MALADII ALE SOCIALULUI. TEORII EXPLICATIVE, CERCETĂRI ȘI REMEDII POSIBILE (DISEASES OF SOCIETY EXPLANATORY THEORIES, RESEARCH AND POSSIBLE REMEDIES),

Editura Universităţii "Alexandru Ioan Cuza" Iași, 2015, 402 pagini

G a b r i e l a   I r i m e s c u [1]

The author, Dumitru Stan, is PhD Professor at the Faculty of Philosophy and Social-Political, where he teaches courses on „History of sociology", „General and Romanian Ethnology", „General and Romanian Sociology", „Sociology of Culture", and he is also Director of the Department of Sociology and Social Work of the University „Alexandru Ioan Cuza" in Iasi.

The vast teaching experience and research is presented by him into the complex papers signed as author or coauthor, among which „Elements of Sociology", „Romanian traditional rural Sociology", „Introduction to Sociology", „Social assistance for minority groups", and the recent appearance „Diseases of society. Explanatory theories, research and possible remedies."

Title, especially inspired by the author, opens the way for disease states of the social body to the effects of his sufferings, while identifying and possible remedies.

The analytical approach, thoroughly realized, filled in most of the chapters, the results of studies and field research conducted by the author, thereby, the entire plus amount scientific approach.

The author places the action work in the context of postmodernity, posed on the one hand as a „cultural growth, and massive current reporting progress of individuals factors, consumerist abundance, knowledge, efficiency, accuracy, safety ...", and secondly that a deadlock situation, a crisis that touches multiple levels „economic crisis, political, moral, ecological, values, family, university, a relational crisis." From the presentation of the two sides of the same medal,

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postmodernism, the author chooses to create a Decalogue of social diseases that presents, analyzes and investigates thoroughly and offering solutions to them.

Decalogue of social diseases, structured in five thematic areas, begins with the analysis of two „eroded" social facts for the family – „the most important institution in human existence" - *family conflict* and *incest*.

In family conflicts approach and understanding, both in traditional and in modern families, intelligence and social maturity are variables which the author granted considerable space in the understanding of homeostasis and family dynamics, and family crisis is seen through the game of power, of domination of the social over the individual or of the individual to the social. Modern family crisis, analyzed in multiple areas of interaction, found in the pages of this book the possible solutions that the traditional family has practiced and applied successfully and for that the modern family might reflect for a possible success.

The fact of incest comes the second in the Decalogue and is presented in two defining accents, drama and ignorance. Biological, demographic, psychological, legal, theological and social rejection motives of incest in this chapter occupy a well-deserved position, and current representations about incest, the result of micro research made by the author propose some benchmarks for reconsideration of the situation in fact.

The second thematic area also includes two important elements, *health* and *old age*, presented in interrelation with the crisis of civilization and social crisis.

Borders between *health* and *civilization* areas, says the author, have to be addressed in terms of part-whole relationship, and by joining the two concepts *health* and *civilization*, he is speaking in the paper about health civilization seen as physical health, social health, psycho-mental health, of the individual, group, environment, in leading up to an ideology of health.

Old age regarded as "subject age" in relation to "old look", "age demonstrated" and "special interests age" as nurturing or not the virtues specific to this stage of development can cause either stability and social order or state of crisis.

Academic field disruptions and the remedies coming from academia to society sketched the third thematic area. Unlike the other thematic areas, it has a single element analysis, academia, guilty or not, through inaction or action, about the maintenance of diseases, and also responsible for the successful recipes, of possible remedies for sick social environment.

Segregation, discrimination and nationalism are viewed by the author as a danger of fracturing the social body and represented in dialogue with resilience, affordability and discomfort, in the fourth thematic area illustrated into this work.

The last thematic area brings about the chances of a society out of the impasse, according to the author by *harnessing community functions*, system of social welfare and of *social economy*.

This work, captivating in style and presentation, analytical and information-rich, challenging the assumptions made in research and social studies and anchored by the solutions is recommended by its value into academia, but to the students from majors like sociology, social work, political science, human resources, and to all those who want to know, in terms of sociology, social system disorders and therapies that can be used successfully in amelioration or treating it.