

Summary of the PhD thesis entitled Europe in contemporary Polish political thought

Europe's work in contemporary Polish political thought is an attempt to draw attention to the need to conduct research in the field of political thought, and in particular Polish political thought. The concept of modernity used in the title of the work means the period after 1989. The author tried to close the query time in 2004, but did not use this date in the title itself. It was a purposeful endeavor, because the aim of the work itself was to open up the problem of understanding Europe in various Polish centres of modern political thought. In the area of methodology, the author used a descriptive method with the indication of induction (from detail to the whole) based on rich source material.

Chapter I presents theoretical considerations on the concept of political thought. The author points to the richness of definitions in this area. It is worth mentioning only a part of the definitions discussed, their creators were Bronisław Pasierb, Jerzy Juchnowski, Henryk Zieliński, Michał Śliwa, Krystyna Rogaczewska, Bartosz Smolik. The correctly defined political thought plays a fundamental role in further research in this area. The lack of consensus on the theoretical framework of the concept of political thought and the resulting consequences was one of the author's conclusions. In the last subsection was discussed the category of Europe as especially important for researchers of political thought.

Chapter II is a review of the visions that were most often formulated by Polish political camps after 1989. The concept of Social Europe, Federal Europe, Europe of Homelands, Europe of spirit and cosmopolitan Europe were described accordingly. In particular, the last two concepts were rarely discussed in literature, they did not have an economic and political striking character.

Chapter III discusses the issue of building a united Europe based on economics, indicating the role played by the concepts of common trade and energy security that have become crystallized. The change in the concept of sovereignty and the transition from a national paradigm to an understanding of sovereignty in a global sense, which was originally considered to be contradictory, played a unique role here. The adoption of a new definition of sovereignty required adaptation to the new social and economic conditions, and thus the evolution of Polish political thought.

Chapter IV is devoted to the analysis of contemporary Polish political thought from the point of view of the description of their largest neighbours. The sections on German unification in the west and Russian issues in the east correspond to this. In order to complete this picture of Poland's international reality, according to Polish centres of political thought, the author also

presents the issue of the forgotten concept of Międzymorze and the subject of the eastern policy concerning countries such as Ukraine or Belarus.

Chapter V begins with the subject of the problem of the democratic deficit of the contemporary European Union according to Polish political circles. In the following sections we will discuss conceptual decadetisation closely related to the phenomenon of securitisation, which means a crisis of traditional moral values and norms, for example family, gender, abortion or eutanezji. In the penultimate subchapter of the work titled Europe as a set of values, the author tried to choose values important for the analysed political circles in Poland, which according to them meant Europeanness. The last part was devoted to Central Europe as a new Europe which consisted of "young" democracies formed after 1989. Its role and significance were analyzed from the point of view of selected Polish centres of political thought.

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06.11.2018