CURRICULUM OF
RURAL SOCIOLOGY

(Revised 2005)

HIGHER EDUCATION COMMISSION
ISLAMABAD
CURRICULUM DIVISION, HEC

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PREFACE

Curriculum of a subject is said to be the throbbing pulse of a nation. By looking at the curriculum one can judge the state of intellectual development and the state of progress of the nation. The world has turned into a global village; new ideas and information are pouring in like a stream. It is, therefore, imperative to update our curricula regularly by introducing the recent developments in the relevant fields of knowledge.

In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of section 3 of the Federal Supervision of Curricula Textbooks and Maintenance of Standards of Education Act 1976, the Federal Government vide notification no. D773/76-JEA (Cur.), dated December 4, 1976, appointed University Grants Commission as the competent authority to look after the curriculum revision work beyond class XII at bachelor level and onwards to all degrees, certificates and diplomas awarded by degree colleges, universities and other institutions of higher education.

In pursuance of the above decisions and directives, the Higher Education Commission (HEC) is continually performing curriculum revision in collaboration with universities. According to the decision of the special meeting of Vice-Chancellors’ Committee, curriculum of a subject must be reviewed after every 3 years. For the purpose, various committees are constituted at the national level comprising senior teachers nominated by universities. Teachers from local degree colleges and experts from user organizations, where required, are also included in these committees. The National Curriculum Revision Committee for Rural Sociology in its meeting held in June 23-25, 2005 at the HEC Regional Centre, Karachi revised the curriculum after due consideration of the comments and suggestions received from universities and colleges where the subject under consideration is taught. The final draft prepared by the National Curriculum Revision Committee duly approved by the Competent Authority is being circulated for implementation by architectural institutions.

(PROF. DR. ALTAF ALI G. SHAIKH)
Adviser (Acad/R&I)

July 2005
CURRICULUM DEVELOPMENT

STAGE-I
- CURRI. UNDER CONSIDERATION
  - COLLECTION OF REC
  - CONS. OF CRC.
  - PREP. OF DRAFT BY CRC

STAGE-II
- CURRI. IN DRAFT STAGE
  - APPRAISAL OF 1ST DRAFT BY EXP. OF COL./UNIV
  - FINALIZATION OF DRAFT BY CRC
  - APPROVAL OF CURRI. BY V.C.C.

STAGE-III
- FINAL STAGE
  - PREP. OF FINAL CURRI.
  - INCORPORATION OF REC. OF V.C.C.

STAGE-IV
- FOLLOW UP STUDY
  - QUESTIONNAIRE
  - COMMENTS
  - PRINTING OF CURRI.
  - REVIEW

Abbreviations Used:
CRC. Curriculum Revision Committee
VCC. Vice-Chancellor’s Committee
EXP. Experts
COL. Colleges
UNI. Universities
PREP. Preparation
REC. Recommendations

IMPLEMENT. OF CURRI.
ORIENTATION COURSES
BACK TO STAGE-I
INTRODUCTION

A meeting of the (NCRC) National Curriculum Revision Committee was held in HEC Regional Centre, Karachi from June 23-25, 2005. The meeting started with the recitation of the Holy Qur'aan by Dr. Muhammad Zubair. Following attended the meeting:

1. Dr. Muhammad Asghar Cheema, Convener
   Dean / Professor,
   Faculty of Agriculture Economics and Rural Sociology,
   University of Agriculture, Faisalabad

2. Prof. Dr. Ashfaq Ahmed Mann, Member
   Department of Rural Sociology,
   University of Agriculture, Faisalabad

3. Dr. Muhammad Hafeez, Member
   Professor,
   Department of Sociology,
   University of the Punjab, Lahore

4. Prof. Dr. Fateh Muhammad Burfat, Member
   Chairman,
   Department of Sociology,
   University of Karachi, Karachi

5. Prof. Dr. Tanvir Sultana Junejo, Member
   Chairperson,
   Department of Sociology,
   University of Sindh, Jamshoro

6. Dr. Sofia Mumtaz, Member
   Chief of Research,
   Pakistan Institute of Development Economics,
   Quaid-i-Azam University, Islamabad

7. Mr. Mushtaq Ahmad Jadoon, Member
   Assistant Professor,
   Institute of Developmental Studies (IDS),
   NWFP Agricultural University, Peshawar

8. Dr. Muhammad Zubair, Member
   Research Officer,
   Agriculture Research Institute, D.I.Khan
9. Mr. Abdul Rehman, Member
   Department of Sociology,
   University of Balochistan,
   Quetta

10. Dr. Ashraf Kyani, Member
    Foreign Faculty Member,
    Department of Sociology,
    Allama Iqbal Open University, Islamabad

11. Dr. Nowshad Khan, Member
    Chairman,
    Deptt. of Agricultural Sciences &
    Coordinator of Rural Development Degree Programme,
    Allama Iqbal Open University, Islamabad

12. Mr. Mian Yasin, Member
    University College of Agriculture,
    B.Z.University, Multan

13. Mr. Humayun Khan, Member / Secretary
    Chairman
    Department of Sociology,
    University of Malakand,
    NWFP

Prof. S.M. Iqbal, Director, HEC Regional Centre, Karachi welcomed the participants. He appreciated the role of academician in curriculum development. The committee unanimously agreed that the course should be BS Sociology (4 years), MS Rural Sociology and Ph.D. Rural Sociology. After a thorough discussion, the titles of the degrees, contents of the courses, suggestions and recommendations have been forwarded to HEC for consideration and implementation.

**MISSION STATEMENT**

The main objective of sociology education is to promote scientific attitudes among students. They should engage in free and open inquiry. The students should purposefully pursue knowledge that is good for increasingly diverse needs of society. The major concern of sociology should be to educate students to have a meaningful life in rapidly changing socio-economic environment. In short, the discipline of Sociology should dedicate itself to discovering, sharing and application of knowledge for the overall good of Society.
## 4 Years BS (Hons) in Sociology  
**(Scheme of Studies)**

Candidates for a graduate degree in sociology must have the capability for original and creative research. Students are expected to engage in independent and / or group research under the direction of faculty members. Preparation for the graduate degree is not confined to formal class work and activity on research projects. Students should work toward intellectual independence while developing an integrated grasp of the field. The integration of materials from courses and research activities is a primary goal of the MS thesis and the Ph.D. dissertation. The department and the advisory committee share responsibility in guiding the student toward the graduate degree.

### 1st Year

#### Semester-I

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Course</th>
<th>Credits</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. English-I</td>
<td>3(3-0)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Sociology-I</td>
<td>4(4-0)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Social Work</td>
<td>4(3-2)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Islamic Studies</td>
<td>2(2-0)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Optional Subject</td>
<td>3(3-0)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>16</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Semester-II

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Course</th>
<th>Credits</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. English-II</td>
<td>3(3-0)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Sociology-II</td>
<td>4(4-0)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Psychology</td>
<td>4(4-0)</td>
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<tr>
<td>4. Pak Studies</td>
<td>2(2-0)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Optional Subject</td>
<td>3(3-0)</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>16</strong></td>
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</tbody>
</table>

### 2nd Year

#### Semester-III

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Course</th>
<th>Credits</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Social Problems</td>
<td>3(3-0)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Computer Applications</td>
<td>4(4-0)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Economics</td>
<td>4(4-0)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. English-III</td>
<td>3(3-0)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*5. Optional Subject</td>
<td>3(3-0)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>17</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**Semester-IV**

1. Anthropology 3(3-0)
2. Rural Development 3(3-0)
3. Medical Sociology 3(3-0)
4. Communication Skills 4(3-2)
5. Optional Subject 3(3-0)

**Total 16**

**3rd Year**

**Semester-V**

1. Rural Sociology 3(3-0)
2. Rural Social Institutions 3(3-0)
3. Social Mobilization 3(3-0)
4. Diffusion and Adoption 4(4-0)
5. Human Resource Development 3(3-0)

**Total 16**

**Semester-VI**

1. Community Development 4(3-2)
2. Social Statistics 3(3-0)
3. Industrial Sociology 3(3-0)
4. Demography of Pakistan 3(3-0)
5. Leadership and Social Action 3(3-0)

**Total 16**

**4th Year**

**Semester-VII**

1. Social Problem of Pakistan 3(3-0)
2. Advanced Research Methodology 4(3-2)
3. Gender and Development 3(3-0)
4. Social Psychology 3(3-0)
5. Sociological Theories and Thoughts 4(3-0)

**Total 17**

**Semester-VIII**

1. Internship 5
2. Seminar 3
3. Report Presentation 5
4. Comprehensive Oral 3

**Total 16**

**Grand Total: 130 CH**

*Introduction to Demography and Population studies, Criminology, Urban Sociology, Urdu, English Literature, Archeology.*
DETALS OF COURSES

SOCIOLOGY - I

Introduction to Sociology: Origin of sociology, Scope and significance. Sociology and science. Methods of sociological research. Sociology and other social sciences. Sociological perspectives, functional perspective, conflict perspective, symbolic interactionism. Interaction and social structure, basis of social interaction, processes of social interaction, social status, role, power and authority. Concept of society and community, nature and types of society. Difference between society and community. Culture, meaning and nature of culture, elements of culture, norms, values, beliefs, sanctions, customs. Cultural concepts; cultural lag, ethnocentrism, cultural relativism, cultural pluralism, cultural integration. Diversity and culture, high culture and popular culture, subculture, multiculturalism, counter culture, socialization a life long process, agents of socialization. Concept of personality, role of socialization in personality development. Definition, meaning of social groups, types and functions of social group, social institutions, nature and types, family institutions, religious institutions, educational institutions, economic institutions, political institutions. Deviance and social control, deviance and conformity, mechanism and techniques of social control.

BOOKS RECOMMENDED:


SOCIOLOGY - II


BOOKS RECOMMENDED:


**SOCIAL WORK**

Introduction, Social work and its definition, Relationship with sociology, Applications of sociological knowledge in social work, Concept of welfare state and social welfare, Methods of social work, Case work: Basic concepts, principles of case work practice, Group work: goals and purposes, principles of group work practice, Community development, Nature and scope of community development with special reference to Pakistan, Social work services; Medical social work, School Social work, Child welfare, Services for the aged, Services for women, Services for the disabled, Poverty reduction and other services, Social work in Pakistan, Role of government agencies-historical perspective, Role of international organizations, Role of NGOs.

**PRACTICAL**

Students have to submit a report on field work while visiting the public and private welfare agencies, municipal corporation, municipal committees, town committees and union councils by the end of the semester.

**BOOKS RECOMMENDED**

SOCIAL PROBLEMS IN PAKISTAN


BOOKS RECOMMENDED:


SOCIAL ANTHROPOLOGY

Introduction: What is anthropology, subdivisions of anthropology, Relationship of anthropology with other social sciences, special emphasis on comparison between anthropology and sociology. Methods and techniques of social anthropology. Culture: The nature of culture, the evolution and growth of culture, Universal aspects of culture. Impact of Globalization on cultures. Marriage, Kinship and descent mating and marriage, the family, kinship systems, Rule of decent, Type of decent system. Economic organization production, Distribution and exchange, Consumption, Provisioning societies:- (i) Hunting gathering society (ii) Pastoral Society (iii) herding and advance herding society (iv) Horticultural society (v) Agrarian society (vi) Industrial society (vii) Post Modern society. Political organization: Kinds of political systems:- (i) non-centralized system (ii) Functions of political unit, Stability and change,: Process of change, Discovery, Invention, Innovation, Diffusion, Acculturation, Accommodation, Assimilation, Planned cultural change. Social and cultural integration.
BOOKS RECOMMENDED


COMPUTER APPLICATIONS


**RURAL DEVELOPMENT**


**PRACTICAL:**

The students are required to conduct research in groups on any on-going agricultural/rural development program and submit a report.

**BOOKS RECOMMENDED:**

- Dalal, B. 2003. Rural Planning in Developing Countries, New Delhi, Earthscan.
- Singh, K. 2000, Rural Development: Principles, Policies and Management. New Delhi,
MEDICAL SOCIOLOGY

Medical Sociology, introduction, the field of medical sociology, contribution of sociology to medicine, health and disease, the social definition of illness, health and disease as deviant behaviour, social cultural causes of of disease. Patient and Doctor, Doctors view of disease and the patient, patience's perspective of illness, patient Doctor relationship, patient-nurses relation. Sociology of medical care; hospitals, origin and development. Hospitals as social organization, problems of Quackery, interpersonal relationship in medical settings. Mental illness sociological perspective.

BOOKS RECOMMENDED


RURAL SOCIOLOGY

Introduction: Field of Rural Sociology; Rural Sociology as a Science; Rural Sociology and Other Social Sciences. Basic Concepts and Processes: An understanding of the Rural Social System, Caste and "baradari" structure, Factions, dispute and "We-groups", Problems of small and fragmented holding, landless tenants and agricultural labor. Social stratification and social differentiation.

BOOKS RECOMMENDED:

- Dalal, B. 2003. Rural Planning in Developing Countries, New Delhi, Earthscan.

RURAL SOCIAL INSTITUTIONS


BOOKS RECOMMENDED:

- Singh K. 2000, Rural Development; Principles, Policies and Management, New Delhi, Sage Publications

SOCIAL MOBILIZATION

What is social mobilization; need of social mobilization. Methodologies and practical used for social mobilization: Support mobilization, Diagnostic analysis, organizational development and organizational actions. Five dialogic steps;
Finalization meeting, Rapport building meetings, consultation meetings, selection meetings and community organization meeting. Assessment of social mobilization experience inside and outside Pakistan.

**BOOKS RECOMMENDED:**


**DIFFUSION AND ADOPTION OF FARM TECHNOLOGY**

Relevance of a social system to adoption of innovations. Principles of communication. Role of opinion leaders and change agents in accelerating adoption process. characteristics of innovation itself and the adopters. Adoption models: (1) Awareness, interest, evaluation, trial and adoption/ rejection (2) Knowledge, persuasion, decision and confirmation processes. A detailed study of a few agricultural innovations - the mode of their transmission from the research station to the farmers, their adoption rejection, and continuance. Extension techniques and approaches to diffusion and adoption in Pakistan, (FFS, TOT etc.) Resistance to change. Participatory techniques to adoption.

**BOOKS RECOMMENDED:**

• Cheema, M.A. Etal 1992 Initial sources of information and the pioneers of rapid adoption of Basmati 385 in the Rice zone of the irrigated Punjab. AERU/UAF/CIMMYT, staff, University of Agriculture, Faisalabad.

HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT

Introduction, Meaning and difference between social organization, Formal and informal organization, Characteristics of formal organization, Theories of formal organization, Classical organization theory, Neoclassical organization theory, System approach to organization, Organizational structure and human resource development, Meaning and Interrelationship of organizational size, complexity and formalization, Meaning and types of human resource development activities, Organizational process, Motivation, Power and authority, Leadership, Communication, Conflict, Decision making, Human resource administration, Role of human resource development in organization and socialization of employees, Training and development of employees, Career planning and human resource development, Meaning and problems of performance appraisal General problems in organizations in Pakistan, Structural problems, Operational problems Behavioral problems,

BOOKS RECOMMENDED


LOCAL GOVERNMENT SYSTEM AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT

Areas of Rural Development; Agriculture, Health, Education, Home Economics, Co-operatives. The choice of an appropriate development strategy: (a) Industrial Development in Rural areas (b) Increase in Agricultural Production (c) increase in GNP (d) Prefer large farmers (e) Encourage small and medium farmers (f) Include farmers in the development process (g) Basic need strategy; nutritional improvement and development of the rural poor. Meaning of institutions. Coordination among different institutions. The principle of self-sufficiency of an
institutions. Rural Development; Local self-government. Local Government, Features, Objectives and strategies. Devolution plan, objectives and strategies

**PRACTICAL:**

The students are required to visit rural area and collect information regarding areas of rural development under the local government system and submit report.

**BOOKS RECOMMENDED:**


**SOCIAL STATISTICS**


Quartile Deviation, The normal distribution, Form of the normal curve, Area under the normal curve. Probability, Basic concepts, Rules of probability, Binomial Probability, Test of significance, Non parametric test, Correction and regression, Regression analysis, Particle & Multiple correlation. Analysis of variance, One way analysis of variance, Two way analysis of variance.

**INDUSTRIAL SOCIOLOGY**


movement, trade unionism, union leadership, and collective garaging. Labor Policies in Pakistan: Historical perspective, analysis of current prices.

**PRACTICAL:**

The students will visit different industries to study human relations in industry. They will meet the employer and the employees to discuss their problems and submit a comprehensive report.

**BOOKS RECOMMENDED:**


**DEMOGRAPHY OF PAKISTAN**


**BOOKS RECOMMENDED:**


LEADERSHIP AND SOCIAL ACTION PROCESS


PRACTICAL: The students are required to interview local leaders and investigate the socio-economic and political condition in rural area. They will study the social action process with special reference to agricultural projects and programs and submit a report.

BOOKS RECOMMENDED:


RESEARCH METHODS IN SOCIAL SCIENCES

BOOKS RECOMMENDED


GENDER AND DEVELOPMENT


BOOKS RECOMMENDED:

- Sharukh Rafiq. 2000. 50 years of Pakistan’s Economy. Oxford University Press.

SOCIAL PSYCHOLOGY


BOOKS RECOMMENDED:


SOCIOLOGICAL THEORY

Curriculum for M.Sc. (Hons.) in Rural Sociology
Scheme of Studies

The MS degree provides advanced training for work in specialized public and private human service programs, undergraduate teaching, applied research and work in business, or preparation for continued education at the Ph.D. level. Students seeking the MS degree receive a broad background in sociology, encompassing the major research and theoretical concerns of the discipline. For this reason, some core courses, which survey the field of sociological knowledge, are required.

Semester-I
1. Advanced Research Methods in Social Sciences 4(3-2)
2. Contemporary Sociological Theory 3(3-0)
3. Sociology of Rural Society 3(3-0)
4. Minor Subject 3(3-0)
Total 13

Semester-II
1. Rural Social Organization 3(3-0)
2. Sociology of Developing Countries 3(3-0)
3. Statistics for Social Scientist 3(3-0)
4. Minor Subject 3(3-0)
Total 12

Semester-III
1. Population and Agricultural Development 3(3-0)
2. Minor Subject 3(3-0)
Total 06

Semester-IV
1. Research and Thesis 6 CH *

Grand Total: 37 CH

Minor Subjects
1. Extension Education Method
2. Supervised Field Studies
3. Communication in Agriculture Extension
4. Audio Visual Communication

* As per HEC policy and international standards credit hours for MS would be 30 credit, 24 credit hours for courses and 6 credit hours for research.
5. Participated Approaches to Agricultural Extension and Rural Development  
6. Marketing Management  
7. Consumer Behaviour  
8. Advertising, Sales Management and Promotion  
9. Community Development  
10. Sociology of Human Migration

DETAILS OF COURSES

RESEARCH METHODS IN SOCIAL SCIENCES


PRACTICAL:

The students are required to collect data and by using some statistical package process and analyze data.

BOOKS RECOMMENDED:

- Lawrence, W. 2003, Social Research Methods (Qualitative and Quantitative Approaches) Allyn and Becon, London.
• Dooley, David, 1995. Social Research Methods. PHI.

CONTEMPORARY SOCIOLOGICAL THEORY


BOOKS RECOMMENDED:


SOCIOLOGY OF RURAL SOCIETY

Introduction: A Brief History of Thinking about Rural-Urban Life; Approaches to the study of rural society-Social system approach elements and processes, Institutional approach. Methods to delineate community. Education: Importance of education in a
society, Review of research on education. Culture and cultural pattern, Rural
religious institution, Rural family, Rural education, Rural economy, Rural political
institutions, Regional political system, Culture and sub-cultures of Pakistan,
Stratification of rural society, Rural Urban migration in Pakistan, Changing in rural
society.

**BOOKS RECOMMENDED:**

  York.
- Chitambar, J. B. “Introductory Rural sociology” latest edition. New Age
  International (P) Limited Publisher, New Delhi.

**RURAL SOCIAL ORGANIZATIONS**

Introduction to the study of social organization. Classification of Organizations into
formal and Informal types. Types of social Organization prevalent in Pakistani
Society: Social classes, groups, families and communities. Creation of informal and
Formal types of Organizations and their effectiveness for collective decision making.
The conflicting elements of a social Organization. Defining and identifying different
social roles and social positions in an organization for an effective participation of its
members. Participatory approach: meaning and goal; social organization Approaches
and methods to organize rural society. Rural problems and prospects: role of rural
sociologist in organizing rural society.

**BOOKS RECOMMENDED:**

- Dr. Sarah Safdar, 2000, Kinship and marriage among Pakhtoon society.
- National Rural Support Programme,1999 NSRP Annual Report” National Rural
  Support programme : Agha Khan Road, Islamabad.
  Rural Support programme : Agha Khan Road, Islamabad.
  Organizing Water Users for Distributory Management. Pakistan National
  Programme, International Irrigation Management Institute, Lahore.
- Bandaragoda , D.J., G.V. skogerbe and Y. Memeon 1997 .” prospects for
  Farmers Management Irrigated Agriculture in the Sindh Province of Pakistan “.
  Final Report. Pakistan National Programme, International Irrigation
  Management Institute, Lahore.
SOCIOLOGY OF CHANGE AND DEVELOPMENT

Introduction; conceptual distinction, social change and related concepts, various dimensions of social change, magnitude rate and direction of social change, identification of social change. Theories of social change; schools, evolutionary, equilibrium, conflict, classical and modern theories of Ibn-e-Khaldun, Herbert Spencer, Auguste Comte, Spengler, A. Toynbee, Karl Marx, Max Weber, Talcott Parsons, Mills, Dehrendorf. Processes of social change; environment and the origin of social change, organizations that promote change, sudden change, revolution, social Movement, planned social change, case study of social change, social prediction and social change. Dynamics of social change, dynamics of social change in Pakistan, trends and prospects of social change in the third world. Sociology of economic development, development nature and scope, sociological and economic concepts of development, related terms, evolution, progress, growth, social change, modernization, development continuum, under development, development and over-development, development taxonomy: planned and un-planned, authoritarian and democratic, theories of development, theory of modernization, Frank’s theory under development, world system theory, Lipton’s theory of urban bias, Fokyana’s theory of the end of history, socialist system vs capitalist system, Simuel Huntington’s theory of clash of civilization, Pakistan Economic Survey.

BOOKS RECOMMENDED:

- G.D.Ness. Sociology of Change
- Etzioni and Etzioni. Theories of Change
- Apple Baum. Theories of Social Change.

POPULATION AND AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT

Population Growth and Food Supply: Population growth and food production, population growth and the demand for food, economic influences of population size and growth, Population growth theory. The Nature of Traditional Agriculture: The farm in a traditional agriculture, Labour use and productivity, Land and capital, Prices and Price policy, Sources of increased output in a traditional agriculture. The
Modernization of Agriculture: The economic frame work of agricultural modernization, Economic incentive to produce, Improved production possibilities, Supply of new forms of inputs, Financing expanded production, Marketing and marketing institutions, The role of education, The size of farms as related to institutional organizations, Planning agricultural development.

**BOOKS RECOMMENDED:**

Courses for Ph. D. in Rural Sociology

Students seeking the Ph.D. degree typically anticipate a career that involves teaching, research, administration, planning or consulting. Departmental requirements for the Ph.D. degree emphasize general competence in sociology as well as special expertise within two areas of concentration.

1. Social Research Design 3(3-0)
2. Reporting Research 3(3-0)
3. Community Development 3(3-0)
4. Sociology of Agriculture 3(3-0)
5. *Criminology 3(3-0)
6. *Industrial Sociology 3(3-2)
7. *Environmental Sociology 3(3-0)
8. *Sociology of Human Fertility 3(3-0)
9. *Sociology of Migration 3(3-0)
   \{ Sociology and Rural Sociology \}
10. *Population trends and problems in rural society/ Techniques of Population analysis 3(3-0)
11. Seminar-I 1(1-0)
12. Seminar-II 1(1-0)
13. Special Problem 1(1-0)
14. Thesis 20

Total credit hours 53

* = Optional
INDUSTRIAL SOCIOLOGY


PRACTICAL:

The students will visits different industries to study human relations in industry. They will meet the employer and the employees to discuss their problems and submit a comprehensive report.

BOOKS RECOMMENDED:


ENVIRONMENTAL SOCIOLOGY

BOOKS RECOMMENDED:


SOCIOLOGY OF HUMAN MIGRATION

Introduction: Introduction to migration literature, definitions of migration, misconception in the study of migration, theories of migration topologies, the outline of a sociological perspective of migration, consequence of migration in area of origin and destruction. Existing data source; Indices of migration, design and measurement issues in the collection of migration data, analytical techniques. Migrant characteristics and selectivity, the adjustment phases. Overview of recent trends and patterns of international and internal migration; urbanization; migration polices; regional focus on migration in Pakistan, Africa; USA (Appalachian and Mexican-American migration streamer).

BOOKS RECOMMENDED:

SOCIAL RESEARCH DESIGN: QUALITATIVE, QUANTITATIVE AND MIXED METHODS


BOOKS RECOMMENDED

PHILOSOPHY OF SOCIAL SCIENCES


BOOKS RECOMMENDED


HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT

Introduction. Concept and background, basic issue in HRD. HRM and HRD. History of HRD in Pakistan. Leading ideas in HRD. Training and development, learning, concept, learning and development, problems with learning, learning cycle and methods. Training and development, training objectives, need assessment, development of training programme, implementation of training programme and its requirements, evaluation of training programme, training and its role in improving job performance. Managing learning and change through groups, change an opportunity or problems, why and how focus groups, group work and using groups for change, conflict resolution in groups. Managing learning company. Strategic interventions in HRD, HRD and economic development. Health, basic education, adult education, technical and vocational education, agriculture, livestock and enterprise skills for the poor and unemployed and their economic and other benefits. Strategic process interventions for HRD, using NGOs, decentralization and enhancing participation, mobilization of resources, enhancing coordination among groups, role of government policies and priorities.

BOOKS RECOMMENDED

GENERAL RECOMMENDATIONS

1. HEC should take up the matter of equivalency of MA Sociology, MS Rural Sociology, M.A Social Anthropology, Masters of Population Sciences with the government and non-government organizations for job appointments. All the four degrees should be treated at par. In this regard, FPSC and Provincial Public Service Commissions (PPSCs) should also be asked to treat these degrees at par for job appointments.

2. All universities, institutions having Rural Sociology programmes should establish a Rural Sociology Research Cell in their departments. Necessary funds should be provided by the HEC in addition to university’s own sources. In this connection PC-I may be prepared for establishing Research Cells addressed to the Director planning and Development, Higher Education Commission, Islamabad.

3. The funds for research by the HEC should be provided direct to the Chairman / Chairperson of the concerned Departments.

4. Each Department should have its own computer lab and the HEC should provide funding for such facilities.

5. The post graduate students should publish at least one research paper in a refereed research journal before the award of the MS degree and two such papers before the award of the PhD degree.

6. Statistical package of Social Science (SPSS) or other statistics-related computer software programmes must be taught / encouraged to use for data analysis and report writing. The departments of sociology and rural sociology located in various universities across the country should be systematically linked to promote cooperation among themselves. Accordingly, students and teachers exchange programmes should be initiated through the facilitation of the HEC.

7. It is strongly recommended that some high level short training courses should be offered to all sociology/rural sociology teachers in universities and colleges. Preferably, the course instructor could be renowned sociologist from Pakistan and abroad.

8. The teacher should also be sent abroad for short and long term training programmes.