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**DOCTORAL THESIS**

**PUBLIC PERCEPTION AND DYNAMICS OF STATUS SOCIO-  
PROFESIONAL OF SOCIOLOGIST**

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This thesis aims to raise the public perception and dynamic socio-professional status of sociology. Results of research on the dynamics of professions that records every 15 years to change their content, so that it necessarily require longitudinal studies on changes, dynamics and prospects of most professions. Thus, this analysis of professional growth is not an end in itself but wants an answer to a social "order".

As a nomad sociologist, coming from the nearby field of social psychology, statistics applied social sciences especially of psychosocial interventions tried, for me and other passionate sociology, especially for those who would like a career in this domain of knowledge or are attracted to the social field, to paint a picture perspective on sociology as that found in the eyes of others.

Doctorate option in this field was motivated by personal interest inherent social research methodology and the choice of this topic was born from a desire to photograph this image on sociology in the context of socio-professional field insufficiently explored at the time. The themes which deepen this thesis, the interest arose and discover new horizons of pleasure as it is complex and at the same time as it is beautiful sociology - the "queen of sciences" that many thinkers and scholars have called it that.

I would like to recall some elements of the personal impact of the conduct empirical research. So I wanted those respondents of public opinion to have faith and enthusiasm - credit the sociology as having a very important role in society: the sociologist works with devotion and sacrifice and it is dedicated to humanity in his work , the sociology notes and intervene for the good of society, to support them, informing citizens about possible dangers in the conclusions of his research . On the other hand the fact that sociologists respondents recalled dilettantism and political subjugation in sociology and has left its mark . I enjoyed the privilege to be around some sociologists (mostly academic ) with an authentic sociological culture , otherwise this benefit comes from specific academic and available to all those who have contact with this medium. We can say that this sociological culture "alive " we find during our documentation only when reading pleasure and interest or career path or major work of sociologists concepts full of content.

This thesis uses information and gained experience by sociology, and comes together with new elements in terms of image about sociology careers. Romanian historical sociology image could be close to fractal moving in the sense that it began to take shape, we approached some settlement, it was bound to become the framework / reference point a new point of out due to changes in the background, the socio-political context of the interests of the makers decision, which change the angle, direction, point of view and everything which began to reposition. I would dare to think that if sociology was left to complete the mission to be at the humanity service we had today a stronger and implicit sociology. And moreover, even today would not be late for a revival of sociology valuing, but the question is: exist, there existed or will ever exist politic economic and social regime to use the entire great potential, *as a science out of the life and is looking forward to life, a school of public spirit for the knowledge of the nation as a live social unit?* As long as a favorable response to this question does not seem to serve the political and administrative power regardless of its orientation or other interest groups, such as for example those that encourages consumer society (from food and services to the media - becoming a means of mass manipulation), sociology can be oriented predominantly towards the sphere of knowledge to the theoretical possible.

In these we will try a very brief presentation of the paper structure comprising six chapters.

**The first chapter** covers sociology "between the profession and professionalization" and is divided into two sections, the first is devoted to defining the general concepts of the sociology of professions and ends with the functionalist view of the sociologist profession, making the transition to the second section work, which is a foray into theoretical space of the sociology professionalization.

We continue to highlight specific characteristics functionalist of sociologist profession.

Sociology profession in a functionalist vision:

- Assuming sociologist professional status due to the desire to exercise this profession involves: obtaining specialization in sociology and acquiring scientific knowledge and practical assembly and sociologists membership community, united by common professional values. To be a sociologist is an option which must come from intrinsic motivation and desire to act in altruistic purpose;

-It is a profession practiced under a relationship contractual professional type which, unlike commercial or administrative relationship is not a profit-oriented person, or to comply with a rule some, but to meet the demands and needs of society and thus to benefit science ;

-Profession altruism is associated with standards of practice of the profession(professionalism, humanity, impartiality, neutrality and objectivity axiological, professional honesty, fairness professional and so on) and gives priority to prestige before the money is not an purpose itself but is a gain following work (not define selfless attitude towards money but as non-priority);

-Like sociologist, he acquired for himself a position of prestige and dignity that allow institutional mobility, also considering they are always prerequisites to overcome the feeling of dependence and oppression and can access the freedom, dignity and responsibility in the exercise of his profession.

-The profession of sociologist right balance must be maintained between knowledge and power. Sociology is in the service of society and not implying political autonomy from political sociology, institutions, functions, decision makers to this autonomy is achieved and maintained in the community of sociologists through professional associations and is a vital issue to the profession of sociologist. This relationship balance between sociological knowledge (promoted, organized and supported by professional associations of sociologists) and will generate power, therefore acquired and recognized status in society, an adequate representation of the potential of this area both in public and in the manner of self-perception (the students will know where to aim their training to sociologists).

*"The job of a person is one of the most important features of social identity, of his ego and his destiny even in an existence that is not given more than once. From this point of view, the choice of a profession is almost as irrevocable as well as choosing a life partner".<sup>1</sup>*

In an interactionist vision,trades (occupations, jobs) are valued as forms of self-fulfillment, contrary functionalism that assigns priority stakes social organization.

Whatever occupation we analyze, it must be seen as a process and it is necessary to overcome professional stereotypes to reveal the *reality of subjective and dynamic process of interaction with other professionals* from different professions, of course inside one of them.<sup>2</sup>

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<sup>1</sup> Everett C. Hughes, „Le regard sociologique”, Ed. de l’EHESS, Paris, 1992, p.125.

<sup>2</sup> Claude Dubar et Pierre Tripier, *op.cit*, p.95.

Everett Hughes stated the idea that professional activity of everyone can be studied as a biography and identity process.

Sociology profession in an interactionist view:

-*Career*: choosing sociology as a profession means an biographical - identity option with the purposeful self-fulfillment. Thus for the one who chooses the profession, sociology, will constitute important elements of social identity, of his biographical ego or destiny "how are your thoughts so is your life."<sup>3</sup>

-*Sociologists professional groups* - are processes of interaction that determine the sociologists to self-organize to defend their autonomy, action range and to protect the status and standards of professional practice.

-*Sociologists professional life* - is the biographical process that builds identities during the development lifecycle, from debut like sociologist to retirement , exceeding certain times of crisis.

-*The biographical process and interaction mechanisms* are in an interdependent relationship as dynamic community of sociologists depends by biographical trajectory, members carrier, themselves being influenced by their interactions with the environment.

-*Professional segments* Sociology as collective professional identity, seen as sharing a common identity and common values can be understood as a set of segments in the competition and constantly changing and restructuring.

-*Sociologists professional groups* should seek to make known their partners for professional communication and seeking legal protection. All aspiring professional to achieve a recognized status and protector.

-*Professor of sociology* should be seen as a process and it is necessary to overcome professional stereotypes to reveal the reality of subjective process and interaction dynamic of with other professionals.

In this second section of the first chapter I have tried to outline transition from science sociology at her field training exercise, so I started with the presentation of the social sciences and their relation to sociology, then I considered the fundamental concept of sociality and definition of sociology in three ways: as a science, as a discipline and as a profession so that in the end of this chapter to make the transition from teacher to professionalize (the steps you need to take to be able to make claims about a professional status).

From concepts of sociology and sociability make a brief foray on the perspective of social knowledge in Romania and then to stop attention sociology in three fundamental instances.

Sociology emergence concur with the of social crisis aimed at reclaiming society through critical awareness of social realities, as a first step toward rational reforms in the social.<sup>4</sup>

As a profession, sociology has been recognized by the **International Labour Office** and included in the *International Nomenclature type of occupations*<sup>5</sup> published in 1969, stating that

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<sup>3</sup> Staretul Tadei de la Manastirea ,Vitovnita, Cum iți sunt gândurile aşa ți-e viaţa., Predania, 2006.

<sup>4</sup> Rudolf Poledna, "Perspective teoretice si metodologice de abordare a tematicii interculturalitatii în stiințele socio-umane din România", în Rudolf Poledna, François Ruegg, Calin Rus (coordonatori), *Interculturalitate – Cercetări și perspective românești* - Centrul de Cercetare a Relațiilor Interetnice - Institutului Intercultural Timișoara, Presa Universitară Clujeană, Cluj-Napoca, 2002, pg. 62 (citat în 01.10.2013) - [http://www.intercultural.ro/carti/interculturalitate\\_detaliu\\_capitol2.html](http://www.intercultural.ro/carti/interculturalitate_detaliu_capitol2.html).

<sup>4</sup> Cătălin Zamfir, Lazăr Vlașceanu, (coord.), op. cit., p. 577.

<sup>5</sup> Bureau International du Travail, *Classification internationale - type des professions*, Geneva, 1968.

as a professional sociologist studying the origin, evolution, structure, social characteristics and interdependence of human societies.

The concept of professionalization comes from American functionalist sociology (especially at Parsons), indicating, in a first direction, the process by which an activity becomes a liberal profession (the word appears in a free market context in which economic actors feel the need to develop their contribution to conquer and expand). In this context we could locate the onset of professionalization in the early 20th century.

Professionalization focuses on three areas: social space, work and training.

About professional ethics<sup>6</sup> and standards proposed sociology practice: professionalism, humanism and objectivity I present at the end of the first chapter. Professional ethic is a social character between family ethic and civic ethic.

**Profession-specific skills** is defined in categories depending on the scope of activity:

**Sociology specific skills<sup>7</sup>:**

- Knowledge of sociological theories on phenomena, facts and social action;
- Ability to address social issues multi paradigmatic;
- Advanced design skills of sociological research;
- Ability to develop various research methodologies;
- Social data analysis skills and building reports;
- Acquisition of sociological ethic based primarily on the application of sociology in a beneficial way to companies, communities, groups and individuals and so on.

**Responsibilities<sup>8</sup>:**

- Know and use sociological and techniques methods;
- Studies using these methods: behavior of human groups (families, couples, teams, bands, communities, governments and companies), the development and structure of groups, patterns of conduct;
- Study and offer solutions (based on research) to the problems of social interaction between different fields and institutions (law, politics, economics, culture, education, religion);
- Undertake concrete social reform battle in future predictions;
- Published and popularized by the media the results of polls and surveys, to provide the macro level, the picture of the dynamics and mobility at the micro level;
- Investigating the causes of various phenomena, conflicts and social movements: migration, poverty, delinquency, crime, social aggression, social mobility, sexuality and so on;
- Discover and research methods and new techniques of social life;
- Analyze data, identify trends, interpret research results to complement and enrich the overall sociological information;
- Permanently enriches its specialized training;
- Elaborate studies on diagnosis and prognosis social status and progress of the various organizations, institutions, groups or social communities;

<sup>6</sup> Émile Durkheim, *Leçons de sociologie. Physique des mœurs et du droit*. Cours de sociologie dispensés entre les années 1890 et 1900 à Bordeaux et répétés à la Sorbonne en 1904, Textes publiés en 1950, édition électronique, pp. 24-49.

<sup>7</sup> <http://www.filosofie.ugal.ro/APROFESII/asist.soc..htm>

<sup>8</sup> Preluat din *Clasificarea Ocupațiilor din România, Manual pentru utilizatori*, (lucrare elaborată de Ministerul Muncii și Protecției Sociale și Comisia Națională pentru Statistică), București, Editura Tehnică, 1995.

- Can be counselor makers to substantiate decisions in solving social problems of national or local interest.

In this first chapter I present the theoretical foundation on the definition and delimitation of concepts, theories of interest for the issues studied.

The **second chapter** comes to point events, important facts of sociology becoming a chronological axis from its founding to the present, it is concluded with the presentation of three manifestation perspectives of the scientific community of sociologists.

I tried as much as possible the exhaustive presentation yet punctual, a brief overview of the highlights of the existence of Romanian sociology. We want to mention that this section of the paper is intended as a brief guide but enlightening and easy to navigate, easy for a consultation to those interested in sociological issues. This timeline does not come with original elements on information but are a concern to bring together data relate to matters of fact and opinions are mainly found in the sources cited.

In this chapter we intend to achieve one specific goal of our research, namely: **examples of good collaboration between the sociologists from Romania** - an overview of representative scientific situations of the sociologists community as application of this chapter.

We chose four cases classified into three perspectives (Sociologists Society, formal and informal collaboration) that we want to emphasize cohesion, professionalism and initiative as a professional showing uniform expression sociology. With this sequence of Chapter II realize and one of the specific objectives of our research, namely, the fifth objective which aimed to *identify examples of good collaboration between the members of sociologists community* from Romania - an overview of situations representative of the scientific community activity sociologists.

### **I. In the first perspective we stopped out of three situations:**

a. The first situation highlights the institutional joint professional societies. Sociologists Society of Romania formulate proposals for improving the criteria for obtaining management degree program to obtain doctoral leadership. Memories with the proposals sent by the ministry and the result is modified criterion C2.

b. The following two statements relate to views on the relationship between the level of cohesion within the scientific community and the organization of joint projects, periodic scientific activity.

**b.1.** How sociologists among them as professionals relate to individual or institutional or personal level.

**b.2.** Scientific activity which could lead to increased cohesion within the scientific community of sociologists.

We mention that the issues chosen for the present we considered relevant and not only that could be considered except that, since the advent of sociology until now, there have been situations simultaneously human and professional cohesion and its opposite which stops us from generalizations about the nature of intra-professional relations.

**II. A second perspective** refers to the nearly two decades of efforts of Professor Zoltan Rostás comprehensive review of the monographist school of oral history and collective interdisciplinary approaches - oral history project. A rearrangement in the social history of the interwar period by large number of events and articles supported by a strong team involved in this project. We stop the debate series organized within the project: as shown Gusti School and Romanian sociology outside, according to the author Rose-Marie Lagrave.

I choose the presentation of this debate as a model professional attitude representative of a well organized scientific community because it shows professionalism and cohesion through objective argument against predecessor D Gusti in a local context, national, not nationalist, less known abroad.

Participants in the debate: prof. Dr. Vintilă Mihailescu, Professor. Dr. Dumitru Sandu, lector.dr. Theodora-Eliza Văcărescu lector.dr. Antonio Momoc moderate prof. Dr. Zoltan Rostás and Michael Jay, EHHES.

Rose-Marie Lagrave is presented by Professor Vintilă Mihailescu as "a friend of Romania, and knows to a certain extent the social sciences in Romania". The author himself says that he is not a specialist in Romanian sociology, or the work of Dimitrie Gusti. Later she remembers the context that favored the emergence of these assertions, assuming some experience: based on articles read, experience in Romania, and as a result of working with students in Romania which coordinate doctorates.

Author's vision is a demonstration to eject things in context or analysis of a complex problem holding incomplete knowledge about this issue, it then being overcome by concretely possibilities of contextualization. The author begins with the need to situate or resituate contribution in the field of social sciences of Gusti School in a larger space in the European one. To highlight elements taken out of context, in light of that concept and understand and interpret the contribution of D. Gusti outline series problematized issues: whether it was Gusti School, a school, if Gusti is an innovator, and highlights the school's conservatism, generally presented as an amendment social order based on equality and accuse order interventionism in social action and the relationship between intellectual elites and political power itself.

We conclude an essential reaction of the scientific community for this decontextualization through concise answer of Professor Dumitru Sandu "I would not be so upset with the introduction of Ms. Lagrave. On the contrary, I find it extremely useful as a classroom example, for me to tell students **where can lead decontextualization**. There lead to loss of credibility interpretation. When you can afford to write the history of sociology without context, without reading, is the best example of how not to proceed."

Prof.Dr. Zoltán Rostás warns this way about perception (often erroneous) of French researchers, on certain issues, or even phenomena and especially about why this sentiment and adds that many commentators phenomena in Eastern Europe is entered in this pattern.

In conclusion of this chapter, by presenting these two perspectives (the 4 cases showing distinct scientific community cohesion sociologists) have achieved the objective proposed in the paper V: identification of examples of good collaboration between the community and professional sociologists in Romania .

The third chapter covers the methodology and background elements.

Scientific research conducted **general objective: identification Romanian sociologist image reconstruction process social-professional sociology**. Data collection was based on:

- Identify public perception,
- Identify the views of future professionals (students in sociology as well as students from other faculties) and
- Investigating self-perception sociologists.

We paid attention to:

- First the dynamics of the socio-professional sociologist in this period of reconstruction of sociology and social work,

- Secondly, trail of sociology since its inception (as a science, as a discipline and as a profession) until now (the second chapter is devoted entirely to this purpose)

Based on the overall objective mentioned, we aim to achieve the following objectives:

**O1. Identify the vision of the students on the profession of sociologist** (it is a comparative study: sociology students versus students in other majors of the University "Alexandru Ioan Cuza" );

**O2. Identifying public perception about sociologist image** (*try to shape public perception about sociological profile*).

**O3. Investigating sociologists self-perception on the exercise of the profession of sociologist and sociological dynamics of the professional status of social reconstruction process of professional sociology.**

**O4. Highlighting features of the profession of sociologist during the communist regime** by conducting a case study (*psychosocial laboratory from Săvînești, Neamț*).

**O5. Identify examples of good collaboration between the members of the sociologists community from Romania** - an overview of representative situations of the scientific community of sociologists work as part of the application in Chapter II. (goal achieved).

The **fourth chapter** is devoted to empirical research of this thesis and began with research project with the theme: *The sociologist image in reconstruction process social-professional of sociology*.

The overall vision of this *sociologist image* I wanted to outline the exhaustive steps as a result , we aim to capture the *self-perception on the one hand, on the other hand the perception of future professionals and the public about the sociologist in the reconstruction process social-professional of sociology*.

We note the argument underlying this process of social reconstruction of sociology - the simplest answer is that sociology had to be "rehabilitated" since at one time been convicted, excommunicated.

Referring to the reconstruction process of sociology that takes place over time, then it is necessary for this research to make speech even two reference points, which reflect any changes of opinion, the image that time has operated the profession. Thus we speak of time t1 - after more than 15 years of democracy (early 2006) and the time t2 after another half of the first period, which coincides with the end of the research of this paper (second half of 2013).

Thus, as an important element of the research context, we note that at the time were still many unknowns about sociology as a profession, its status (we can say that there were a lot more than they are today) especially among the public.

With the goal of achieving the specific targets set by default went next steps for conducting research. A first phase of the empirical research was to start initial exploratory steps that were targeted future professionals and the public opinion:

**1. The vision of the profession of sociologist students** (a small survey conducted by the sociology students versus students in other majors);

**2. Public perception sociologist image** (sample subjects were interviewed from among public availability).

Towards the end of this stage, we used the survey based on a questionnaire, enriched by individual and group interview techniques to investigate how sociologists see things on this issue - an exercise in self-perception:

**3.1. Sociologists views on the professional status dynamic of sociologist in social-professional process of reconstruction.**

**3.2. Identification the opinion of sociologists about views of the profession of sociologist -** design and implementation of a small focus group conducted on a group of sociologists.

In an attempt to highlight the particularities of practice of the profession under the communist regime have made a brief case study of Platform Laboratory Săvinești:

**4.Psychosocial laboratory at Săvinești.** Achieving this case study, in addition to documentary is based interview technique. I chose this laboratory on the recommendation of the teachers who knew activity sociological university Iasi held here (as took place here studies in sociology research organizations in collaboration with the team of psycho-sociologists Săvinești platform).

**5.** On the one hand, interest in highlighting the trajectory of sociologist and sociology on the social reconstruction after print them communist regime, on the other hand, the need for depth qualitative data provided by the two interviews I conducted in Iasi and Bucharest other small point when interviewing debate "Sociologist on labor market."

**6.** We conclude this series of research topics written presentation of examples of good intra-professional collaboration - a presentation of the scientific representative situations of sociologists community (which I spoke against the end of chapter II).

The sociologist image seen through the eyes of the public opinion and described by their words is surrounded by confusion, gaps and issues nonspecific thing I check in the second hypothesis of the study.

This research, primarily designed as a simple exploratory study by conducting subsequent research phase becomes more consistent in that it captures certain changes from one moment to another.

Later stage of research resume original approach of empirical research, tools and techniques (with the necessary changes which will remember in detail), after more than half a decade, the scientific community's concern for sociologists to shape their status in society sociologist increasingly making their presence felt - appears SSR, the manifestation and scientific production is more intense<sup>9</sup>, appear significant positions<sup>10</sup>, increase cohesion among the scientific community of sociologists<sup>11</sup>, and so on.

We note that, in general, research in the dynamics of professions is not an end in itself but is a response to a social need, taking into account the changes inherent in the content of occupations at intervals not exceeding 15 years (nothing is in place, it is turns) especially being located about sociology and social reconstruction process after communism.

I made the following general hypothesis of the thesis: *dynamic professional status in the reconstruction of sociology, in all instances it is related directly proportional to the work of sociologists scientific community and hence the on the one hand with how they see themselves as professionals their profession, and on the other hand with the image formed and maintains of a public opinion (how they are received by the company). This hypothesis corresponds to the specific objectives 3,4 and 5.*

**Working hypothesis 1.** Future professionals in the field of sociology, have a low level of knowledge about the possibilities and the actual dimensions to practice for that form.

This hypothesis is circumscribed specific objective **O1. Identification picture vision of the profession of sociologist students** (it is a comparative study: sociology students versus students in other majors of the University "Alexandru Ioan Cuza" University);

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<sup>9</sup> Sociological scientific production in Romania

<sup>10</sup> Interview with prof. Dr. Nicu Gavriluta.

<sup>11</sup> Section with conclusions on the scientific community of sociologists.

**Working hypothesis 2.** Romanian sociologist image in public opinion does not yet have a corresponding well defined. We expect that at least half of the respondents, to find a confused perception of sociologist (in the sense of having nonspecific responses, omissions or distortions, due to the fact that respondents confused the range of the sociologist with other professionals in the socio-human ).

In the public opinion, image of the activity of the sociologist, is still vaguely delineated, respondents giving answers nonspecific, with omissions and distortions.

This hypothesis is circumscribed specific objective **O2. Identifying public perception about sociologist image** (try to shape sociologist profile in public opinion).

As data collection methods I used questionnaire "doubled" by documentary and interview technique.

We built four questionnaires as follows:

CH.1 Sociology student questionnaire - Annex 1

Ch.2 Items to students from other majors questionnaire - Annex 2

CH.3 Sociologists questionnaire - Annex 3

CH.4 public opinion questionnaire - Annex 4

For construction of the interview guide I left the size of the socio-professional sociologist status inventoried in previous steps and got three guides guide:

B.1 Focus group interview guide for the first stage of exploratory research, Annex 5

B.2 Interview guide for sociologists - Annex 6

B.3 Interview guide in the study guide case - Annex 7

## Samples and sampling<sup>1213</sup>

### **Research samples:**

- *Sample 1 - Students in sociology.*

First sample contains 100 subjects

- *Sample 2 - Students from other majors.*

Second sample contains 100 subjects :25 students FEEA, 25 students from Letters, 25 students IEFS and 25 students Psychology.

-*Sample 3 - Sociologists* (government, NGOs and other private firms).

The sample size is 6 participants in the focus group.

- *Sample 4- Sociologists.*

The sample 4 is 100 sociologists from academic, research, administration, organizations and other private companies.

- *Sample 5. Public opinion* (a sample of availability: I applied to coworkers sample of sociologists 4 (support staff, foster parents (DGASPC headquarters are settled with receipts) to those with leadership positions in these institutions).

The sample 5 is 320 subjects.

I used the non-random sampling based on the principle of rational and voluntary choice of units, and adapted according to the type of sampling. Methods of non-random sampling I chose

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<sup>12</sup> Lazăr Vlașceanu, *Metodologia cercetării sociale*, Editura Științifică și Enciclopedică, București, 1986, pp.11-53.

<sup>13</sup> Stan Aurel, *Statistică aplicată în științele sociale - note de curs*, Facultatea de Psihologie și Științele Educației, Universitatea „Al.I.Cuza” Iasi, 2002.

"snowball" for subjects-sociologists and **sampling method based on accessibility** to other categories of subjects.

In achieving the objectives and working hypotheses I proceeded in the following manner: To verify the hypothesis 1 was conducted a small survey for students vision for sociologist profession conducted a sociology students versus students in other majors;

For data collection I have built and used - Questionnaire for students of sociology specialization (future professionals) - Annex 1.

To verify the second hypothesis, I operationalized confused perception of sociologist by the presence of nonspecific responses, of omissions or distortions, due to the fact that respondents confused the range of the sociologist with other professionals in the field of socio-human. Public opinion about the activity of the sociologist this is still vague outlined, respondents giving answers nonspecific, with omissions and distortions.

The last two chapters, the **fifth chapter** covers the sociological analysis and interpretation of data obtained and **sixth** present overall conclusions of the paper.

As a final conclusion of this summary note that both the overall objective of the research as well as specific ones were made during the course of this work and the two hypotheses were confirmed.

#### **Possible ways to further this work.**

As a possible way to continue this research mention intention to complete a project in progress which aims at analyzing career plans of sociologists or future sociologists (students and sociology graduates). Research is already started, have been made so far 60 career plans (with professional goals short, medium and long term) and will reach the number of subjects (students and graduates sociologists), proposed in the sample and then we can start next stage of research: analysis and interpretation of results.

Also note that another possible way to continue this thesis is the development timeline for a fuller, more detailed route Romanian sociology and possibly a brief employment in a context of global sociology.

If I refer to **the limits of the thesis** I remember the following:

- The dimensions of the paper we allowed a minimal bounding path of Romanian sociology in global socio-political context and the dynamics of international sociology .
- I explored a wide area of empirical research theme , which makes it difficult for a summary selection .
- The chapter refers to the chronology of the most significant events of the Romanian sociology , has a comprehensive approach due to the focus on the goal of remaining a brief (among other important issues have eliminated many biographical details or theoretical concepts representative value for significant figures in the history of Romanian sociology ) .
- In one of the interviews happen to use an open question , with a very wide horizon , the principle of non - directivity desire - like a free association test : *strengths and weaknesses on the situation of contemporary sociology* in a wrong moment , being near the end of the interview , which did not facilitate respondent context of formulating an appropriate response.
- We used non-random sampling methods with low representation in the population of reference.

As a concluding summary of this paper, mention the fact that the achievement of objectives, on the one hand provide some picture elements of Romanian sociologist and

sociology, on the other hand, we can always repeat and even develop any section to a new research.

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