

Milestone 5

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Paper Overview

This paper (Lazarev 2019) by Egor Lazarev entitled “Laws In Conflict: Legacies of War, Gender, and Legal Pluralism in Chechnya” examines post-war Chechnya and how legacies of war affect people’s choice between various legal processes. In modern-day Chechnya, there are three competing legal bodies: official Russian law, sharia courts (Gammer 2005), and customary law (adat) (Cremer 2012). The author argues that sharia and adat courts are traditionally more discriminatory towards women, and that women are more likely than men to turn to state courts rather than sharia courts or adat. The pattern of women choosing to turn to state courts for legal disputes rather than sharia or customary courts is exacerbated, as the author works to show through data, by the level to which a region was affected by violence during the Chechen wars (Oliker 2001). In other words, conflict provided women with more opportunity to pursue their interests through official law. The author, Egor Lazarev, backs up his claim through data and through a comparison with neighboring Ingushetia, which has many similarities but has not gone through conflict. The enhanced opportunities for women in the legal process has been counterbalanced by an effort by the Ramzan Kadyrov government in Chechnya to retraditionalize the republic (RFE/RL 2010), and while women continue to look to state courts for assistance, Kadyrov works toward supporting more traditional forms of conflict resolution that favor men and Chechnya’s traditionally patriarchal society. The author concludes that gender can play a large role in forming splits in post-conflict societies.¹

Lazarev uses data throughout his paper to support his claims. The primary method he uses is ordinary least squares regression, in which Lazarev tests a number of different independent variables, including gender, exposure to conflict, distance from Chechnya’s capital (Groznyy), altitude (given cultural differences between upland and lowland Chechens (Layton 2014)) and various other variables on three indexes, which he labels indexRL, indexS and indexA. IndexRL, created by Lazarev early in the paper based on interview data, measures a given person’s likelihood to opt for Russian law, which indexS and indexA measure likelihood of sharia and adat, respectively. The author includes a number of graphics as well, including several ggplots, regression tables (created through stargazer) and others. Lazarev uses all of these methods to elucidate patterns in the data and arrive at his previously-described conclusions.

Graphic

Appendix

References

Cremer, Marit. 2012. “The Instrumentalisation of Religious Beliefs and Adat: Customary Laws in Chechnya.” 2012. https://link.springer.com/chapter/10.1007%2F978-3-531-93326-9_11.

Gammer, Moshe. 2005. “Between Mecca and Moscow: Islam, Politics and Political Islam in Chechnya and Daghestan.” 2005. <https://www.tandfonline.com/doi/abs/10.1080/00263200500261829>.

Layton, Katherine S. 2014. “Chechens: Culture and Society.” 2014. <https://www.palgrave.com/gp/book/9781137483966>.

Lazarev, Egor. 2019. “Laws in Conflict: Legacies of War, Gender, and Legal Pluralism in Chechnya.” 2019. <https://www.cambridge.org/core/journals/world-politics/article/laws-in-conflict-legacies-of-war-gender-and-legal-pluralism-6CFD85DA8F0EB06251F3B696A31E4FAB>.

¹All analysis for this paper is available under Milestone-3.Rmd in my github repo: <https://github.com/dfshapir/Replication>

Table 1:

| | <i>Dependent variable:</i> | | |
|---------------------|----------------------------|---------------------|---------------------|
| | istez_females | | |
| | (1) | (2) | (3) |
| com_exposure | 0.508* (0.274) | 0.442* (0.226) | −0.110 (0.500) |
| urban | −0.388 (0.289) | 0.093 (0.212) | −1.349** (0.665) |
| mountainous | 0.274 (0.384) | 0.474 (0.525) | −1.319* (0.747) |
| russ_pop | 0.299 (0.283) | 0.431** (0.189) | −1.097* (0.603) |
| pop_fem_share | −4.493 (5.392) | −7.353 (5.399) | 4.656 (8.143) |
| as.factor(year)2011 | −0.396 (0.443) | −0.608 (0.427) | 3.656*** (0.737) |
| as.factor(year)2012 | −0.710 (0.465) | −0.789* (0.435) | 2.034*** (0.767) |
| as.factor(year)2013 | −0.029 (0.452) | −0.867** (0.401) | 2.879*** (0.677) |
| as.factor(year)2014 | −0.026 (0.461) | −0.587 (0.428) | 3.558*** (0.670) |
| as.factor(year)2015 | −0.287 (0.504) | −0.624 (0.424) | 3.753*** (0.693) |
| as.factor(year)2016 | −0.588 (0.433) | −0.617 (0.418) | 2.700** (1.150) |
| Constant | 2.610 (2.739) | 3.905 (2.704) | −3.418 (4.352) |
| Observations | 8,495 | 5,296 | 3,199 |
| Log Likelihood | −5,664.673 | −3,583.200 | −1,862.214 |
| Akaike Inf. Crit. | 11,353.340 | 7,190.399 | 3,748.428 |

Note:

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

Oliker, Olga. 2001. "Russia's Chechen Wars 1994-2000: Lessons from Urban Combat." 2001. https://www.rand.org/pubs/monograph_reports/MR1289.html.

RFE/RL. 2010. "Holier Than Thou: Ramzan Kadyrov and 'Traditional Chechen Islam'" 2010. https://www.rferl.org/a/Holier_Than_Thou_Ramzan_Kadyrov_And_Traditional_Chechen_Islam_/2073626.html.