

Thesis-Defense

Muhammet Özkaraca

Political Science Department - Central European University

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- 3 Analytical Framework + Research Design**
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Section 1

Introduction

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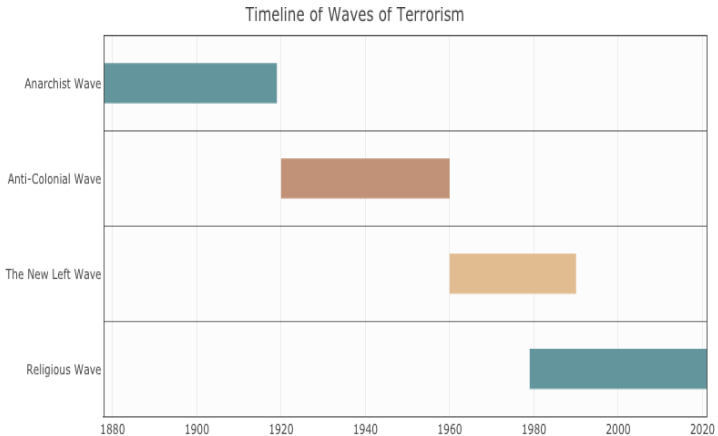
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- As a prominent work among these studies, Rapoport (2004) classifies ***4 unique waves*** to frame religious terrorism better.

Waves of Terrorism



Waves of Terrorism (II)

Table 1: Gregg's classification of Traditional vs. Religious Terrorism

Types of Terrorism	Defining Goals	Examples
Left-Wing Terrorism	Anarchist/Marxist/Socialist	Red Brigades- Colombian ELM
Right-Wing Ethnic- Separatist Terrorism	Racist/Fascist/Nationalist Dispel foreign occupying force-Create ethnically independent state	Ku Klux Klan- Neo-Nazis Irgun-IRA
Religious Terrorism	Apocalyptic and Create Religious State/Government	Aum Shinrikyo

Section 2

State of the Art

Existing Literature on Religious Terrorism

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- Nevertheless, numerous foundational works describing the goals, motivations and means germane to religious terrorism were published since the 9/11 attacks (Crenshaw 2009; Hoffman 2006; Juergensmeyer 2003).
- Patterns in the existing literature are parallel to the general literature on the terrorism phenomenon.

- Yet, contrary to the the literature regarding the conditioning effect of political regimes on terrorism (Bogaards 2020; Chenoweth 2013; Magen 2018; M. C. Wilson and Piazza 2013), **We know little on why some states particularly suffer from religious terrorism, and others do not experience this phenomenon.**

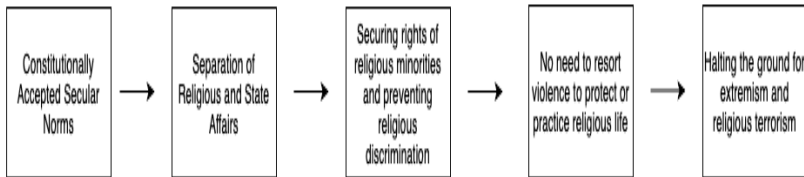
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- In this regard, **this study's overarching goal is to fill this gap in the literature by examining the relationship between secularism and religious terrorism.**
- To this end, it is hypothesized that **secular states have a clear advantage in averting religious terror attacks by providing religious freedom to all sorts of groups existing in the study.**

Section 3

Analytical Framework + Research Design

Analytical Framework



Analytical Framework - Assumptions for the Causal Mechanism

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Analytical Framework - Assumptions for the Causal Mechanism

- First, terrorism is a political act which religious terror organizations conduct their activities to protect or maintain their faith.
- Second, constitutionally accepted secular notions provide religious freedom to every individual in society to pursue their religion by detaching faith from politics.
- Third, no involvement of any external or third party actors such as in the case of Afghanistan.

Research Design (I)

- Thus, to test the validity of the initial hypothesis, a large-N statistical analysis using **Kruskal Wallis H test** and **negative binomial regression analysis** are used along with an **in-depth case study research on Turkey.**

Research Design (Data&Methodology)

Table 2: Research Design

Variables	Explanations	Sources
Dependent Variables	Religious Terror Attacks	EDTG & GTD
	Religious Terror Organizations	EDTG & GTD
Independent Variables	Existence of Secular Constitutional Clauses	RAS 3 (1990-2014)
	State Hostility	RAS 3 (1990-2014)
	Restriction on Religious Parties	RAS 3 (1990-2014)
Controlling Variables	GDP per capita	World Bank
	Military Spending	World Bank
	State Fragility Index	State Hostility Index
	Types of Political Regimes	Polity V

Limitations of the study

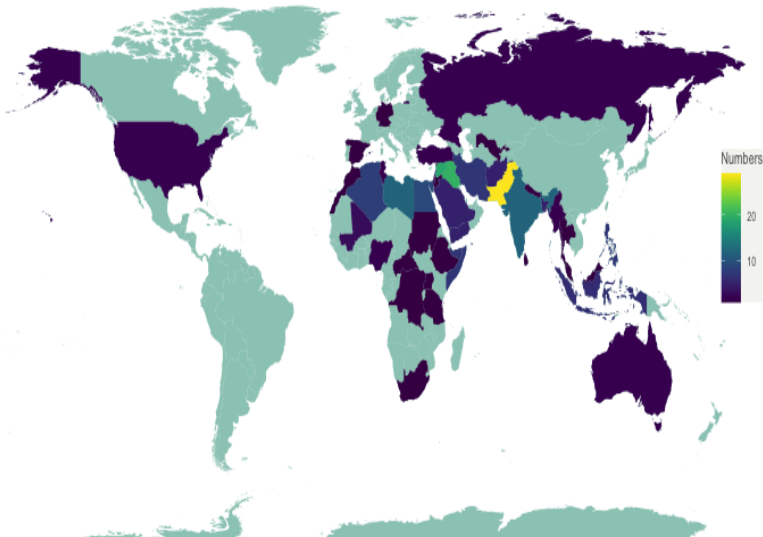
- There are **a couple of limitations;**
 - Firstly, the difference between secularization and secularism is crucial.
 - Secondly, the study has a temporal limitation due to the availability of the data; 1990-2014.
 - Thirdly, no differentiation is made between international and domestic terrorism.

Section 4

Empirical Results

Preliminary Geospatial Analysis

Number of Religious Terror Groups in Each Country



Religious Terror Attacks Worldwide (1970-2019)

1970-1979



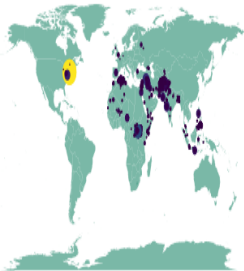
1980-1989



1990-1999



2000-2009



2010-2019



Large-N Analyses

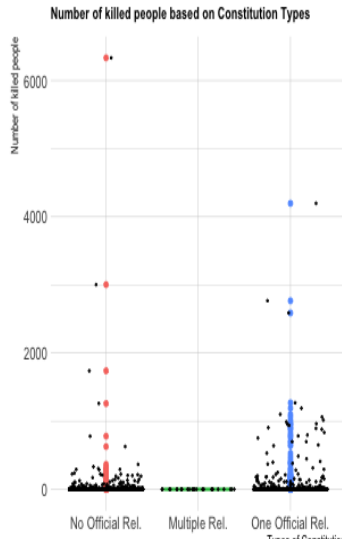
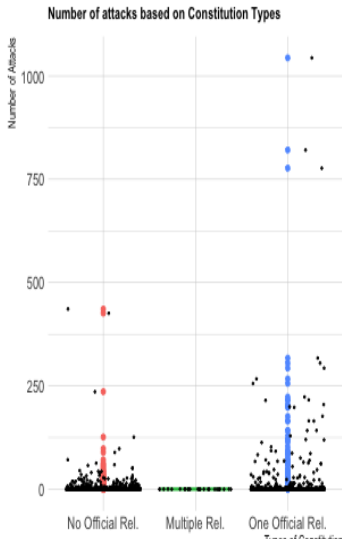


Table 3: The Wilcoxon's pairwise tests for Number of Attacks and Number of Killed People

Response Variable	Group 1	Group 2	Statistic	P Value	P-Adj. Value	Signif.
Group 1						
Number of Attacks	0	1	44750	0.214	0.642	ns
Number of Attacks	0	2	1505924	0.000	0.000	****
Number of Attacks	1	2	10400	0.019	0.056	ns
Group 2						
Total Killed	0	1	44425	0.249	0.747	ns
Total Killed	0	2	1526338	0.000	0.000	****
Total Killed	1	2	10650	0.028	0.083	ns

Source: The author's own calculation based on the Global Terrorism Database (2020), Extended Data on Terrorist Groups (Hou, Gaibulloev, and Sandler 2020) and RAS 3 Dataset (Fox 2016).

	<i>Dependent variable:</i>				
	Number of Attacks			Number of Killed People	
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Multiple Official Religion	-34.475 (15,005,998.000)			-36.837 (15,005,998.000)	
Single Official Religion	1.181*** (0.261)			0.444 (0.375)	
Restriction on Religious Parties(1)		1.745*** (0.351)			1.060** (0.534)
Restriction on Religious Parties(2)		2.342*** (0.458)			1.735** (0.697)
Restriction on Religious Parties(3)		1.083*** (0.243)			0.469 (0.351)
State Hostility			-34.250 (27,397,079.000)		
Polity V	0.155*** (0.022)	0.117*** (0.021)	0.102*** (0.022)	0.148*** (0.029)	0.147*** (0.029)
State Fragility Index (1995-2014)	0.529*** (0.034)	0.536*** (0.034)	0.552*** (0.035)	0.618*** (0.045)	0.625*** (0.046)
Log(GDP per capita)	0.939*** (0.123)	1.169*** (0.122)	1.025*** (0.126)	1.585*** (0.169)	1.704*** (0.167)
Military Spending	0.102** (0.048)	0.157*** (0.046)	0.185*** (0.049)	0.702*** (0.070)	0.698*** (0.069)
Constant	-14.112*** (1.275)	-16.461*** (1.291)	-14.631*** (1.344)	-19.306*** (1.730)	-20.599*** (1.737)
Observations	2,712	2,712	2,616	2,712	2,712
θ	0.048*** (0.003)	0.051*** (0.004)	0.046*** (0.003)	0.021*** (0.001)	0.021*** (0.001)
Akaike Inf. Crit.	3,694.067	3,659.714	3,679.369	4,402.310	4,397.785

Note:

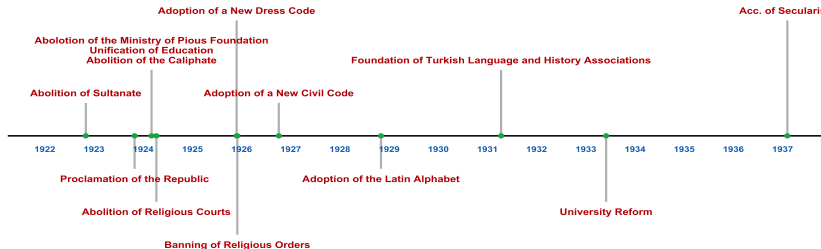
*p<0.1; **p<0.05; ***p<0.01

Source: The author's own calculation based on several datasets. See text.

Section 5

The Case Study of Turkey

Secularism in the Country



Islamist Movement and Turkey

- Islamic Movement during 1990s

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- Rise of Justice and Development Party

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- Does *Moderation* mean *democratization* in the context of Turkey?
- Future outlook

Conclusion & Further Discussion

- Concluding Remarks
- Further Discussion