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The dissertation concerns the area of basic research and is of a theoretical nature. The research was conducted in accordance with the methodology appropriate for the history of economic thought. Historical reconstruction (a relativist approach) was used as well as rational reconstruction (a constructivist approach).

The main purpose of the dissertation is to present the views of J. M. Keynes on the institutional aspects of the role of the state in shaping the socio-economic order.

The assumed research objectives as well as the analysis of the available literature allowed me to formulate the following thesis: J. M. Keynes' views on the role of the state determined the direction of institutional solutions which affected the formation of Western socio-economic systems from the 1930s to the 1970s.

This dissertation is divided into five chapters. In the first one, the concept of the state, its functions, the way of identifying this entity, as well as the mechanism of its evolution were analyzed. In the second part of this chapter, the analysis is narrowed down to the genesis of classical liberalism, its development and the economic functions of the state implemented within the framework of the international socio-economic order. Lead to the conclusions which review critical arguments formulated against the liberal model.

The next chapter describes the influence of prominent British intellectuals, J.M. Keynes' family, intellectual circles and friends on shaping his views..

The third chapter deals with the most important assumptions of J. M. Keynes' theory. It presents the Keynesian vision of the socio-economic order after The World War I, as well as the views of the English economist pointing out the erosion of the laissez-faire era. The whole analysis has been enriched by presenting the basis of Keynesian political philosophy inspired by the philosophy of Edward Burk.

The fourth chapter discusses the evolution of views in the „New Way” theory. The Great Depression changed J. M. Keynes' beliefs. This part of the dissertation presents the Keynesian vision of economic policy, which was supposed to lead to the elimination of uncertainty and the economic exit from the crisis.

The last chapter presents the actions that, according to J. M. Keynes, should be taken by Great Britain during The World War II in order to ensure military and civilian production. The Keynesian vision of the socio-economic order after The World War was also reconstructed as an alternative proposal formulated by H. D. White..