The book Sociological Paradigm of Albanian Transition (2014) is a relevant work in which the author provides sociological explanations of many phenomena that have happened during the 24-year catharsis period (transition) in the post-socialist countries in the economic, social, political, legal and cultural field. Professor Maloku’s discourse is a transitology, a treatment of the crisis of “the rite of transition” which is marked by phenomena such as deviant behaviours, fragmentation, corruption, organized crime, late nationalism, re-traditionalization, etc.

In this respect, we should emphasize that the focus is placed on the newest European country, the Newborn, Kosovo. The book in question consists of a collection of texts, sociological analyses with a high dosage of social criticism, which give a new look to the Albanian scientific culture, apart from the descriptive one, thus intellectually joining the active citizenship and social constructionism.

In fact, Prof. Maloku has managed to enclose theoretically, through his reflective essays, the triangle among transition, globalization, and the Albanians, to focus on the enormous dimensions of the routine of a Balkan society which has been experiencing disturbing social dynamics in a world of crisis, in a new global system, where apart from planetarism, balkanization, re-localization and ghettoization of states has also been marked, along with the media (neo)colonialism, McDonaldization and political clientelism; where the democracy farce prevails instead of the original one, where the soul suffocates due to social loafing, xenocentrism, ideologisms, social isolation, modern illiteracy, brain drain, minoritarianism, etc. It has to be mentioned that the author diagnoses the situation and seeks for
ways of treatment and recovery through sociological discourse; he deals with phenomena, aiming at remaking the mentality of the Kosovar and the Albanian in the third millennium in favour of social eudaimonia.

This text, processed by an advanced scientific methodology, makes a manual for understanding the Albanian and the Kosovar reality in years of society and state building; at times of “transition fever” and stepping towards a new millennium, anthropologically promising, though sociologically disappointing. This book of scientific essays, each of which represents an identity card of Kosovo and the Balkans, should be read in tutti by all of those who want to fully comprehend the Albanian issue in the 21st century, particularly by scholars and students of sociology, balkanologists, culturologists, and many other professional profiles that deal with social analyses.