

OPINION

by Professor DSc. Georgi Vasilev Bahchevanov,
member of the scientific jury (order 56/20.10.2025 of the Academy of National
and Information Security)

on the dissertation work Dr. Miroslav Boruta Krakovski, submitted for awarding
the scientific degree "Doctor of Sciences" in the field of higher education 9. "Security
and Defense", professional direction 9.1 "National Security".

Topic of the dissertation work: "The impact of migration on European identity
and security".

1. Relevance and significance of the developed scientific problem

The dissertation work examines the impact of migration on European identity and
security. A problem related to the two fundamental foundations of the debate taking
place both in the world of science and politics. The universal basis - the unity of the
human race and the particular basis - the division of the modern world into states, nations
and cultural communities, for which the influx of immigrants, especially culturally
different (including ethical and religious aspects), represents a threat to their current
status quo, i.e. a violation of their security.

The relevance of the topic is confirmed by the need to find solutions to the
accumulated problems in the modern environment of uncertainty related to migration.

The phenomenon of widespread migration and its consequences cause imbalances
in the social systems of Europe and North America. The violation of social security (for
individuals in the psychological dimension and for communities in the sociological
dimension) and the violation of economic security in these countries play a vital role in
the perception of immigrants by the host communities.

2. General characteristics and structure of the dissertation work

The dissertation work and the abstract are well-formed and clearly presented. The dissertation is 275 pages long and consists of a table of contents, five sections, conclusion and conclusions, appendix and sources (bibliography). The study is illustrated with 4 diagrams, 3 figures and 1 table. The list of used literature includes 125 titles.

The formulated goal and objectives of the study are in accordance with the topic of the dissertation. The author's assessment of the state of the problem at the time of publication of the dissertation is accurate and correct.

The methodology of the dissertation research is selected precisely. It is aimed both at achieving the goals and objectives of the research search and at proving the main scientific hypothesis. The work is an analytical and empirical scientific interdisciplinary study. The broadly defined research problem forces the author to use scientific methods, both traditional and modern. The analysis is largely political and sociological in nature, with a strong emphasis on the systematic analysis of the security of modern societies.

To solve the research problem and test the hypotheses adopted in theoretical studies, the methods of analysis and evaluation of existing literary sources on the topic were used. Synthesis, comparison and generalization, interpretation were also used to obtain conclusions.

Inductive and deductive methods were applied, starting from a general presentation and ending with a detailed sequence using the rules of logical inference. This approach allows the construction of models studied in genetic, structural and functional terms. The creation of such models based on real phenomena allows the discovery of basic trends and conditions of the current situation in the political and social intercultural, international and interstate space.

In the empirical study, the method of document research was used to collect data. The author skillfully uses the case study as a tool for proving scientific assumptions and statements.

3. Characteristics of scientific and applied scientific contributions in the dissertation work.

The main results of the study are indicated by the author as follows:

1. Every culture has a system and hierarchy of values. They depend on the historical past, national traditions that build a given culture, which are a legacy of past generations, socio-economic conditions, human and property relations and the system of governance.

2. Every human being carries the biochemical evidence confirming that all human beings are actually members of one family, connected to each other through the common heritage of a common genome. From a biological point of view, all human beings are members of one species. All people are relatives and what has happened over the past 60 thousand years are simply ecological and cultural variants in which they have evolved.

3. The protolanguage of humanity is the hypothetical protolanguage from which all languages of humanity originated. Its existence is assumed in the theory of the monogenesis of all existing languages. The theory can be based on historical, biological, and psychological foundations and is also found in religion and mythology.

4. Economic and technological modernization within non-Western civilizations does not at all imply that they will adopt Western value systems, become friendly to the West, or join the trend for a universal human civilization under Western leadership.

5. The problem of defining religion is becoming a particularly important issue today in connection with the emergence of various new religious movements, often born of scientific inspiration or gnostic traditions, self-improvement movements, ecological movements turning to nature worship, neo-pagan movements, etc.

6. People are a nation because they consider themselves a nation. One of the most important characteristics of a nation is the presence or aspiration of its own state. One can conditionally distinguish among people (the world's population) cultural, linguistic, civilizational, religious and national communities, without excluding mutual connections and distinctiveness, dependencies and similarities.

7. The purpose of the state as a political community is to create such conditions for social life that individuals, families and collectives can achieve their goals and develop. In this case, this means the totality of material, civilizational and socio-cultural conditions. As a form of organization of society, the state performs two types of functions: - external functions and - internal functions.

8. Cultural security cannot be identified only with the absence of threats. Cultural security requires efforts to ensure and create conditions in which culture can develop and grow. On the one hand, culture must have the ability to defend itself, and on the other, it must skillfully adapt to changes without losing its uniqueness. In this regard, it is important to maintain stable conditions as a guarantee of continuous social activity, which is important for the development and preservation of culture. Culture guarantees a sense of security. It organizes the world around people and influences their perception.

9. The era of mass communications is also a time of mass migration. The mixing of ethnic and cultural groups and the hybridity of cultural identities in the post-national era resonate well with the need for a person to feel at home wherever he is and to be able to communicate with everyone. It is no longer a national “language and culture” in an anonymous, impersonal city that connects modern industrial society, but information technologies and computer skills that overcome all cultural barriers and create a hybrid, postmodern global society based on mass communications.

10. As long as the sacred foundations of a nation are in place, and secular materialism and individualism have not weakened the fundamental belief in the community of history and destiny, nationalism - as a political ideology, public culture and political religion - is destined to develop, and national identity will be one of the key foundations of the modern world order.

11. The changes brought about by globalization, which affect both individuals and social groups, nations and states, have given rise to the problem of a new confirmation of identity by societies. Globalization has given rise to threats such as the uncontrolled influx of mass culture, the establishment of a culture of death, a crisis of values, mass migration, the disintegration of traditional social structures, the dilution of

national symbols, the weakening of national traditions and the contamination of languages with English terminology. The tendencies of disintegration are a response to these processes.

4. Evaluation of the scientific results and contributions of the dissertation work

The scientific results and contributions of the dissertation work can be attributed to the accumulation of new knowledge related to solving the problems with the phenomenon of "Migration". The contributions enrich the existing knowledge, prove and develop essential aspects in modern scientific and practical solutions to problems in managing migration flows.

5. Literary awareness and competence of the doctoral student.

The author knows the state of the problem in detail. Good education, vast practical experience and proven inclination towards scientific research allow him to tackle such a topical and useful topic. He treats the existing literary material creatively, I would say overly critical.

6. Assessment of the abstract

The abstract reflects the main points and scientific contributions of the dissertation work. It was prepared in accordance with the requirements.

The contributions of the research and the author's publications on the topic are not indicated. It is difficult to assess what part of the research was presented to the attention of experts.

7. Conclusion

The dissertation work developed by Dr. Miroslav Boruta Krakowski in content, volume and structure meets the requirements for acquiring the scientific degree "Doctor

of Sciences", regulated in the Act on the Development of the Academic Staff in the Republic of Bulgaria and the Regulations for its implementation.

The dissertation and the publications related to it are the independent work of the candidate and successfully defend the claims made by him for scientific and scientifically applied contributions.

8. Evaluation of the dissertation

My evaluation of the dissertation on the topic "The Impact of Migration on European Identity and Security", developed by Dr. Miroslav Boruta Krakowski is

"positive".

I propose that the author of the dissertation be awarded the scientific degree "Doctor of Sciences".

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Prepared the opinion by:
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