

## **Editorial**

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Globalization is a contested concept and its history is mired in controversy. Theory of globalization promised economic integration among countries. But globalization as a praxis is a broad process encompassing the whole world with far-reaching implications including economic, political and cultural dimensions of contemporary life. Globalization has exacerbated inequality, accentuated labor market risks and eroded the social compact within nations. Process of globalization instead of contributing to the withering away of nations, promoted ethnocentric bigotry of various forms. Rather than being guided by the spirit of 'Universalism' world is adhering to more 'Parochial' values.

Revolution in communications has no doubt accelerated the process of globalization. According to S. Michiyo the "information age" refers to society at a period when information itself becomes a more valuable commodity than raw materials or energy, and social development hinges on the production of information value. Under these new global conditions, the modern intelligentsia have lost that privileged status and is crumbling and being relativized with the dominance of mass culture. Newly brewing contradictions, disparities and apprehensions cannot be comprehended under conventional frameworks. Against this background, the present issue of "Sociology Today" aspires to reflect on the paradoxes of globalization.