

The contribution of the Romanian sociologist, Dimitrie Gusti to the assertion of sociology as a science of social reality

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Abstract:

This article aims to emphasize a few personality dimensions of the most representative Romanian sociologist, Dimitrie Gusti, who built one of the most relevant and compact sociological systems, in which he inserted the concepts and ideas he had encountered in German personalities' works whose lectures he had heard during his doctoral studies in Germany. In addition to developing the system of Ethics, Politics and Sociology, D. Gusti has contributed to the development of modern higher education of social sciences generally and in sociology, especially as a university professor, dean, minister of education, arts and cults in Romania in the interwar period. Also, the polyvalent man, D. Gusti created in Romania, a true system of higher education, academic and social-cultural modern institutions, managing to bring together around him the most representative personalities of the Romanian elite of the time, engaging them in the "Knowledge and Action", the science and social reform " activity.

Keywords: sociological system, social reality, social unity, social context, social events, the sociological parallelism law.

D. Gusti - promoter of modern education in social sciences and particularly scientific Sociology.

After the World War I in the research of social monographic in Romania there was a new departure. Concern was established to investigate organized, systematic social reality by multidisciplinary teams, consisting of researchers, specialists in different fields of the social, which are based on a sociological paradigm, a theory clearly defined. The initiator and coordinator of this work, including the sociological system, was Dimitrie Gusti (1880 - 1955) who founded and led between the two wars, the Monographical School, or as it was called, the Sociological School in Bucharest, a scientific internationally renowned institution.

D. Gusti - the most representative of Romanian sociologists, was born in 1880 in Iasi, he attended school at "United institutes" high school in Iasi, from 1891 until 1898, when he had the baccalaureate exam. In the year 1899 went to Berlin (Germany) decided to study philosophy, in particular - as it is expressed in the "autobiography" at the end of the doctoral thesis - social philosophy. It is mentioned in this connection that during his training as a sociologist, D. Gusti had proposed to study, and for his doctoral thesis, all the "humanistic" sciences. To study the history of philosophy, Gusti chose as professor and coordinator of his PhD studies the famous Frieder Paulson (1846 - 1908), author of a textbook introduction to the study of philosophy, famous around the world, designed as a "militans Philosophia" (after the model of the medieval "eclesia militans) formula that Gusti will retain and use as a title for his "Sociologia Militans". As teachers and guidance of his PhD studies he has not only chosen teachers of philosophy, but also other specialists in social sciences, namely, the psychologist Wilhelm Wundt (1832 - 1920), whose study