" (1978)**

(2) *Frantz Fanon –“The Wretched of the Earth” (1961)*

(3) *Homi K. Bhabha–“The Location of Culture” (1994)*

(4) *GayatriChakravortySpivak–“Can the Subaltern Speak?” (1988)*

(5) *Chinua Achebe –“Things Fall Apart” (1958)*

(6) *NgũgĩwaThiong'o–“Decolonising the Mind” (1986)*

5. ***Name of the Organization:****

The name of the organization associated with postcolonialism is often referred to as the

'Postcolonial Studies Association (PSA).'

6. ***Impact on Areas:****

Politics, Economics, Culture, Identity, International Relations, etc. are the areas which were impacted due to Postcolonialism.

##pk##

Core English 313

Literary Criticism 3

UNIT 04

05. 'Neo -Colonialism'

1. ***Time Frame:***

It's a *complex phenomenon that has been ongoing since the mid-20th century,* particularly after *many countries in Africa, Asia, and the Caribbean gained independence from European colonial powers.*

The timeframe of neo-colonialism *varies depending on the specific context and region, but it is generally considered to have started around the mid-20th century and continues to manifest in various forms today.*

2. ***Geographical Area:***

Neo-colonialism refers to the *economic, political, and cultural influence exerted by former colonial powers or other developed nations over less developed countries.*

Neo-colonialism can manifest in different forms, *such as economic exploitation, unequal trade relationships, cultural imperialism, and political interference.*

It's *prevalent in many parts of Africa, Asia, Latin America, and other regions.*

3. ***Concept in Brief:***

Neo-colonialism *refers to the indirect form of control or domination that powerful countries exercise over less powerful ones, often former colonies, through economic, political, cultural, or other means.*

Neo-colonialism *operates through more subtle mechanisms such as economic dependency, debt, trade agreements, and cultural influence.*

4. **Exponents & Works:**

(1) **"Neocolonialism: The Last Stage of Imperialism"* by Kwame Nkrumah,*

(2) **"The Wretched of the Earth"* by Frantz Fanon,*

(3) **"How Europe Underdeveloped Africa"* by Walter Rodney,*

(4) **"Imperialism, the Highest Stage of Capitalism"* by Vladimir Lenin,*

AND

(5) **"Orientalism"* by Edward Said.*

5. **Name of the Organization:**

There isn't a specific organization called "The Organization of Neocolonialism", as neocolonialism is a concept rather than an organized group.

However, some multinational corporations, international financial institutions, and powerful nations have been accused of perpetuating neocolonial practices.

6. *Impact on Areas:*

Economic Dependency, Resource Exploitation, Political Influence, Cultural Hegemony, Debt Burden, Social Inequality, etc. are the areas which were impacted due to Neocolonialism.

##pk##