```
*Core English 313*

*_Literary Criticism 3_*

*UNIT 04*

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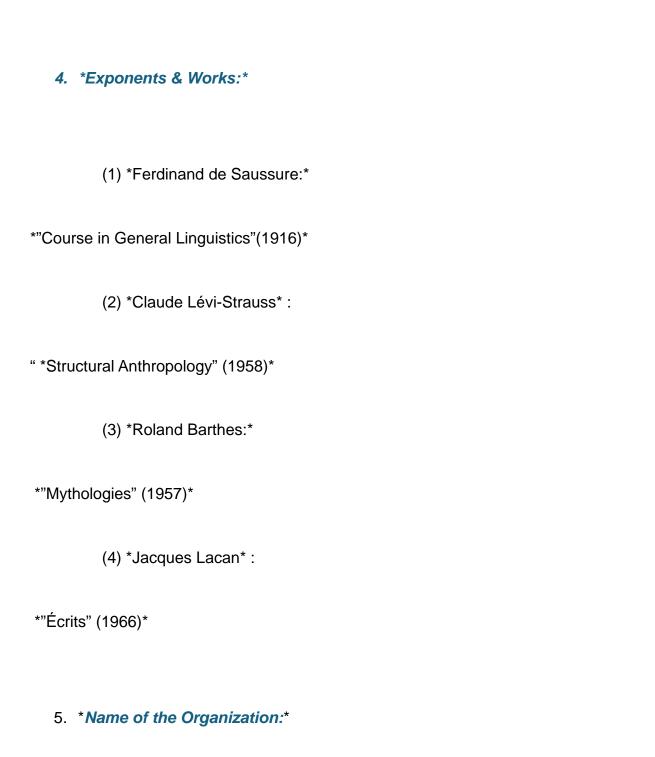
Structuralism \*emerged in the late 19<sup>th</sup> century and reached its peak in the early 20<sup>th</sup> century.\* It was particularly influential in fields such as \*linguistics, anthropology, psychology, and philosophy.\*

# 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.



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-20<sup>th</sup> century and reached its peak of influence in the late 20<sup>th</sup> 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 20<sup>th</sup> century.\*

# 3. \*Concept in Brief:\*

Poststructuralism is a \*philosophical and theoretical approach that emerged in the mid-20<sup>th</sup> 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.\*

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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:*
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- " *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:*
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\*Philosophy, Literature, Linguistics, Sociology and Anthropology, Cultural

Studies,\* etc.

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\*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-20<sup>th</sup> 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.\*

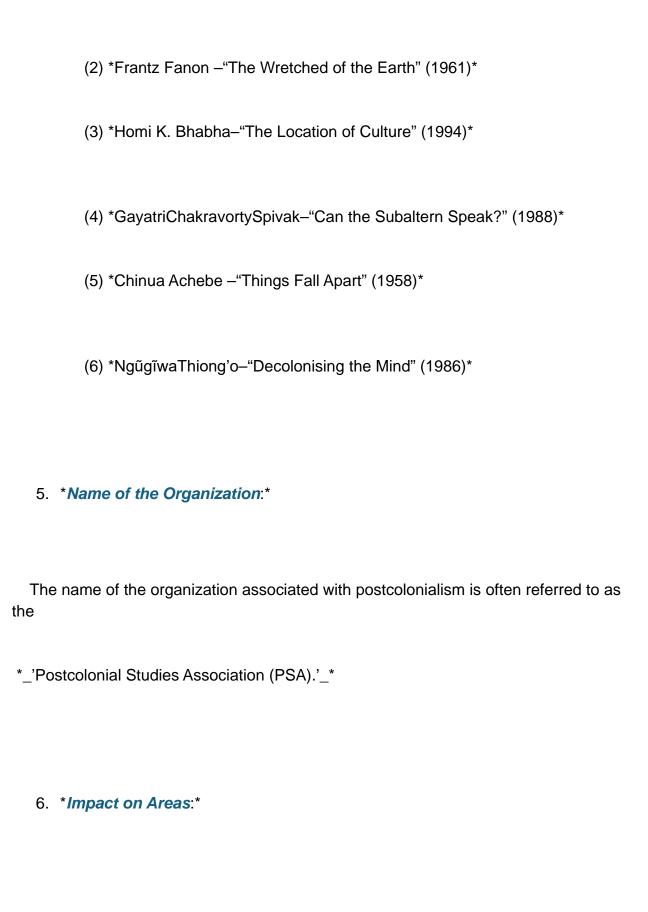
#### 3. \*Concept in Brief:\*

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)\*



*Politics, Economics, Culture, Identity, International Relations, etc.* are the a	reas
which were impacted due to Postcolonialism.	
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##pk##	
*Core English 313*	
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*! INIT 0.4*	
*UNIT 04*	
*05. 'Neo -Colonialism'*	
1. *Time Frame:*	
i. Time Frame:"	

It's a \*complex phenomenon that has been ongoing since the mid-20<sup>th</sup> 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-20<sup>th</sup> 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:*
0. 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.
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