Social Media Intelligence from Turkish National Security Perspective: An Exploration of the Relationship Between 'Detection Tactics' and 'Prevention Strategies' of PKK Terrorist Attacks

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Abstract

Mapping out a route via social media intelligence against PKK terrorist attacks on social media, plays a crucial role at the Turkish National Security within the digital age. The aim of this study is to understand the relationship between "detection tactics" and "prevention strategies" of PKK terrorist attacks from the Turkish National Security perspective by using social media intelligence, which includes drone journalism and data journalism. Qualitative research approach has been considered by collecting data through the in-depth interviews with the Turkish National Security authorities. Four important propositions were designed in the study theoretically and empirical results are divided into two fundamental categories by using discourse analysis technique: The first one is called 'detection tactics' which consists of identifying the topic of terrorist attacks, forming virtual social media beat job team, using specific keywords and codes, follower tracking, cooperation among relevant authorities, titles for following shares/post types & frequencies. The second one is called 'prevention strategies' which includes criminal-based prevention strategy, psychological-based prevention strategy, socio-cultural & economic-based prevention strategy, sharing success stories with public opinion prevention strategy. In conclusion, the study underlines the importance of tactics and strategies from Turkish National Security perspective by using social media intelligence at the digital age.

Keywords: Social Media Intelligence (SOCINT), Drone Journalism, Data Journalism, PKK, Detection Tactics, Prevention Strategies, Turkish National Security.

INTRODUCTION

In the digital age, every citizen who is called digital native is considered an effective and inevitable user for the social media platform. It should not be forgotten that each sharing undoubtedly creates both advantages and disadvantage. This study focuses on the disadvantage of social media posts in the point of threatening the national security of any country. The control of social media posts, speed, number and content are increasing and becoming so complex, this is increasingly discussed in the digital age or social media age. At this point, as a counter-argument, there is undoubtedly an effort to provide control on social media platforms with intelligence activities.

With an understanding far from neologistic discourse, the newly emerging concepts on social media, although they refer to pre-scientific debates in the paradigmatic phases of Kuhn (1970), these concepts continue to increase with an uncontrollable approach and take place in the literature, even if they are not effective. However, there are some among them that have settled in the literature in contrast to the paradoxical structuring of social media studies. One of these concepts is social media intelligence. Although it seems to have created a perception in the academic community as it was in the pre-scientific stage, social media intelligence has managed to evolve its place from pre-scientific to normal science in the literature, this constitutes the basic theoretical background of this research.

Social media intelligence develops and continues to develop due to the inadequacy of

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traditional intelligence activities, due to the increase in the intelligence activities on social media or their relative loss of effectiveness in these authorities stands on two main pillars. The first of these is drone journalism and the second is data journalism. With the social media intelligence, this study has tried to reveal what the detection tactics for the threat of Turkish national security and the strategies to prevent it can be by examining these two important pillars.

In this study, Turkey and the Turkish national security threatens social media through media intelligence of someone with terrorist activities of the dominant factors show tactics and strategies for how the prevention of these activities for that determination, we have tried to understand the state authorities in the past. Both geopolitical, social and cultural position has been exposed for years. Unfortunately, terrorist attacks in Turkey especially, determine how state authorities draw a map on the said activities on social media on how

to develop a strategy for the prevention of these attacks, these constitutes the main problematic areas of these studies.

What kind of strategies could be developed by the state to prevent terrorist attacks that are likely to occur? This has tried to be answered in the work of two main research questions and selecting a qualitative research method. In Turkey, the detection of terrorist attacks and their generating strategies such as what state authorities try to prevent, relevant to understanding the needs and in-depth interviews that were made competent first hand with some authorities and the role of social media intelligence in detecting and preventing these terrorist attacks has tried to be revealed. Turkey's basic unit of analysis in the study as the most important terrorist organization PKK, threatening the national security (unit of analysis) and social media tool selected as Facebook, Twiter and Instagram accounts are considered. Research model of the study is as below:
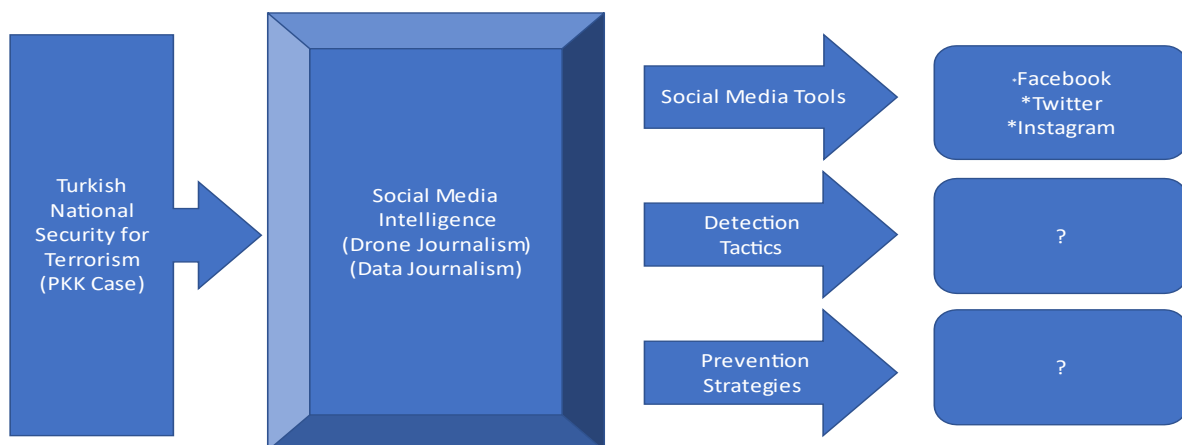

Figure 1. **Problematic Research Model**

The main purpose of the study is to point out the place of strategic intelligence in ensuring the security of countries with internal and external dimensions within the framework of the meaning and importance gained today. In this context, clues about the importance of strategic intelligence in the development of preventive or solution-oriented policies in terms of detecting existing or possible threats threatening the security of the country with social media, resolving chronic security problems arising from possible terrorism or similar political violence movements are trying to be exposed. In line with this purpose, this article has tried to include the contribution of social media and strategic intelligence studies to the formation of effective and realistic policies in terms of national

security.

In ensuring national security, restrictions have been placed on social media tools, focus has been placed on Twitter, Facebook and Instagram. The role of both drone journalism and data journalism in the maintenance of Turkish national security, the tactics carried out to detect intelligence activities against PKK terrorism, and the strategies to prevent these terrorist attacks were expressed and considered by the state authorities in the study.

LITERATURE REVIEW ON SOCIAL MEDIA INTELLIGENCE

The new member has recently been added into the intelligence family called social media intelligence (SOCMINT). It stems from the open-

source intelligence (OSINT). When society develops and adopts the new methods of communication and organization – such as social media – public institutions, including the police and intelligence services, have a responsibility to react and adapt. The explosion of social media is the latest in a long line of disruptive technological innovations and now requires a response from the authorities in turn (Omand, Bartlett and Miller, 2012: 804). This is why government authorities must consider how detection tactics and prevention strategies should be improved for defending the national security against terrorist attacks. SOCMINT could be defined as "the process of identification, validation, collection and analyzing data and information from social media using intrusive and non-intrusive methods, with the aim of developing products for national security" (Ivan 2015, 506). SOCMINT's use in law enforcement, emergency management, journalism, marketing and counterterrorism indicate its utility as an information source for domestic purposes, however, current documentation neglects to focus on its utility in global security applications (Wegrzyn, 2016: 6).

From the national security perspective, old information can be wrong information for the SOCMINT. Social media's ease of use combined with the proliferation of wireless communication infrastructures makes event information available as the phenomenon unfolds (Wegrzyn, 2016: 8). In "Predicting Information Credibility in Time-Sensitive Social Media", the authors refer to social media posts as "microblogs" and express that, especially in the matter of crises, these posts offer information in real-time from the location where the crisis is happening (Castillo, Marcelo, and Poblete 2013: 561; Wegrzyn, 2016: 8).

"An important dimension of the intelligence studies, which are generally handled with their tactical and operational dimensions, requires the establishment of analytical and multidisciplinary information gathering activities for strategic purposes" (Beşe and Seren, 2011, s.123). Sharing the aforementioned information gathering activities and news with the target audience through social media reveals that the nature of journalism is gradually diversifying. For example, data journalism and drone journalism are two important pillars of this diversification.

Data Journalism

There are two important aspects of SOCMINT, which are called data journalism and drone journalism. Data journalism or data-driven journalism has been defined simply as journalism based on large data sets (Rogers, 2011; Bounegru, Chambers, and Gray, 2012). Uskali and Kuutti (2015:77) argue that 'data journalism' and 'data-driven journalism' have been accepted rapidly and easily as new concepts among journalists. Most of the literature about data journalism has been aimed at working journalists and is authored by data journalists focusing mainly on their best practices (Holovaty 2006; Rogers,2011, Bounegru, Chambers, and Gray, 2012; Mair, 2013).

Data journalism literature has focused on big themes like the conflicts in Afghanistan and Iraq, offshore tax-havens, the Olympics, horse-meat trafficking, immigration, tobacco smuggling, crime in big cities, pollution in certain areas, and traffic jams (Bounegru, Chambers, and Gray, 2012).

Big data is strongly correlated with SOCMINT, which includes data journalism. It is understood that data, which is defined as a phenomenon that changes the way of understanding and organizing society, represents a change in the analysis of information (Schönberger and Cukier, 2014), and which is constantly produced, will only make sense when it is presented to people's understanding as a meaningful whole. Although data journalism causes changes in the process of obtaining news, it is present in the fields that it adheres to in the classical journalism structure. The most important of these is the verification of data sources and news. In the classic journalism structure, the news is verified from many sources before it is published. The same is true for data journalism. The fact that extracting information from the data goes through many processes does not eliminate its need for verification (Charles-ornstein, 2020). The use of data journalism has empowered threshold guards and journalists. Today's powerful media organizations, multinational companies, legislators, and various organizations support journalists who research and publish reports on data journalism. Some organizations even encourage journalists working in this field by adopting the premium system (Howard, 2012b). The increasing use of data in the world and the data journalism profession perform more than just publishing stories on the news. Using data analysis tools, these journalists reveal corrupt institutions or governments' by holding vital information.

Experienced journalists, who have been in the profession of journalism for a long time, pose the following questions when meeting with data: "__Why is something happening? Could the structuralism nature of the data and professional knowledge tell us that the world has changed?"(Benjamin, 2014, p.14). In extracting

news from data, some of the questions include the 5N1K rule, included in traditional news creation processes. Ryan Pitts, who continues his studies on data journalism, comments on the content that has changed with data journalism: "I am happy to speak to our readers more with the new reporting technique we use. Because with data journalism, by analyzing complex data packages, we make the stories, and I believe we are giving readers what they need."

It also makes the following determination as to why this changing content is essential: "__The narrative (story) has become very strong with the use of data. Here is a combination" (from Ryan Pitts transmitting Howard, 2012a; (Aslan, Bayrakçı, and Küçükvardar, 2016).

It seems that journalism has taken its share from many areas where big data technologies are getting stronger, and data journalism has entered the literature as a technique that strengthens and facilitates social media intelligence beyond traditional journalism, especially for the digital age.

Drone Journalism

Another aspect of SOCMINT is drone journalism. Waite (2013, p. 9) summarizes what drone journalism needs to know about three critical issues, and that drones can enter human life with an effective impact not only in journalism but in the future. He stated that this would continue for a few more years, and finally he entered the news offices next to us. Drone Journalism refers to using drones as a newsgathering means in a wide range of journalism and mass communication services. A simpler and strict definition has been provided by Matt Waite, who runs the Drone Journalism Lab: "It's using a small unmanned aircraft to gather photo, video, and data for journalism" (Whitaker, 2016; Ntalakas, Dimoulas, Kalliris, and Veglis, 2017).

There are some of the categories which allow the use of the drone for the following:

A Underline the story content
B Add meaning or insight
C Create sense of global connection
D Provide drama, with camera movement
E Provide surprise, novelty, uniqueness, memorable image
F Add aesthetically pleasing aspect, beauty, art
G Remind viewer of surveillance, military, spying, or hostile approach
H Present a scientific approach/overreliance on data collection
I Get viewers involved, perhaps immersed or distracted
J Give viewers a sense of power, which may be unrealistic, eg God, gamer, super-hero
K Provide 'wall-paper' filler shots
L Provide unnecessarily glossy commercial shots
M Distort the story, produce bias (Adams, 2018, p.7)

The ethical dimension of the use of drones in journalism is undeniably important and requires careful use due to some issues. The first of these ethical dimensions are related to security. Badger (2012) says, "Placing a drone in any area is like putting a lawn mower in the air". The second ethical issue related to the use of drones in journalism is the title of accuracy and content. For example, the accurate measurements of the images or the exact accuracy of the content related data are still not proven. Therefore, drones in military studies face the risk of being removed due to the accuracy of the data. The third ethical issue concerns personal reasons. It certainly causes serious legal confusion regarding the privacy of private matters. For example, the authority will observe each person or institution, and the relevant authorizations are among the important issues of the ethical dimension? Conflict of interest is the headline that raises another ethical issue regarding the use of drones in journalism. The image or data obtained by unmanned aerial vehicles in any field brings to the fore the problem that it may turn into a conflict of interest between the state and the reporting, since it is not known whether they endanger the state organs on the legal ground (Culver, 2014: 58-60). As in many areas, the prevalence of drones in journalism is a fact that triggers intelligence activities on social media.

RESEARCH DESIGN AND MODEL

This research has been carried out using the techniques of purely qualitative research. The main reason for this is the subject chosen. While today's digital age offers the advantages of many technological possibilities, these advantages can undoubtedly turn into a disadvantage that can threaten national security of a country. That's why research in the digital age is addressed within the framework of Turkey's social media activities that threaten national security intelligence science. This concept can be described as social media intelligence since Turkey is to be discussed on the basis of precision and carefulness, especially with the need to examine and discuss in depth. What are the tactics regarding Turkey's determination of social media activities that threaten national security? In determining these tactics, what are the values that terrorist activities put the country under threat by using the social media platform? Is this

threat a perception of how authorities perceive Turkey? If terrorist attacks threatening the country have achieved their goals, what are the so-called success stories? What is finally determined by the Republic of Turkey for the purpose of threatening the national security of menacing events or strategies for prevention in the context of social media activities? How do these strategies become state policy? How does the state institutionalize prevention strategies? Etc. Such questions will be pursued. Therefore, a qualitative design was chosen as the most appropriate methodology in the research, as the answers to the questions will be provided by high-level government bodies.

In the digital age, it has become inevitable for the increasing social media activities to increase, to use unmanned aerial vehicles effectively and efficiently to protect the countries' security, develop social media intelligence and use it effectively. In this context, data and drone journalism, two basic types, have vital importance as news gathering and compilation technique in social media intelligence. Therefore, social media intelligence was limited to data and drone journalism in this study.

With a more specific explanation based on the research model mentioned above, what specific social media tools will be considered in the research, what the social media tactics are, and what kind of strategy is aimed for social media intelligence. Tactics and tools is a theoretical fiction put forward in the research model.

Taken with an empirical approach, the tactics for detecting the PKK terrorist organization-supported elements threatening Turkish national security through Twitter, Instagram, and Facebook as a social media platform, and the strategies to prevent them are being considered. In these platforms, especially the PKK terrorist organization is taken into consideration for the detection of terrorist attacks that threaten Turkey. Therefore, data was collected using the in-depth interview technique, which is a qualitative research technique, in revealing the aforementioned concept, value and success stories, and data were analyzed using the discourse analysis technique.

Developing Research Propositions

Because the research was based on a qualitative method, some propositions were designed instead of developing hypotheses based on the study's theoretical background.

In today's world, where the information age advances relentlessly with technological advances, every society has to take precautions and control

social media use to ensure its safety. For this reason, as a testable general proposition in the research;

Proposition-1. *To keep the rapidly increasing use of social media under control, countries should develop detection tactics and prevention strategies against terrorist attacks that threaten their national security within the social media platform by using social media intelligence.*
proposition can be considered as the main argument of the research.

In other words, obtaining tactics for determining the problems related to national security within the social media platform framework can be better identified and prevented by appropriate strategies thanks to social media intelligence. Thus, the strategic goals and objectives developed by preventing terrorist activities may decrease both in quantity and quality in terms of the threat to the national security of terrorist activities from a social media perspective. With the increasing use of social media, Turkey's risk of being exposed to the possibility of terrorist activities, ie to safeguard national security efforts, will also increase. At this point, the second proposition can be tested together with the suppositions.

Proposition -2. *With the increase in social media use, there will be an increase and diversification in social media intelligence activities regarding the protection of national security.*

Proposition -2a. *With the increase in the use of social media, the use of data journalism technique, which is a type of social media intelligence carried out to protect national security against terrorist attacks, will increase in parallel.*

Proposition 2b. *With the increase in the use of social media, the use of drone journalism technique, which is a type of social media intelligence for the protection of national security against terrorist attacks, will increase in parallel.*

Proposition-3. *Turkey's national security tactics for detection using the threat of terrorist activity in social media intelligence developed, a strategy for preventing the recurrence of this attack will be recorded heterogeneous studies and developments.*

In the light of the problematic research model, Figure-1, the propositions below will be tested in the context of Republic of Turkey governmental security sections.

Research Populations and Selecting Sample Size

Turkey is threatening the national security of all terrorist attacks. Every terrorist organization in Turkey's list of terrorist organizations, is considered in the population of this study. The most well-known organizations in this list are the PKK, FETO, Al-Qaeda, DHKP-C, Al Nusra, TKP / ML, Hezbollah, ISID / DAES, Tawhid Selam, IBDA-C. The terrorist organizations in Turkey that threaten national security are the biggest terrorist organization PKK terrorist organization. Therefore, as a sample, the attacks carried out by the PKK terrorist organization via social media were tried to be determined.

Designing Semi-structure Interview Form

Researchers in dealing with terrorist attacks in Turkey for the collection of data In-depth interviews were conducted directly with some of the units of the General Directorates of Security.

Research questions developed in accordance with the conceptual framework of the research were reflected in the semi-structured interview form. In this study, answers to the following research questions were sought.

1- At what intensity is the PKK terrorist organization using new social media tools (Twitter, Facebook, and Instagram) in ensuring national security?

The purpose of asking this question is to accurately determine the unit of analysis to be addressed in social media intelligence, where the determination in choosing three main new social media tools has been a hit.

2- Social media intelligence is enough to determine the extent of Turkey's national security activities of the PKK terrorist organization threatening?

This question was asked in order to understand the importance of social media intelligence, which is considered open source intelligence. General strategic intelligence was directed to the interviewer to ensure the place of social media intelligence theory in its hierarchy. In addition, this question, is asked to understand the role and importance of strategic intelligence in protecting the country's national security, constitutes a basis for whether other intelligence activities are needed for the said protection. In this context, strategic intelligences' strategic importance in the eyes of the police units and the competence of the aforementioned state authorities in this regard have been considered.

These two questions, which are asked to understand terrorist organizations in general but specifically the PKK's social media posts are

followed, are at a critical point in understanding the content of the intelligence. In this context, an attempt to reach data set that could test the propositions developed in the theoretical framework to learn which shares threaten national security, how they were detected and prevented.

Efforts have been made to understand through in-depth interviews what kind of tactics are used by the state authorities in determining the posts / contents that threaten national security, and what the methods of research and detection of those who share terrorist activities on social media. More specifically, it has been tried to find clues about the effects and reflections of the PKK, especially international posts on Turkish National Security and foreign policy.

In this qualitative research, the effectiveness of the social media intelligence used against the threat of national security and the two important types of it, drone journalism and data journalism, in detecting and preventing the PKK's posts on social media, was tried to be tested in the light of the propositions.

Presenting Data from In-depth Interviews: Using Discourse Analysis Techniques

In the research, the data obtained using the interview technique and observation technique in qualitative methods were analyzed using discourse analysis technique. In this study, discourse analysis, which is a qualitative research technique, was carried out by adhering to the problem explained earlier.

Discourse analysis is structured according to the questions of who expresses what and how. There are certain claims within each language. What is important in discourse analysis is to reveal the elements that make up these claims. What is important in discourse analysis is to understand how these claims are constructed and to reveal the narrator's logic. When analyzing discourse, claims, actors, voices, arguments, and ideologies must be brought to the fore.

Discourse analysis tries to find answers to three basic assumptions. The first of these are representations, which constitute the language used in a particular way. How relationships and events are represented is evaluated in this context. Another is to try to understand what the identities represented in the text are. Interpersonal relationships presented in the text also have an important place in discourse analysis.

Discourse analysis is generally done based on three reasons.

First, discourse analysis, in turn, guides us to

focus increasingly on identity-related social construction and the role of language (Philips and Hardy, 2002, p.58). The important thing here is that the roles of the language emerge. Discourse analysis is conducted to show the importance of language in the structuring of the social world.

The second is explaining the social constructions of power and movements, rather than the critical point of view of power. Equivalently, the text looks at how power is constructed in social life and through which processes it emerges.

Third, discourse analysis is carried out to reveal other opportunities regarding the current debates in the literature and contribute to the literature, unlike traditional theoretical approaches (Philips and Hardy, 2002, p.59).

Another type of discourse analysis is analyzing metaphors (metaphors). (Manning, 1979). Especially for the organization (which is made up of the symbols' meanings) it is accomplished by explaining what the symbols are associated with. Another method used in the process of collecting data while performing discourse analysis is the storytelling method. In this narrative, the interviewer also gets involved in the story as a listener and becomes a co-producer with the narrator. For storytelling, events must be told in a second and third hand while telling them in a process sequence. Storytelling has some advantages. Because the stories are contextually intertwined, and thanks to this storytelling, the hidden meanings are revealed (Boje, 1991; 107-110).

Ideology is revealed through discourse analysis. Ideology generally consists of five modes. These are legitimation, dissimulation, unification, fragmentation and reification.

Legitimation consists of rationalization, universalization, narrativization. Narrative (Flick, 2002) is an interview technique that is usually made by people interviewed through what and how questions. With the justification that arguments and claims come from certain stories, the past is valued and constructed. The presentation of the data obtained as a result of the discourse analysis is carried out in accordance with a technique.

While presenting the texts obtained as a result of the observations and interviews, the use of some punctuation marks that Flick draws attention to the data presentation that was applied in this study.

Sentences in double quotation marks ("___") are composed of words that come out literally from the interviewer's mouth. Single-quoted sentences ("____") are a group of sentences that the interviewer has paragraphed by adding his

comments in line with the information received by the interviewer. Explanations in parentheses refer to the researchers' comment sentences in light of the data collected instantly. The comments made in angled brackets (<___>) consist of the researcher's explanations about the inner world of the person determined during the interview. In the apostrophe (/___/), the comments made by the researcher within the framework of his own ethical context during the analysis of the data are written. Finally, the solid line (____) is used to show that the interviewer cuts the sentence to be analyzed from a certain place. (Flick, 2002, p.221).

Regarding the presentation of the data, after the formal style was determined in this way, these punctuation marks were used to read the text and understand the intertextuality in the study.

Discourse Analysis on Detection Tactics

As a result of in-depth interviews with the interviewers, the first point that all three state authorities clearly emphasize is establishing virtual patrol teams on social media. For example, "__We established social media patrol teams that work 24 hours a day in order not to miss any details on this issue". "__We have virtual patrol teams to detect crimes. These are browsing social media. They navigate through a key concept and eventually identify the culprit" discourse is the first tactic developed to determine these threatening posts.

The following statements regarding the detection of the terrorist attack phenomenon that threatens national security by the state authorities are noteworthy.

"__ narcotics, sexual crimes, drugs that were sold at corners is now being sold on social media such as Facebook. Magazines that used to be sold on street corners are now sold on social media"; "__ Any attack on the material and moral values of our country can be considered as a terrorist attack. The intelligentsia should be aware of the attack on such values"; "__Turkey is on the terrorist "__ fault line. Rental money is the highest in geography. That's why in UK or Spain, such activities overlap in Turkey. With this fact, any attack that may come from outside is very important for us "; "__As a state, the place, the neighborhood, the street you don't go to is not yours"; "__A structure or formation that acts against the rules of the state is a terrorist organization".

The first thing that strikes attention is that the patrol teams in question determined some of the unique keywords and codes used by the PKK terrorist organization on social media. Stating that the state authorities have a conceptual series on

this issue, the interviewees also clearly stated that patrol teams are constantly developing this series. The statements on this subject are as follows:

"__What are we looking at on social media intelligence: We are looking at identifying accounts that make propaganda for a terrorist organization. We identify them with the original words they use. In discourse analysis, we try to identify keywords such as the leader of the FETO imam, such as the leader of the Apo PKK.

Another explanation about this title is; "__ we determine by looking at the expressions that make the propaganda of the terrorist organization and the words they use in common."

Another tactic used in the detection of PKK terrorist attacks that threaten Turkish national security on social media is follower tracking. In this way, using the snowball technique (snowball technique), other accounts that may be potential threats on some accounts are easily detected. For example; "__we follow the organization's newspapers and the accounts of their followers"; "__our job has become easier since the existence of social media. Organizations used to publish printed newspapers and magazines, now they publish digital magazines and newspapers on the Internet, we have to record it "; "__among our detection tactics, we go into the details of the accounts they use to achieve their goals. For example, how many people are reached with that account, how many followers, one million and two million? We are trying to blur the propaganda forces by determining this number. It is necessary to break the supposed trust people have in them"; "__On social media, a follower does not commit a crime. It is the crime that spreads it. If you like or retweet a crime post, it shows that you support it. "; "__The person on social media says this is me; location is determined with location information"; "__the organization has associations in the name of providing intelligence in the field. For example, you go to HADEP, who comes and goes. Who comes and goes in front of the MLKP. The organization has media organs. They are being tracked. "; "__it is now 80-90% success in detecting criminals. Especially with hiding VPN applications, this work is more successful. For example, sometimes it takes two years to find an account".

Another important finding is undoubtedly the close cooperation between the organs of the state dealing with this issue. For example; "Detection of crime takes place by working in coordination with other departments"; "__there are calls for terrorist organizations to gather on social media. For example, they call for a meeting on the death

anniversary of supposedly important figures. In these calls, we look at his insults to the President. We will check if a child is sexually abused. We look at it if it's a narcotic crime. That's why we are in close cooperation with other government agencies"; ".__the operation is done jointly. "Z" report is prepared at the end of the day".

The days, events, and dates when the sharing / posting type and frequency of PKK terrorist organization members and sympathizers increase are vital in these detection tactics.

For example;"__activities similar to college student activities, same city relations, collective picnics, saz music events, social events where the organization's propaganda is made are the issues that we attach particular importance to in determining the suspect."; "__PKK is looking for a legitimate field with its statements directed to mothers"; "__There are four truths in determining terrorist activities: purpose, approach, why and why? Sometimes three of them are given right and the fourth one can be wrong. In this context, our determination can become clear with the frequency of the posts"; "__undertaking action is important in determining the activities of terrorist organizations"; "__comments made under these posts are separated as positive or negative"; "__many intelligence around the world makes use of open source intelligence. The most beautiful pictures and information are shared from Facebook, Instagram and Twitter accounts".

It can be said that six basic tactics were determined as a result of in-depth interviews conducted with the state authorities to determine the social media posts of the PKK terrorist organization.

Discourse Analysis on Prevention Strategies

Criminal prevention strategy at the beginning of Turkey's national security in social media, the terrorist organization PKK threatens attacks comes prevention strategies.

The discourses obtained as a result of in-depth interviews with state authorities are aimed at the development and effective use of crime prevention strategy. For example; "__based on certain criteria, If there are criminal elements such as insult, perception error, leading to public hate crime, the judicial authorities are notified"; "__we close your account instantly. We make a custody decision and catch the person. For example; we prevent the dissemination and propaganda images of the PKK. Police station raids are an example of this. "__we publicly share what these terrorist criminals do, which I think is a precautionary measure" ; "__there

is also a de facto fight against terrorists, the only way to solve this is through criminal means"; "__terrorist organizations share what they want to

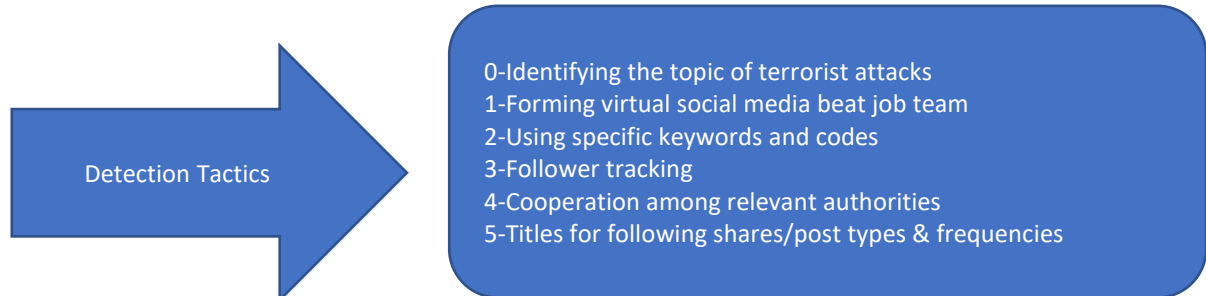announce via social media based on different arguments and after this is detected it is blocked by BTK".

Detection Tactics →

0-Identifying the topic of terrorist attacks
1-Forming virtual social media beat job team
2-Using specific keywords and codes
3-Follower tracking
4-Cooperation among relevant authorities
5-Titles for following shares/post types & frequencies

Figure 2. **Headlines of Detection Tactics**

Persuasion plays a very crucial role within psychological-based prevention strategies. For example, "__the fight against terrorism begins psychologically and continues physically";

"__Is it the feeling of regret or not. There is a legal right to regret. Aesthetics and identity change"; "__psychological prevention is carried out against the perception operation against crimes."; "__rehabilitation is an important issue in prevention strategies"; "__the number of those who are convinced is increasing. The number of people benefiting from the event of regret is increasing"; "__the persuasion processes and surrender process continues effectively"; "It is important to convince the terrorists with family support and gain them"; "__we should not focus on the factors that lead to the psychological departure of those who will join the terrorist organization, and not focus on the factors that will eliminate this mediocre situation"; "__persuasion teams; There have been very effective studies. Persuasion work has disturbed the organization ".

The successful results achieved in the East and Southeast show the strength of the state and the implementation of the right strategies lately. "__at the same time, the process of persuasion has an important place in the fight against terrorism";

One of the most important strategies in preventing local and regional participation in the PKK terrorist organization is to offer socio-cultural and economic opportunities, especially to the youth of the region. Creating socio-cultural activities and employment in these regions will undoubtedly reduce participation in the PKK terrorist organization.

Statements from state authorities on this subject are as follows: "__very good job opportunities were created and services were provided during the trusted period";

"__it is important for the state to be very strong and willpower in order to prevent participation in terrorism in schools. Let the state be determined, as it is today, efforts to improve the social environment of people in schools are effective in preventing participation"; "__in the past we used to reach out to some families and make some suggestions, but now there are different social media platforms we can use";

"__the families contacted did not get along at first, but as the state showed power over time, they were receptive"; "__it is very important to increase the activities of the school, environmental impact, psychological factor, boys and girls, neighborhood and city commissions"

Sharing the successes achieved by the state authorities as a result of the fight against the PKK, and the public sharing of success stories with the public, as the state reveals its determination and power in this matter, this can also be considered a kind of prevention strategy.

"__As of 08.10.2019, 94 people have participated in the organization as of today (10 months). Participation in rural areas was 136 people 1 year ago in 2018"; "__while the PKK's participation in the mountain staff in 2014-2015 was approximately 5,000 people, it has now decreased to 150-160 people". "__while fighting against other organizations like FETO and DAESH, there was no setback or weakness in the fight against PKK"; "__when the families were interviewed, they accept that their children have joined the organization and explained that they are desperate".

It can be said that four basic strategies were determined as a result of in-depth interviews conducted with the state authorities to prevent the social media posts of the PKK terrorist organization.
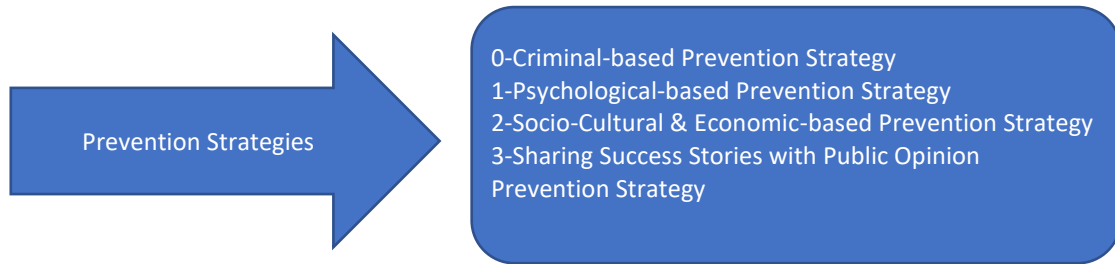
Figure 3. **Headlines of Prevention Strategies**

Conclusion

The study tries to understand five theoretically constructed propositions and data collected through in-depth interviews with semi-structured form. Discourse analysis techniques were used for analyzing data based on the four propositions. According to the results of the empirical study, two important issues should be considered by the Turkish government authorities to design social media intelligence in the digital age against PKK terrorist attacks. The first one is called "tactics for detection," which describes identifying the potential and real terrorist who supports PKK terrorist organization, especially within the social media platform. The second one is called "strategies for prevention," representing preventing the PKK terrorist attacks from increasing before it happens, which could also be defined as the adaptation process of the terrorist into Turkish society.

Six tactics have been determined, and four strategies were created for PKK terrorist attacks via social media intelligence to defense Turkish National Security in this study. The results in general, which were collected by in-depth interviews, indicate that social media intelligence is inevitably necessary for both determining the PKK terrorist attacks at the social media in the digital age and creating a suitable strategy for preventing them. Six tactics are considered such as 0-Identifying the topic of terrorist attacks, 1-Forming virtual social media beat job team, 2-Using specific keywords and codes, 3-Follower tracking , 4-Cooperation among relevant authorities, 5-Titles for following shares/post types & frequencies, by determining the PKK terrorist attacks which occur at the social media and social media intelligence is playing a key role in this process. In parallel with these tactics for detection, the Turkish government authorities also should be taken into consideration that suitable strategies for preventing the PKK terrorist attacks must be created under the four important titles such as 0-Criminal-based Prevention Strategy, 1-Psychological-based Prevention Strategy, 2-Socio-Cultural & Economic-

based Prevention Strategy, 3-Sharing Success Stories with Public Opinion, 4 Prevention Strategy.

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