

# **„Zastosowanie teorii spontanicznego porządku w naukach politycznych” (‘Implementation of the Theory of Spontaneous Order in Political Sciences’)**

## **Summary**

Theory of spontaneous order concentrates on social phenomena that are an unplanned effect of interactions between people pursuing their own aims. It serves conceptualization and explanation of a number of functioning in our reality institutions and social phenomena, that are not a result of aimed at its enactment individual decision or collective consensus. Simultaneously it implies an existence of limitations in the sphere of purposive creation of social structures that result from dispersion and uncertainty of knowledge accessible to human. This translates into rejection of an approach according to which institutions forming society are or should be a product of deliberate plan. Many complex institutions, that may appear to be purposeful product of some plan, can be an effect of unintended actions of individuals. In the case of spontaneous order coordination process takes place due to utilization by each individual of knowledge and actions of others. This allows to use of dispersed knowledge possessed by respective agents and emergence of social structures of complexity far exceeding cognitive abilities of a single man.

The aim of the doctoral dissertation is to analyze possibility of using the theory of spontaneous order in political sciences. The dissertation tends to indicate possible areas of application and to present critics and limits of the discussed approach on the ground of political sciences.

The dissertation consists of introduction, four chapters, ending and bibliography.

Chapter I discusses the theory of spontaneous order in the context of the nature of social phenomena. The first section presents reflection over relations between the considered theory with various disciplines of social sciences, including political sciences. The second section shortly presents history of development of the theory of spontaneous order.

Chapter II discusses the theory of spontaneous order. The first section focuses on epistemological premises. The second section presents formulated within frames of the theory statements about formation of social order and limits of its planned creation.

Chapter III presents considerations about implementation of the theory of spontaneous order in a research of political phenomena. The starting point are considerations regarding validity of formulated research perspective and its congruence with the possible epistemic frame of reference of political sciences. The second section focuses on the issue of implementing of the theory in

reference to research conducted within the frame of the theory of public choice. This leads to critics of conceptions of rational ignorance and rational irrationality of the latter. Simultaneously the dissertation points at the possibility of using the theory of spontaneous order as an alternative approach that does not require an assumption about omniscience or irrationality of individuals. Additionally, emerging from the problem of knowledge, the issue of radical ignorance and creativity of agencies leads to rejection of the conception of market and state failure as formed by the theory of public choice. The third section presents considerations regarding effectiveness of mono- and polycentric systems in coordinating actions of individuals and forming of social order. It discusses also implementation of the discussed theory in research of failed states. Section ends with reflections regarding the conception of veil of ignorance.

Chapter IV presents the issue of limits and problematic situations regarding implementation of the theory of spontaneous order within the sphere of political sciences. The first section focuses on the problem of implementation limits. The second section refers to the problem of adequacy of categorization of institutions as spontaneous or planned. The last section focuses on the issue of structure and functioning of cognitive system, as well as on the problem of the limits of cognition.