

## **SUMMARY OF THE DISSERTATION IN ENGLISH**

The national security of the Republic of Poland, as well as of other countries, is determined by a multitude of diverse factors, material and immaterial ones, associated with various fields in which the Polish state, nation and society function. One of those factors, bearing a significant importance in the socio-cultural field, is the national identity of Poles, which moulds the attitudes of individuals and thus the functioning of the civil society and the condition of the national community. All those entities, in cooperation with the state and its entities and through a synergic relation with the latter, are responsible for the national security of Poland and contribute to bringing that security into existence.

The significance of the national identity of Poles for the national security of the Republic of Poland is a complex phenomenon, with its symptoms and results being located at various levels and in various fields and aspects of social, cultural and political reality. The most important of them are: Poles' collective consciousness, local and regional communities as spaces of contact with national identity and memory, social organizations' activities, and the relations between them and the state's institutions.

In this doctoral dissertation, the impact of Poles' national identity on the national security of the Republic of Poland was subjected to in-depth theoretical and empirical research, using an array of research methods, techniques, and tools. The methods used in the research process comprised critical analysis of source literature, document analysis, public discourse analysis, and a diagnostic survey. The use of those methods enabled a detailed and multifaceted conceptualization of the essence and specificity of the national security of Poles, elucidation of its significance and impact upon the national security of the Republic of Poland and indication of the current as well as potential actions aimed at preservation, reinforcement and protection of that identity, along with positive effects of those actions on the level of the national security of the Republic of Poland. At the same time, attention was paid to potential risks and threats that might result from those actions.

The dissertation comprises an introduction, five chapters, an ending, a bibliography and appendices: the list and information on the interviewees, the survey questionnaires (the pilot and the final versions) and the notes taken during the interviews. The summaries in Polish and English constitute the last part of the dissertation.