

Abstract

The thesis offers a comparison of integration of Muslims and approaches toward radical Islam in three countries: Germany, France, and Sweden. These three countries used to represent three main integration types. The thesis argue that these three types do not longer exist and tries to verify convergence hypothesis. This is done by the analysis of particular selected aspects of integration of Muslims and counter-radicalization and counter-terrorism measures related to radical Islam in every examined country. The thesis further evaluates the effectiveness of integration and counter-radicalization approaches in selected countries and indicates which country appears to be the most effective based on selected criteria. Based on the analysis of individual countries, the thesis assumes which integration and counter-radicalization approaches or their combination toward Muslims might be the most effective.