

**CONFLICT OF VALUES IN CHANGING PAKISTAN CULTURE***Syed Ahmed Khan*

To understand the trend in industrialization and social change, the paper called for the value perspective, and utilised a historical and philosophical approach to the study of socio-cultural factors. Pakistani society was taken as going through a "transitional" period in which, the author suggested, the study of the relationship between "transition-modernization" and cultural values and the study of socio-psychological conditions held out a promise enough to understand the transitional phase.

**SOME SOCIOLOGICAL PROBLEMS OF DEVELOPMENT IN URBAN AND RURAL SETTING IN PAKISTAN***Syed Ahmed Khan*

The paper discussed, reflectively, some of the barriers to economic change and the social consequences of industrialization in the rural and urban settings. Rural development, urbanization and housing, employment, manpower and training, labour migration, etc., were identified and discussed as these relate to industrialization as a process of development. A plea for problem identification and initiation of research was the ending note.

**SOCIO-ANTHROPOLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS ON THE WORKERS OF UDNACHEERA TEA GARDENS***Abdul Momin Chowdhury*

Udnacheera is a branch garden of Rajghat division, with 2,210 (including dependents) labour force, numerically. Practically all are non-Bengali immigrants and low-caste Hindus except a few Bengali Muslims and Roman Catholic Garos from the plains of Mymensingh. Indigenous Bengali Hindus treat them as untouchables. For internal communication they use the original tongue but for general purpose they speak an evolved mixture of Hindi, Tamil and indigenous Bengali. Many other interesting observations were recorded too.

**SOCIO-ECONOMIC FACTORS RESPONSIBLE FOR SUCCESSFUL COOPERATIVE FIRMS***Mahmood A. Khan*

A random sample of 24 agricultural credit cooperative societies from 24 villages in district Lyallpur was put to observations. The societies constituted 'A' and 'B' categories according to the definitions of the Cooperative Department, West Pakistan. Literacy percentage for 'A' was 73.6; and for 'B' 65%. A significant majority was partially aware of the cooperative principle; members were mostly agriculturists and one single caste was predominantly represented. Observations: members with high literacy and sufficient awareness of cooperative principles most inadequately interested in exercising their rights in the annual general meeting; a member once elected continued to be elected year after year; the directors neither enjoyed business skills nor considered them necessary and majority were more than 55 years of age; the decision-making was done by one strong person in the group.

**COLLEGE TEACHERS' ROLE PERFORMANCE IN A SELECTED SAMPLE OF KARACHI***M. Sabihuddin Baqai*

Four colleges at Karachi were selected for study. A sample of 33 per cent was arbitrarily selected from the list supplied by the administration of the colleges; departments of science, arts, commerce were represented on the sample; most of the respondents had

M10533

**PAKISTAN  
SOCIOLOGICAL  
PERSPECTIVES**

- - 
  - 
  - 
  - 
  - 
  -
- Collected Papers of the  
Pakistan Sociological Association's  
II, III, and IV Conferences

**Editors**

Haider Ali Chaudhari ● Muhammad Fayyaz  
Muhammad Rafique Raza ● Abdur Rehman Rizwani  
M. Mumtaz Akhtar



PAKISTAN SOCIOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION  
DEPARTMENT OF SOCIOLOGY  
UNIVERSITY OF THE PUNJAB  
LAHORE—PAKISTAN  
1968