Research Committee (RC) 14 - Globalization and Society, ISS

The term globalization has become commonplace since the late 1980s and in India particularly post 1990s, when the Indian state adopted a new economic policy of liberalization. Major disagreements remain about the precise nature of the causal forces behind globalization, with some emphasising the essentially globalized nature of capitalism, while others stress the extraordinary role of new technology, communication and cultural flows in the digital area. Sociologists have looked at the scale and extractive nature of a model of development that leads for instance to land acquisition for mining and displacement of the tribal population and the most marginalized sections of society. Migration (both voluntary and forced) has intensified in the globalized era. It also has led to the transformed nature of cultural practices, consumerism, identities and everyday life.

Globalization has also been associated with deterritorialization, space time compression according to which a growing variety of social activities takes place irrespective of the geographical location of participants. Territory in the sense of a traditional sense of a geographically identifiable location no longer constitutes the whole of "social space" in which human activity takes places. Globalization refers to the spread of new forms of non-territorial social activity. It has led to new visibilities of the 'local' and a process of 'localization'. Issue of inequalities within and across nations have emerged as a key issue of concern. For even as the Internet compresses time and space, unequal local conditions and deep social inequalities has resulted in unequal and varied responses. In recent years with a tendency for states to look inwards there is the term de globalization in circulation not just in political discussions but also amongst business circles and the academia.

RC 14 Globalization and Society seeks to engage with the different dimensions of globalization processes such as political, economic, technological legal and cultural dimensions. It explores the relevance of the interaction between globalisation and society in the contemporary societies from the sociological point of view. Globalizations processes involve transformative change and is the driving force behind changes that are re-shaping the world. This is transformatory in nature because it has the potential to change people's life's experience. Some of the focus areas of this research group include:

- Gender and Globalization
- Globalization and the Environment
- Religion and Globalization

- Globalization and Higer Education
- Social Consequences of Globalization
- Impact of Globalisation on Indian society
- Deglobalization; Reverse Globalization
- Technology, Economy and the Globalization of Culture
- Geo-Politics of Globalization
- Glocalization; Global-Local Relations
- Global Migration; Global Consciousness
- Cosmopolitanism and Cultural Identity
- Globalization of Ideology
- Media and Globalization
- Globalization, Civil society and Public Policy
- Globalization and Knowledge Economy
- Globalization and Inequality
- Sports and Globalization
- Global Governance and Security
- Globalization and Corruption
- Globalization and Sexuality
- Globalization and War
- Globalization and International terrorism
- Contemporary Globalization

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