

Q. Sociology is an empirical discipline. Discuss.

Ans: Sociology is an empirical discipline because science is coincide with knowledge. It refers to body of knowledge systematically arranged whereas it deals with bodies of facts and truths systematically arranged with general formulation that is concrete formation, generalization and make prediction where sociology is claimed to be regarded as a science and also it related with other social science. [Such as Political science, history and economics.] In this way we can say that sociology is an empirical discipline.

Q. Who has written nature of sociology?

Ans: Robert Biestat in the book “The Social Order” in 1986.

Q. Another characteristics of nature of sociology.

Ans: Sociology as a branch of knowledge has its own unique characteristic. It is different from other social sciences in the following aspects--

- 1] Sociology is a social not a natural science.
- 2] It is an independent science.
- 3] It is a categorical or a positive and not a normative discipline.
- 4] It is a pure science and not an applied science.
- 5] It is relatively an abstract science and not a concrete science.
- 6] It is a generalizing and not a particularizing or individualizing science.
- 7] Sociology is a general science, not a special social science.

8] Sociology is both a rational and an empirical science.

Q. What is the 1st biological theory of society?

Ans: The family is the 1st biological society or family is a social institution.

Social Process: Social Process is none other than a social system where effect of social institutions or the demography of social change has been regarded as a part of social processes.

Social Pathology: Social pathology is always concerned with the different social sciences where it is concerned with a society, community, association, institution as well as it concerns with the general social science where sociology has form of individual group. These were the part of social pathology.

Social Morphology: Social morphology is concerned with geographical or theoretical basis of human life and its type of social organisation and its problem of population such as item, volume and density, local distribution etc.

Social Control: Social control is none other than a socialisation part where type of society ie.

- i) Primary group

ii) Secondary group

And these two groups show an influence by society and its has been controlled by socialisation process where social control has been a form of or it has a particular group toward our human behaviour.

Q. What do you mean by society? And now society should be studied from sociological view point?

Ans: The word society is the most fundamental word in the society where there are many other societies which are co-operative society, Agriculture society and welfare society where these societies are more or less considered as association because these societies are form for some particular purposes. In this way, society is always different from sociological view point.

From the sociological view point the term 'Society' is derived from Latin word 'Socius' which means companionship or friendship. Companionship means sociably, where sociability is the true essence of society where it shows "Where a men always lives in the company of other people." Which shows society is the base form of institution where our social life as well as human life and a particular society always go together. In this way, Society is the fundamental word in society.

#V.F. Calberton is an American sociologist

Q. What Do you mean by biological theory in the scope of Sociology?

Ans: The family is the 1st biological theory to determine the scope of sociology.

Q. What is the view point about scope of sociology according to Bhornwis and F Tonis?

Ans: According to Bhornwis the scope of sociology is the study of form of social relationship.

F Tonis also has supported the formalistic school. He has differentiated between the society and community on the basis of form of social relationship.

Similarly, Vierkandt maintains that sociology is a special branch of knowledge concerned with the ultimate form of mental or cyclic relationship which links men to another form of sociology.

Q. Why society has become the most fundamental one in Sociology?

Ans: Sociology has become the fundamental one in every form of society where these societies are known s co-operative society, Agriculture society and Welfare society etc... These societies are more or less considered as association because these societies are formed for some particular purposes. That's why every individual life in a society where human life and society always go together. In this way Society is considered as the fundamental one in sociology.

Q. What do you mean by family? From where family has been derived in a part of social institutions.

Ans: The word 'Family' has been taken over from the Latin word 'famulus' which meant a survey. In Roman law, the word defined a group of producers, slaves and other servants as well as members connected by common descents or merits. Thus originally, family consisted of a man or woman with a child or children or servants. In this way family is often called basic social institution because of its important function of procreation and socialization where family has become the basic and kinship unit where it shows a particular social unit to be considered as a social relationship in our common culture of a society.

#Burges and Locke are German Philosophers (1997)

Q. What are the nature of family?

Ans: However, a family possesses several distinctive features, the family has several natural parts of society. So some of the nature of family are as follows-

- i) Family is the most universal primary group. It is the 1st institution in the history of man.
- ii) The family has grounded emotions and sentiments. It is dependent on other impulses of mating, procreation, maternal devotion, fraternal love and parental care, etc.

- iii) The family is smaller in size. The biological condition has also contributed to its small size.
- iv) The family is nuclear of all other social organization. The whole social structure is built of family units .It influences the whole life of society.