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SOC616

Sociology of Globalization

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SOC616

Sociology of Globalization

Study Handout

Complete lecture-wise notes for Virtual University students

About This Handout

This handout covers SOC616 Sociology of Globalization -- the theories, economies, cultures, migrations, and governance of our interconnected world, with Pakistani evidence throughout. The exam rewards theoretical positioning, debate-handling, and Pakistan-grounded application. After each lesson, close the handout and argue one debate (both sides) from memory -- sociology is learned by debating. 

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Lesson 1: What Is Globalization

Learning Objectives

- Define globalization sociologically
- Compare theoretical positions
- Trace globalization's waves
- Frame the novelty debate

Globalization: the intensification of worldwide social relations (Giddens) -- distant events shaping local life; compressed time-space (Harvey's time-space compression); flows of capital, goods, people, images, and ideas across borders. Dimensions: economic (trade, FDI, global value chains), political (IOs, global governance), cultural (media, migration, hybridization), and technological (ICT as infrastructure). The course's sociological lens: globalization is not just economics -- it remakes identities, inequalities, and institutions.

Theoretical perspectives: hyperglobalists (Ohmae -- the borderless world; the end of the nation-state thesis), skeptics (Hirst & Thompson -- globalization as myth; the belle époque was more globalized), transformationalists (Held -- globalization real but uneven, reconstituting states). World-systems theory (Wallerstein): core-semiperiphery-periphery -- globalization as capitalism's latest phase, not a rupture. Globalization's history: waves (1870-1914, post-1945, post-1980) -- the present wave's novelty is speed and simultaneity.

Key debates: convergence vs divergence (does the world homogenize?), the state (retreat, transformation, or persistence?), and agency (who globalizes -- elites, migrants, movements?). The exam's framing essay: 'Is globalization new?' -- argue with waves and theories.

Key Terms & Definitions

- Time-space compression — Harvey; distance shrinks socially.
- Hyperglobalist / skeptic / transformationalist — Ohmae / Hirst-Thompson / Held.
- World-systems — Wallerstein; core-periphery.
- Global value chains — Fragmented production networks.

Example / Illustration

- Pakistan's textile exports via global value chains: hyperglobalist (borderless production), skeptic (still stitched in Faisalabad under national labor law), transformationalist (the state renegotiates -- GSP+ conditionality).

Lesson Summary

- Globalization: intensified worldwide relations.
- Three schools: hyper, skeptic, transformational.
- Waves, not a rupture -- argue the novelty.

Exam Pointers — Very Important

- ★ Compare hyperglobalist, skeptic, and transformationalist positions -- the theory staple.

Lesson 2: Economic Globalization and Pakistan

Learning Objectives

- Explain neoliberal globalization
- Assess SAP in Pakistan
- Weigh winners and losers
- Evaluate alternatives

Neoliberal globalization: deregulation, privatization, liberalization -- the Washington Consensus (Williamson); structural adjustment (IMF/World Bank conditionality); Pakistan's SAP era (1988-2000s) -- privatization of banks/PTCL, tariff cuts, the social costs debate. Global institutions: IMF, World Bank, WTO -- governance without government?; the democratic deficit critique (Stiglitz).

Winners and losers: global poverty fell (China/India's rise), but within-country inequality rose in many states; labor's race to the bottom vs the formalization debate; Pakistan's experience -- remittances as globalization's lifeline (\$30bn+ annually -- the real safety net), brain drain vs brain circulation. The 2008 crisis and COVID: globalization's fragilities exposed -- supply-chain rethinking, the reshoring debate.

Alternatives: the developmental state (East Asia -- globalization on national terms), fair trade, and deglobalization murmurs (trade wars, pandemic). The exam's political-economy essay: 'Has neoliberal globalization served Pakistan?' -- evidence both ways, then judgment.

Key Terms & Definitions

- Washington Consensus — Deregulate, privatize, liberalize.
- Structural adjustment — IMF/WB conditionality packages.
- Remittances — Pakistan's \$30bn+ lifeline.
- Reshoring — Post-COVID supply-chain rethink.

Example / Illustration

- Remittances: Pakistani workers in the Gulf/EU/US send \$30bn+ yearly -- globalization's most direct poverty reducer; but also: the social cost of absent fathers, and the state's dependence on exported labor.

Lesson Summary

- Neoliberalism: markets opened, states conditioned.
- Remittances: globalization's human face.
- Crises exposed fragility; alternatives debated.

Exam Pointers — Very Important

- ★ Assess structural adjustment's impact on Pakistan -- the political-economy essay.

Lesson 3: Cultural Globalization and Identity

Learning Objectives

- Explain cultural flows
- Debate homogenization
- Use Pakistani cultural evidence
- Analyze identity transformations

Cultural globalization: media flows (Hollywood, Bollywood, Turkish dizis, K-pop -- contra-flows complicating imperialism), the internet's simultaneity, and English as global lingua franca. Homogenization thesis (Ritzer's McDonaldization -- efficiency, calculability, predictability, control; the 'nothing' vs 'something' debate) vs hybridization (Pieterse; Kraidy's hybridity -- glocalization: global forms, local meanings).

Pakistani cultural scene: Coke Studio as hybridity's anthem (Sufi + rock + global production), the drama industry's Turkish-competition crisis and revival, fashion's East-West fusion, food (the burger-karahi spectrum), and language (Urdu-English code-mixing as identity). Diaspora culture: British-Pakistani music, the 'ABCD' negotiations -- culture made in circulation.

Identity under globalization: reactive identities (fundamentalisms as globalization's backlash -- Castells), cosmopolitanism (Beck's cosmopolitan outlook; Appadurai's 'scapes' -- ethnoscapas, mediascapas, ideoscapas), and the nation-brand (Pakistan's image work). The exam: 'Does globalization destroy culture?' -- argue hybridization with Pakistani evidence.

Key Terms & Definitions

- McDonaldization — Ritzer; rationalized sameness.
- Hybridity / glocalization — Pieterse/Kraidy; local-global fusion.
- Appadurai's scapes — Flows: ethno, media, ideo...
- Reactive identities — Castells; backlash belongings.

Example / Illustration

- Coke Studio: Nescafe Basement too -- village instruments + studio production + YouTube global audience; neither pure tradition nor Western copy -- hybridity's proof.

Lesson Summary

- Flows are multi-directional.
- Hybridity beats homogenization as description.
- Identities: reactive or cosmopolitan.

Exam Pointers — Very Important

- ★ Debate homogenization vs hybridization with Pakistani evidence -- the culture essay.

Lesson 4: Migration and Diaspora

Learning Objectives

- Explain migration theories
- Profile Pakistani diaspora
- Analyze gender dimensions
- Debate migration and development

Migration: 280m+ international migrants; Pakistan -- one of the world's top emigration states (Gulf labor, UK/EU settlement, North American professionals). Theories: push-pull (Lee), world-systems (migration follows capital), networks (cumulative causation -- Massey; chain migration), transnationalism (Glick Schiller -- lives across borders; remittances + calls + visits as the transnational social field).

The Pakistani diaspora: the Gulf's contract workers (kafala's vulnerabilities; the 2020s return waves), Britain's settled community (politics -- Sadiq Khan to Westminster debates; the 'grooming gangs' moral panic as racialization), North America's professionals (the brain-drain/brain-gain debate). Gender: women's independent migration (nurses, domestic workers) and left-behind wives' management.

Governance: the migration regime (visas as class filters), refugees (Afghan refugees in Pakistan -- 40+ years; the world's protracted hospitality and its strains), and anti-immigrant politics (the West's nativist turn). The exam: 'Is migration development?' -- remittances vs brain drain, then the transnational synthesis.

Key Terms & Definitions

- Push-pull / networks — Lee / Massey; migration theories.
- Transnationalism — Lives lived across borders.
- Kafala — Gulf sponsorship system's vulnerabilities.
- Brain circulation — Beyond brain drain.

Example / Illustration

- A Gujrat village: one brother in Dubai (chain migration via the cousin-network), remittances building the haveli, WhatsApp parenting -- push-pull started it, transnationalism describes it now.

Lesson Summary

- Migration follows networks more than wages.
- Transnationalism: the settled description.
- Remittances vs brain drain: the core tension.

Exam Pointers — Very Important

- ★ Apply migration theories to Pakistani emigration -- the theory-application essay.

Lesson 5: Global Governance and Movements

Learning Objectives

- Map global governance
- Explain transnational movements
- Use climate as test case
- Analyze Pakistan's positioning

Global governance: the UN system, the Bretton Woods institutions, the G20, and the 'governance without government' debate; global civil society (NGOs, transnational advocacy networks -- Keck & Sikkink's boomerang: local blocked -> global allies -> pressure home). Pakistan: the IMF program cycle, FATF grey-listing (global financial governance's bite), climate finance (the Loss and Damage fund -- Pakistan's 2022 floods as the moral case).

Global social movements: the alter-globalization movement (Seattle 1999, World Social Forum -- 'another world is possible'), climate justice (Fridays for Future; the Global South's 'common but differentiated responsibilities'), #MeToo's transnational wave (Pakistan's Aurat March as the local node), and digital activism (the networked movement -- Castells).

Cosmopolitan democracy (Held): reform proposals -- global parliament, Tobin tax; vs the realist dismissal. Pakistan's foreign-policy sociology: the ummah narrative, the China

pivot (CPEC as globalization with Chinese characteristics), and the sovereignty-globalization negotiation. The exam: 'Can global problems be governed?' -- climate as the test case. 

Key Terms & Definitions

- Boomerang pattern — Keck & Sikkink; transnational advocacy.
- Alter-globalization — 'Another world is possible.'
- Loss and Damage — Climate justice finance.
- CPEC — China-Pakistan Economic Corridor.

Example / Illustration

- 2022 floods: one-third of Pakistan underwater; the Loss and Damage fund agreed at COP27 -- global governance delivering (slowly) on climate justice; the boomerang: local devastation -> global stage.

Lesson Summary

- Governance: partial, contested, real.
- Movements boomerang local causes global.
- Climate: the governance test.

Exam Pointers — Very Important

- ★ Assess global governance using climate politics -- the governance essay.

Lesson 6: Inequality, Development, Futures

Learning Objectives

- Map global inequalities
- Analyze gender dimensions
- Rethink development metrics
- Judge globalization's future

Global inequality: the elephant curve (Milanovic) -- the emerging-market middle vs Western working classes; within-country Gini rises; Pakistan's elite capture in a globalized economy (the offshore leaks as globalization's shadow). Gender: global care chains (Hochschild -- Filipina/Pakistani domestic workers raising others' children), feminization of labor, and the empowerment debate (microfinance's mixed record).

Development rethought: SDGs (2015-2030) as the global development script; Pakistan's SDG gaps; human development vs GDP (Mahbub ul Haq's HDI -- the Pakistani economist who changed development!); dependency's afterlife (does GSP+ help or discipline?). Digital divide: globalization's newest inequality -- who is connected (Pakistan's 3G/4G leap vs rural gaps).

Futures: deglobalization or reglobalization?; climate migration; AI's labor shock; the Global South's institutional push (BRICS expansion). The course's closing judgment: globalization as the sociological fact of our time -- neither celebrate nor mourn, but analyze: who benefits, who pays, who decides. The exam's capstone: 'Globalization: promise or peril for Pakistan?' -- the structured, evidenced verdict. 

Key Terms & Definitions

- Elephant curve — Milanovic; globalization's winners/losers.
- Global care chains — Hochschild; migrant domestic work.
- HDI — Mahbub ul Haq's development measure.
- Reglobalization — The current restructuring debate.

Example / Illustration

- Mahbub ul Haq: the Pakistani economist whose HDI dethroned GDP -- globalization's metrics debated from the South; use him to frame the development judgment.

Lesson Summary

- Inequality: global fall, local rise.
- Care chains: globalization's gendered cost.
- Analyze -- don't cheer or mourn.

Exam Pointers — Very Important

- ★ Write the capstone: promise or peril for Pakistan? -- the final verdict essay.

Lesson 7: Transnational Corporations

Learning Objectives

- Explain TNC power
- Apply GVC analysis
- Assess Pakistan's position
- Debate corporate governance

Transnational corporations (TNCs): 80,000+ parent firms commanding global value chains; the Nike model -- design in Oregon, stitch in Sialkot (Pakistan's football stitching! -- child-labor scandals to CSR codes). Governance: who regulates the supply chain? -- the Bangladesh Accord model, Pakistan's labor-law gaps, and the EU's due-diligence directives (extraterritorial regulation).

Global production networks (Henderson et al.): beyond 'the firm' -- states, labor, consumers co-produce value; upgrading (can Sialkot move from stitching to branding?); the smile curve (value at design/brand ends, not manufacturing). Pakistan's position: textiles' mid-chain trap; IT exports' upgrading hope (freelancers to firms).

Corporate power: tax avoidance (transfer pricing; the Panama Papers' Pakistani names), investor-state dispute settlement (ISDS -- corporations suing states; Pakistan's Reko Diq saga as the cautionary tale!), and the CSR debate (genuine vs greenwashing). The exam: 'Who governs global production?' -- states, firms, or networks? ☰

Key Terms & Definitions

- Global value chains — Fragmented, governed production.
- Smile curve — Value at design/brand ends.
- ISDS — Investor-state dispute settlement.
- Upgrading — Moving up the value chain.

Example / Illustration

- Reko Diq: Pakistan's \$11bn ISDS penalty (later settled) -- the corporation-vs-state power asymmetry made concrete; use it to debate investment treaties.

Lesson Summary

- Production is networked, not national.
- Pakistan: mid-chain; upgrading is the game.
- ISDS: corporations can sue states.

Exam Pointers — Very Important

- ★ Analyze Sialkot's football industry in GVC terms -- the production-network case.

Lesson 8: Global Cities

Learning Objectives

- Apply Sassen's theory
- Analyze Karachi
- Explain urban dualism
- Assess smart-city debates

Global cities (Sassen): New York, London, Tokyo -- command points of the world economy; the dual city (finance towers + informal servants). Karachi: Pakistan's would-be global city -- the financial hub, the port, the migrant magnet (Pathan, Muhajir, Sindhi, Afghan layers), and the violence-governance nexus. Dubai: the Gulf's global city built by South Asian labor -- Pakistanis' second home and the remittance pump.

Urban globalization: gated communities (DHA-ization -- the global form, local elite), malls as public space, slums (katchi abadis -- Davis's 'planet of slums'), and the right-to-the-city movements (Karachi's anti-encroachment displacements). Migration's urban imprint: the Afghan basti, the Burmese fishermen of Ibrahim Hyderi -- the world in

one city.

Smart cities and surveillance: Safe City projects (Lahore's cameras -- security vs privacy), the digital city's exclusions. The exam: 'Is Karachi a global city?' -- Sassen's criteria applied (command functions? producer services? migration hub?) -- the structured urban verdict. 

Key Terms & Definitions

- Global cities — Sassen; command points.
- Dual city — Finance towers + informal labor.
- Katchi abadis — Informal settlements.
- GHA-ization — Gated elite urbanism.

Example / Illustration

- DHA Karachi: the gated global form -- private security, manicured lawns, English signage; across the wall: the katchi abadi -- Sassen's dual city, Pakistani edition.

Lesson Summary

- Global cities command; they also divide.
- Karachi: hub, magnet, contested.
- Gates and walls: the dual city's architecture.

Exam Pointers — Very Important

- ★ Assess Karachi against Sassen's global-city criteria -- the urban essay.

Lesson 9: Religion and Globalization

Learning Objectives

- Map religious transnationalism
- Explain fundamentalism sociologically
- Debate secularization
- Use Pakistani evidence

Religious transnationalism: the ummah as a global imagined community (Anderson's term, religious edition); Hajj -- the original mass globalization (millions circulating yearly); missionary movements (Tablighi Jamaat -- the quietist global network headquartered at Raiwind, Pakistan!; Pentecostalism's southern surge). Religious media: televangelists, YouTube khutbas, the fatwa website (Islam Q&A's global reach).

Fundamentalisms as globalization's children: reactive identities (Castells) -- the more global, the more local the backlash; the Afghan jihad's blowback; sectarianism's transnational funding (the Saudi-Iran proxy in Pakistani mosques). Modernist reform: the

global Muslim intelligentsia (networked scholars, the 'wasatiyyah' discourse).

Secularization debated: Europe secularizes, the Global South doesn't (Berger's desecularization thesis); Pakistan: the mosque's enduring public role vs the elite's secular spaces -- multiple modernities (Eisenstadt). The exam: 'Is religion declining under globalization?' -- desecularization with Pakistani evidence. 

Key Terms & Definitions

- Ummah — Global Muslim imagined community.
- Desecularization — Berger; religion's persistence.
- Reactive identities — Globalization's backlash.
- Multiple modernities — Eisenstadt; diverse paths.

Example / Illustration

- Raiwind's annual ijtima: millions from 150+ countries -- quietist, apolitical, global; contrast with political Islam's networks -- two transnationalisms, one faith.

Lesson Summary

- Religion globalizes too -- Hajj to YouTube.
- Fundamentalism: globalization's backlash child.
- Desecularization: the South's answer.

Exam Pointers — Very Important

- ★ Explain Tablighi Jamaat as a transnational movement -- the religion-globalization case.

Lesson 10: Media, Platforms, Data

Learning Objectives

- Map global media flows
- Debate platform power
- Explain data colonialism
- Assess digital activism

Global media sociology: contra-flows (Al Jazeera, Bollywood, dizis -- Thussu's 'contra-flow'), platform imperialism (the new debate: is it still Americanization when the platform is TikTok-Chinese?), and the creator economy (Pakistani YouTubers' global audiences -- the village vlogger with American viewers). News globalization: the CNN effect debated; Al Jazeera's 'voice of the South'; Pakistani channels' diaspora feeds.

Digital divides: access (Pakistan's gendered phone gap), skills, and the algorithmic divide (who the algorithm serves); data colonialism (Couldry & Mejias -- human life as data raw

material; the new extraction). Surveillance capitalism (Zuboff): the business model beneath the 'free' platform -- Pakistani users as data labor.

The public sphere, globalized: transnational hashtag movements (#MeToo to #JusticeFor), diaspora politics online (overseas Pakistanis' electoral weight via social media), and the state's digital sovereignty moves (firewalls, bans -- the sovereignty backlash). The exam: 'Do platforms empower or exploit?' -- the structured digital verdict.

Key Terms & Definitions

- Contra-flows — Thussu; non-Western media power.
- Platform imperialism — The new domination debate.
- Data colonialism — Couldry/Mejias; life as data.
- Surveillance capitalism — Zuboff; behavioral futures.

Example / Illustration

- The village vlogger: a rural Punjabi cooking channel with 2m subscribers, 60% foreign viewers -- contra-flow from below; but: YouTube's cut, the algorithm's whims -- empowerment inside exploitation.

Lesson Summary

- Flows reverse; platforms dominate.
- Data: the new raw material.
- Empowerment and exploitation together.

Exam Pointers — Very Important

- ★ Debate platform imperialism vs creator empowerment -- the digital-sociology essay.

Lesson 11: Global Consumer Culture

Learning Objectives

- Explain consumer culture
- Analyze Pakistani consumption
- Apply Veblen/Ritzer
- Debate Westernization claims

Global consumer culture: brands as identity (the Nike hijab debates; iPhone as status in Lahore's universities), shopping malls as cathedrals (Ritzer), and the 'consumer citizen' (couldry). Pakistan: the wedding industry's globalization (destination weddings, Instagram aesthetics), fast fashion's arrival (the local boutique vs Zara), and food (KFC's desi menu -- glocalization on a plate).

Conspicuous consumption (Veblen, updated): the DHA drawing-room, the imported SUV, the Umrah-plus-Dubai package -- status in a globalizing elite; the middle class's EMI modernity (installment-plan lifestyles). Counter-trends: minimalism, the 'buy Pakistani' campaigns, Islamic consumerism (halal branding -- the halal cosmetics boom).

Inequality's cultural face: the 1%'s Dubai apartments vs the 40%'s food insecurity -- consumption as the visible inequality; the aspirational poor (the smartphone as the one luxury). The exam: 'Is consumerism Westernization?' -- glocalization and class analysis. 

Key Terms & Definitions

- Consumer citizen — Identity through consumption.
- Conspicuous consumption — Veblen; status display.
- Glocalization on a plate — KFC's desi menu.
- Halal branding — Islamic consumerism.

Example / Illustration

- The mehndi: dhol + DJ, designer joras, Instagram reels -- Mughal ritual remixed for the feed; vendors, photographers, planners: the wedding-industrial complex, Pakistani edition.

Lesson Summary

- Brands become identities.
- Weddings: the consumption spectacle.
- Class writes itself in consumption.

Exam Pointers — Very Important

- ★ Analyze Pakistani weddings as global consumer culture -- the consumption case.

Lesson 12: Environment and Globalization

Learning Objectives

- Apply political ecology
- Analyze Pakistani environmental crises
- Assess global governance
- Debate green capitalism

Political ecology: environmental problems as power problems -- who pollutes, who pays (Robbins); Pakistan's 2022 floods (the Global North's emissions, the South's drowning -- climate injustice made visible), smog (Lahore's winter emergency -- the transboundary crop-burning + local industry mix), and water (the Indus stress -- glaciers, dams, the treaty under strain).

Global environmental governance: UNFCCC/COPs, the Paris Agreement, the Loss and Damage fund (Pakistan's diplomatic win), and the implementation gap (pledges vs policies). Movements: Fridays for Future's Pakistani chapters, the Ten Billion Tree Tsunami (state-led greening -- assess it!), and fisherfolk/indigenous resistance (the anti-coal, anti-dam struggles).

Green capitalism debated: carbon markets (offsetting as indulgence?), the 'green' extractivism (lithium for the North's EVs), and degrowth (the radical alternative). The exam: 'Can capitalism go green?' -- political ecology's skeptical verdict with Pakistani cases. 

Key Terms & Definitions

- Political ecology — Environment as power.
- Loss and Damage — Climate justice finance.
- Greenwashing — PR over substance.
- Degrowth — The radical alternative.

Example / Illustration

- Ten Billion Tree Tsunami: the state's flagship -- millions planted, survival rates debated, jobs created; assess: genuine greening or greenwashing? Evidence both ways.

Lesson Summary

- Pollution is political.
- 2022 floods: injustice visible.
- Greening: assess, don't assume.

Exam Pointers — Very Important

- ★ Analyze the 2022 floods as climate injustice -- the political-ecology essay.

Lesson 13: Health and Globalization

Learning Objectives

- Explain pandemic globalization
- Assess health inequalities
- Analyze Pakistan's COVID response
- Apply biopolitics

Global health: pandemics as globalization's shadow (SARS, COVID-19 -- the virus flew business class); the WHO's contested authority; vaccine apartheid (the North hoarded, COVAX stumbled -- Pakistan's wait); and the 'One Health' approach (human-animal-environment -- the zoonotic lesson). Pakistan's COVID: the smart-lockdown experiment (the praised model!), Ehsaas cash transfers (global

social-protection lesson), and the vaccination drive's gaps.

Health inequalities: the 10/90 gap (research for the rich world's diseases), medical tourism (Pakistan's emerging sector), and the brain drain of doctors (the NHS's Pakistani backbone -- the subsidy debate). Pharmaceutical globalization: TRIPS and generics (India's pharmacy of the South; Pakistan's pharma dependence), the COVID patent-waiver fight.

Biopolitics (Foucault): populations managed -- lockdowns, vaccine passes, contact tracing; the securitization of health. The exam: 'Was COVID globalization's crisis?' -- the virus, the response, and the inequalities, then the verdict. 

Key Terms & Definitions

- Vaccine apartheid — The North hoarded; COVAX stumbled.
- 10/90 gap — Research bias to rich diseases.
- One Health — Human-animal-environment link.
- Biopolitics — Foucault; managing populations.

Example / Illustration

- Ehsaas Emergency Cash: 12,000 rupees to 15m families via biometric phones -- the Global South innovating social protection under pandemic pressure; studied worldwide.

Lesson Summary

- Viruses fly business class.
- Apartheid in vaccines; innovation in cash transfers.
- Health: the global and the bodily meet.

Exam Pointers — Very Important

- ★ Assess vaccine apartheid sociologically -- the global-health essay.

Lesson 14: Studying Globalization: Methods

Learning Objectives

- Critique methodological nationalism
- Design multi-sited research
- Use global datasets critically
- Handle research ethics

Studying the global: methodological nationalism (Wimmer & Glick Schiller -- the nation-state as the default container; the critique), multi-sited ethnography (Marcus -- 'follow the thing': the football from Sialkot to the World Cup!), global ethnography (Burawoy), and comparative-historical methods. Data: World Bank/UN datasets (use

critically -- categories are political), and the Pakistani sources (PBS, SBP, think tanks).

Research design drill: pick a question ('How do remittances reshape a Punjabi village?'), choose methods (surveys + ethnography + network mapping), handle ethics (migrant vulnerability), and anticipate the 'so what' (the globalization debate it speaks to). The exam's methods question: design a study -- show multi-sited thinking. 

Revision master-drill: theories (hyper/skeptic/transformational, world-systems, Sassen, Appadurai, Castells, Bauman's liquid modernity -- add him!); debates (novelty, homogenization, state fate, promise/peril); Pakistan cases (remittances, Sialkot, Karachi, Coke Studio, 2022 floods, Ehsaas, Tablighi Jamaat, CPEC); essay frames: 'Is globalization new?', 'promise or peril?', 'the state under globalization', 'culture: homogenized or hybrid?'. Argue both sides, then judge -- that's the distinction.

Key Terms & Definitions

- Methodological nationalism — Wimmer/Glick Schiller; nation as default container.
- Multi-sited ethnography — Marcus; follow the thing.
- Global ethnography — Burawoy; the extended case.

Example / Illustration

- Follow the football: Sialkot stitching unit -> Karachi port -> Rotterdam -> World Cup final -- interviews at each node; the commodity's biography as globalization's trace.

Lesson Summary

- Don't cage research in nations.
- Follow things, people, money.
- Categories are political; use data critically.

Exam Pointers — Very Important

- ★ Design a multi-sited study of a global flow -- the methods question.

Lesson 15: Revision: Globalization Master Drill

Master drill (two per lesson): (1) Giddens/Harvey definitions; (2) three schools; (3) world-systems; (4) Washington Consensus; (5) SAP Pakistan; (6) remittances; (7) McDonalidization; (8) hybridity; (9) Appadurai's scapes; (10) push-pull vs transnationalism; (11) kafala; (12) boomerang; (13) alter-globalization; (14) Loss and Damage; (15) elephant curve; (16) HDI/Mahbub ul Haq; (17) GVC/smile curve; (18) ISDS/Reko Diq; (19) Sassen's global city; (20) desecularization; (21) contra-flows; (22) data colonialism; (23) Veblen/conspicuous consumption; (24) political ecology; (25) vaccine apartheid; (26) methodological nationalism. Essay frames: novelty, promise/peril, state fate, culture debate. Final: argue both sides, then judge.