



Globalization and Contemporary Literary Discourse in the Critical Writings of Pritom Basu

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Abstract:

The important works of Pritom Basu address the philosophical interaction between globalization and modern literarial language placing literature as a cultural phenomenon as well as a place of socio-political exchange. Basu explores how the transnational flow of culture, capital and ideas has transformed literary production, reception and interpretation focusing on the conflict between the local cultures and the global ones. His discussion is on cultural hybridity, postcolonial attitudes, migration, and identity that writers struggle with ethical, social, and aesthetic dilemmas within a globalized world. Basu also approaches the technological changes, the growth of media and the global markets in the attempt to define how these changes affect the form and circulation of literature and its readership. He uses interdisciplinary theories, such as postcolonial theory, world literature studies, and cultural materialism, to examine the pluralism, experimentation and transnational impetus of modern literature. Moreover, Basu emphasizes the duty of the critics to interpret the literature in its geopolitical, economic and cultural contexts. His writing shows that modern literary discourse is active, interactive, and social and it is involved in global conflicts as well as provides critical commentaries on the bargaining of identity, culture, and meaning.

Keywords: globalization, contemporary literary discourse, postcolonial theory, cultural hybridity, transnational literature.

Introduction

The critical works of Pritom Basu address the nexus between globalization and the literary discourse in the present day with the understanding that the blistering transnational exchange of culture, capital and ideas has fundamentally changed the production, reception and understanding of literature during the modern era. The work places literature not only as an aesthetical object but as a socio-political object that not only represents but also questions the tensions existing within a globalized world - tensions between the local and the universal, the postcolonial and the cosmopolitan, the peripheral and the dominant. In his work, Basu uses a comprehensive set of theoretical frameworks, such as the postcolonial theory, world literature studies, and cultural materialism, to examine how modern writers cope with the issues of identity, belonging, and resistance in a constantly more connected yet unequal world order. His introductory arguments prove that the literary discourse in the modern world can not be analyzed outside the economic and ideological frameworks of the processes of globalization, and that critical reading has to consider the geopolitical contexts, which condition both the voice of the writer and the interpretive horizon of the reader, which is why his scholarship is a crucial contribution to the modern comparative literature.

Pritom Basu

Pritom Basu is an Indian literary critic, scholar, and author who has made his mark in the literary dialogue and cultural studies of the contemporary times. He was born in India and had an early interest in literature, philosophy and criticism theory and it went on to influence his academic career. Basu went on to acquire higher education in English literature and proceeded to teach, carry out research work and review as an academic affiliated to Indian based academic institutions. His academic activity is primarily aimed at globalization, postcolonial studies, cultural identity, and modern literary criticism. He uses his essays, research articles, and critical studies, to analyze the response of literature to social change, cultural interaction, and the global influence. The writings of Basu tend to focus on interrelationship between local customs and universal cultural trends and the problems of hybridity, migration, transnational cultural exchange are criticized. He is also known to be an interdisciplinary thinker as he integrates literary theory with sociological, historical, and





cultural studies. His critical analysis has led to the extension of debates on modern literature and the influence of globalization to the literary creation and understanding.

Globalization in the Critical Writings of Pritom Basu

Pritom Basu is a well-known scholar who has made a significant contribution to the study of literature in the environment of globalization. His critical works delve into the ways in which the fast mechanisms of economic, cultural and technological integration around the world influence the production, circulation and reception of literature. Literature, Basu positions as a reflection and a product of global connections, and focuses on the way writers mediate between local tradition and global forces. His works shed light on how transnationalism, migration, expansion of the media and exchange of culture affect the modern day literary discourse.

1. Global Phenomenon of Literature: Basu posits that globalization has turned literary pieces to be a national or regional product to a global product. Translations are made, shared and consumed across borders and a common literary space is created. He points out that the global readership also affects style of writing, subjects and plot lines and results in the amalgamation of cultural idioms and literary styles.

2. Cultural Hybridity and Identity: The cultural hybridity is one of the major issues that Basu focuses on in his criticism. The use of globalization subjects writers to various cultural practices at the same time, which results in hybrid identities. He explores the way literature reflects the contradiction between cultural continuity and interaction with the rest of the world. Specifically, the examples of the writings of the diasporic writers, which dwell upon the issue of displacement and identity negotiation, are of special concern in his analysis.

3. Local and Global Traditions Interaction: Basu states that globalization does not destroy the local literary traditions but changes them. He discusses the process of adaptation of regional and vernacular literature to global literature without losing the cultural particularity. This tension of local authenticity and global accessibility is a common theme in his essays, and it shows the ability of literature to make a cross-cultural contact between various cultural frameworks.

4. Global Capitalism and Literary Production: Basu is critical in addressing the economic aspect of globalization. He considers the role played by global markets, publishing industries and media conglomerates on literary production. Publishers and writers tend to struggle in the face of pressures of the market hence commodified literature. The works of Basu examine the role played by this economic structure in determining the narratives that are transmitted to global communities and those that are marginal.

5. Technology and Transnational Exchange: Basu in his works highlights the contribution of technology towards the process of globalization. The online publications and digital platforms as well as social media have extended the coverage of literary texts. He discusses how these spaces allow cross-cultural conversation, allow cooperation, and destabilize what were formerly hierarchical structures of literary authority to establish a more democratized world literature.

6. Postcolonial Perspectives and Globalization: Basu is also a theorist who incorporates the postcolonial theory in his study of globalization. He focuses on the way that literature of the post-colonial countries bargains over the world cultural ownership and at the same time, affirms local voices. The combination of these two engagements enables literature to both criticize the neo-colonial inclinations of cultural production on a global scale and be a part of global discourses.

7. Literature as a Site of Social Critique: The Criticism of Basu puts forth an idea wherein he argues that the literature under globalization is not only reflective but also critical. Authors focus on social, political and ethical problems arising due to the global interconnectedness including migration crisis, culture homogenization and environmental challenges. Literature therefore turns out to be a place of questioning and fighting against blind adherence to worldly standards.

8. Globalization and Literary Form: Basu pays attention to formal experimentation in 8. Globalization and Literary Form: Basu is attentive to formal experimentation of literature determined by globalization. Narrative, hybrid genres, multilingual writing, and intertextual allusions are created in reaction to cross cultural exposure by the writers. He emphasizes the fact that these formal innovations are the product as well as the reaction to global cultural processes.

9. Role of the Critic in a Global Context: Lastly, Basu focuses on the role of a literary critic in a globalized world. Critics should accept the fact of cross-cultural relations, examine the hybrid types, and solve the ethical aspects of the circulation of world



literature. Such an approach can be seen in his own writing, which includes a strict textual analysis with an understanding of socio-cultural and economic contexts in mind.

Contemporary Literary Discourse in the Critical Writings of Pritom Basu

Pritom Basu is an eminent literary critic whose work has a great contribution in the interpretation of the contemporary literary world. His critical texts discuss literature not as the artistic activity but as the dynamic cultural practice, which is influenced by social, political, and economic circumstances. Basu places the modern literary texts in the context of wider intellectual discussions and investigates how they interact with problems of globalization, identity, hybridization of cultures, postcolonial world, and technological change. He stresses that the modern literary discourse is pluralistic, interdisciplinary, and dialogic and it represents the complexity of the modern world.

1. The pluralism in Contemporary Literature: Basu notes that the current literary discourse is characterized by pluralism. There are several voices, styles and narrative modes which exist, representing various views. His criticism emphasizes the way in which modern authors transcend traditional limits by experimenting with form, language and thematic subjects to deal with the diversity of contemporary effects.

2. Interdisciplinary Approaches: One of the unique aspects of Basu critical methodology is that this is an interdisciplinary approach. He is a literary critic who incorporates sociological, cultural, historical, and philosophical perspectives. In such a way, he shows that the social organization, historical background and cultural concepts are the areas that have to be treated to understand the contemporary literature and literary criticism will be more comprehensive and sophisticated.

3. Identity and Subjectivity: Basu often examines the ways in which the modern literature investigates the concept of identity, especially personal, cultural, and gendered subjectivity. He emphasizes the way authors question old ideas of self, nationality and belonging in particular when the context is one of migration, diaspora and cultural exchange between countries. A literature is a place of negotiation of various identities and articulation of the multifarious human experience.

4. Postcolonial and Transnational Perspectives: Basu, in his works, underlines the role of postcolonial points of view in the modern literary discourse. He investigates the ways in which the literature of the formerly colonized areas interacts with the world literature and the ways in which the local and indigenous voices are enforced. This dual involvement represents the contradiction of universal literary requirements and culture-specific kinds of expression.

5. The influence of Globalization: Basu incorporates the influence of globalization into his work on modern literature. He notes that cross-border dissemination of literary works, introduction to international literary trends and communication with transnational readers and audiences influence content and form. Authors embrace styles of hybridity, multilingual texts, and address ethical, cultural, and social dilemma of globalization.

6. The effect of technology on literature: The other major theme in the work by Basu is the influence of technology. Online publishing, digital media and social networks change the literary production and distribution, establishing new platforms of interaction between writers and readers. The modern literary discourse is mediated by the technological means thus influencing the way texts are produced, delivered, and perceived.

7. Literature as Social Critique: Basu underlines in this context that the modern literature is a critical reflection of the contemporary society. Authors focus on such themes as inequality, marginalization, environmental crises, and political oppression. In his opinion, the modern literary discourse is not limited to the aesthetic issues but, on the contrary, it actively deals with the issues of ethics and social life, so literature is a place of social discussion and argument.

8. Formal Innovation and Experimentation: Basu points out that writers nowadays tend to experiment with the narrative structure, mixing of genres, metafiction, and intertextuality. These formal inventions mirror the tangle of contemporary life and the necessity to get out of the traditional narrative. New possibilities to engage critically and explore theoretically are also created through these experiments.

9. The Responsibility of Critics: Lastly, Basu presents the role of literary critics in the modern discourse. Critic has to start to work with voices, contextualize texts in social and global forms, and read literature sensitive to cultural, ethical and political



aspects. This method is emulated by his own works, which integrate a strict analysis of the text with an interdisciplinary and culturally sensitive point of view.

Conclusion

To sum up, Pritom Basu locates the contemporary literature as the crucial location of cognizing the changes in culture, social, and political spheres worldwide. In his works, it is clear that literary texts are not passive aesthetic objects but as an active agent in the process of negotiating conflicts between local and global, tradition and modernity, and marginal and dominant cultures. Through his combination of postcolonial theories, cultural materialism and interdisciplinary strategies Basu points out how writers react to globalization, technological transformation and social-political issues. He points out that the modern literary discourse has been typified by pluralism, formal experiments and ethical concerns which requires a readership and criticism that is critically informed. After all, the scholarship of Basu highlights the importance of literature in the process of reflection, critique, and formation of global cultural awareness and this is in itself a priceless contribution to the comparative and contemporary literature methodology.

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